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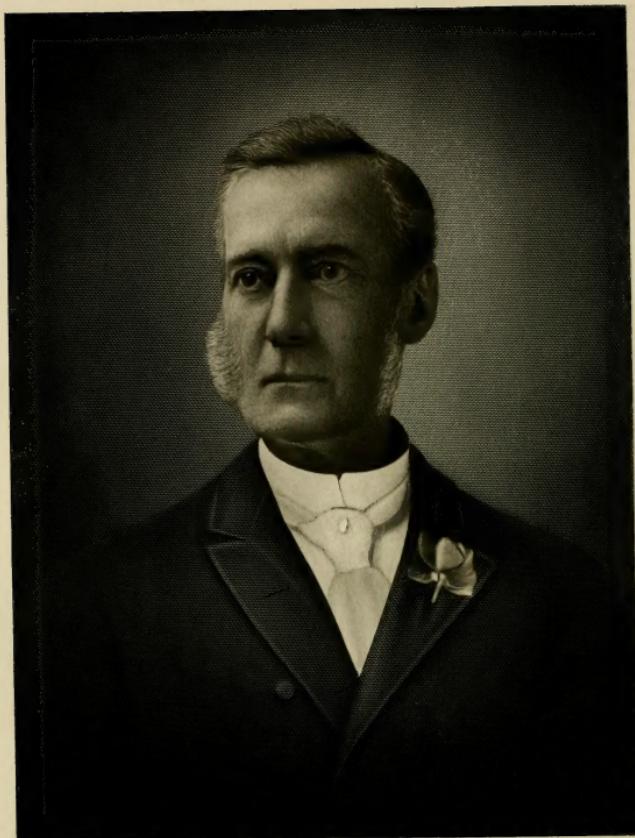
De Luxe Supplement to the
History of Seattle



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E. D. Ferry

Elisha P. Ferry

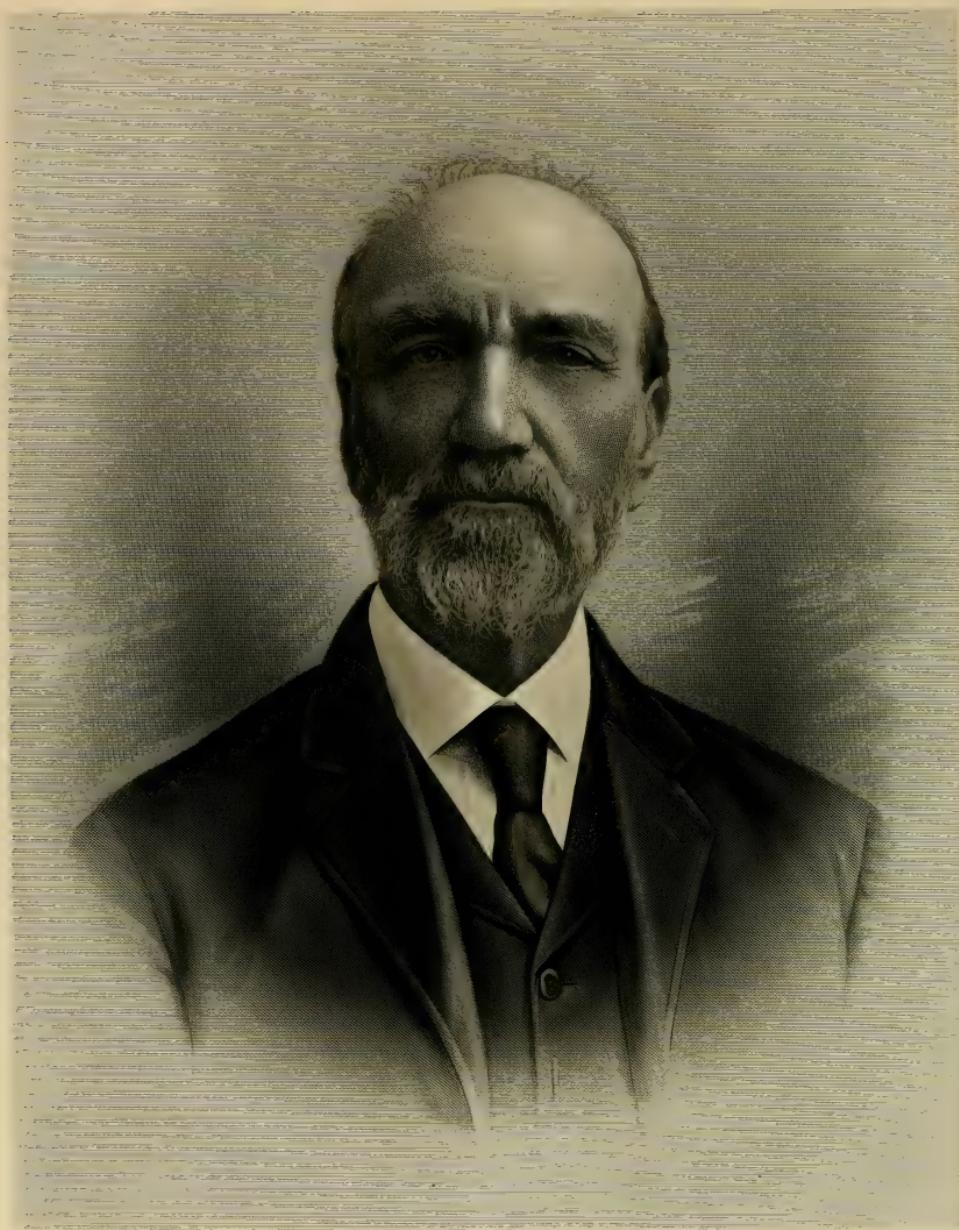


WICE governor of the territory and the first governor of the state of Washington, Elisha P. Ferry was born at Monroe, Michigan, August 9, 1825. He studied law there and at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1845, at the age of twenty years. In 1846 he removed to Waukegan, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. He was the first mayor of the city of Waukegan and there he resided until July, 1869, when he removed to the territory of Washington. In 1852 and in 1856 he was presidential elector for the district in which he resided. He was a member of the constitutional convention in Illinois in 1861 and from 1861 to 1863 he was a bank commissioner in that state. During these years he was a member of Governor Yates' staff as assistant adjutant general, with the rank of colonel, and assisted in organizing, equipping and sending into the field a large number of Illinois regiments. In 1869 he was appointed surveyor general of Washington territory by President Grant, and in 1872 he was appointed governor of the territory under the same administration and was reappointed in 1876. He served as governor until November, 1880, when he moved to Seattle and resumed the practice of his profession as a member of the law firm of McNaught, Ferry, McNaught & Mitchell. In September, 1887, he retired from the practice of law and entered the Puget Sound National Bank as vice president. On the 4th of September, 1889, he was nominated by the republican party for governor of the state, and on the 1st day of October of that year he was elected by more than eight thousand majority.

From the day of Mr. Ferry's arrival in the territory he became one of the foremost men in Washington, always contributing in some form to the development of the country and assisting those who needed aid in the securing of homes and farms. He had had large experience in public affairs; he was a man of unusual ability and of unblemished integrity; he was admirably qualified to fill the place of governor of both territory and state, not only as a man of rare capacity for business, but as a statesman who discharged with intelligence every duty connected with the office; he was one of the

people and one of the most approachable men of the times; he did not surround himself with the pomp of office, nor was he as governor any less approachable than as a private citizen. He unconsciously made warm friends of those with whom he came in contact, and did this without any effort or attempt on his part. He was a lifelong republican in politics and was a member of the first republican convention ever held in the United States, but in all his official and personal relations with his fellowmen he so conducted himself that he merited and received the esteem and confidence of men of all parties in all sections of the territory and state. On the 4th of February, 1849, Mr. Ferry was married to Sarah B. Kellogg, a daughter of Dr. David Kellogg, of Waukegan, Illinois. He died at Seattle on the 14th day of October, 1895, regretted and mourned by the entire state.





Geo. F. Tryp

George Frederick Frye

GEORGE FREDERICK FRYE was one of the leading business men of Seattle and erected many buildings of importance, including the Hotel Frye, which is conceded to be the finest hostelry in the city. A native of Germany, he was born near Hanover, on the 15th of June, 1833, and his parents, Otto and Sophia (Pranga) Frye, were also natives of the fatherland. Their religious faith was that of the Lutheran church.

In 1849, when sixteen years of age, George F. Frye emigrated to the United States and first located in Lafayette, Missouri, where he worked as a farm hand. In 1852 he worked his way across the plains to the Pacific coast with the Hays Company, which made the trip with ox teams. He spent one winter at Portland and was for some time in the employ of Hillory Butler, for whom the Hotel Butler was named. In 1853 he came to Seattle, which was then a small settlement on the Sound. In connection with Arthur A. Denny and H. L. Yesler, Mr. Frye built the first sawmill and the first grist mill in Seattle and for about ten years he was connected with milling interests. He established the first meat market in the city and also started a bakery. Later he turned his attention to steamboating and for four years was master of the J. B. Libby, one of the early Sound steamers. He was also mail agent, carrying the mail from Seattle to Whatcom on the Sameyami, making one trip a week. In 1884 he erected the Frye Opera House, which was the first place of the kind erected in Seattle, and as manager of the same secured good theatrical attractions for the city. In the fire of 1889 the building was destroyed and Mr. Frye later erected the Stevens Hotel on the site of the opera house. In connection with A. A. Denny he also owned the Northern Hotel, and he likewise erected the Barker Hotel. He also built the Hotel Frye, in which the city takes justifiable pride. He personally supervised the construction of this eleven-story building and spared no expense nor effort in making it one of the best equipped and most complete hostellries of the northwest. In addition to his other activities he dealt extensively in real estate and was one of the wealthy men of Seattle.

On the 25th of October, 1860, Mr. Frye was married in Seattle to Miss Louisa C. Denny, a daughter of A. A. Denny, previously mentioned, who was one of the first settlers of Seattle and a man of great influence and high reputation. He was rightfully given the title of "father of the town." To Mr. and Mrs. Frye were born six children: James Marion, who died in 1905; Mary Louisa, the widow of Captain George H. Fortson; Sophia S., now Mrs. Daniel W. Bass; George Arthur, who died in 1892; Roberta G., now Mrs. P. H. Watt; and Elizabeth, the wife of Virgil N. Bogue.

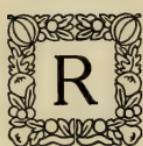
Mr. Frye cast his ballot in support of the republican party and served acceptably as a member of the city council. His religious allegiance was given to the Lutheran church and its teachings formed the guiding principles of his life. He was a man of great vigor and energy and was very active in business affairs. He aided in the development of many enterprises and among other things he founded the first brass band in the city. He was one of the leaders among the early residents of the city and as Seattle developed his grasp of affairs seemed to grow accordingly, and he continued to occupy a position of importance in the life of his community. He almost reached the age of seventy-nine years, passing away on the 2d of May, 1912.





Daniel Bagley

Rev. Daniel Bagley

EV. DANIEL BAGLEY was born September 7, 1818, in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and died in Seattle, April 26, 1905. His wife, Susannah Rogers Whipple, was born in Massachusetts, May 8, 1819. While she was a small child her parents moved into western Pennsylvania, near Meadville, Crawford county. This was then a rough and thinly settled region and they grew up amid the privations and hardships of pioneer life. Daniel helped his father clear the original forest off their farm and shared in the toil that was incident to cutting a home out of lands covered with a dense growth of hickory, chestnut, birch, maple, etc.

The young people met while they were yet in their teens and acquaintance soon ripened into love, and August 15, 1840, they were made husband and wife. A few days later they started for the prairies of Illinois, and there settled on a claim near Somanauk. The husband farmed and taught school for two years, while the wife performed the household duties of their small and primitive cabin.

In 1842 Mr. Bagley was admitted into the ministry of the Methodist Protestant church, and for ten years was engaged in active work, nominally being stationed at one place each year, but in reality travelling summer and winter from the south, near Springfield, to the northern boundaries of the state. Buffalo and Indian trails then gridironed the broad and thinly settled prairies, and were not succeeded by the iron rails of the early railroads of the state until 1850 and the decade succeeding. At Princeton, Bureau county, the first home of the still young couple was established, and here Mr. Bagley was an active worker in the anti-slavery agitation then beginning to arouse the attention and conscience of here and there a few of the earnest thinkers of the day. Owen Lovejoy's and Mr. Bagley's churches stood within a few yards of each other, and their pastors united in religious and philanthropical work, and time and again were their anti-slavery meetings broken up by the pro-slavery roughs of the day.

During the closing years of the '40s and early in the '50s California and Oregon attracted a great deal of attention, and the more enterprising of the younger generation began the westward movement that

has for sixty years gone on in an ever swelling tide. In 1852 Rev. Daniel Bagley was chosen by the board of missions of his church as missionary to Oregon, which then included the present states of Washington and Idaho and parts of Montana and Wyoming.

Their wagon train left Princeton, Illinois, April 20, 1852, and in it were Mr. Bagley and family, Dexter Horton and family, Thomas Mercer and family, William H. Shoudy, John Pike and Aaron Mercer and wife. The wives of Thomas and Aaron Mercer never reached here, but the others all came to Seattle at some period to make their home.

Those moving to the Pacific coast that year were an army in numbers, so that the danger from Indians was not great, but the hardships and sufferings of the emigrants were increased. The difficulties of securing water and feed for the stock were great and cholera became epidemic. However, the fifteen or twenty families of this particular train, after nearly five months of almost constant travel, arrived at The Dalles, on the Columbia river, without the loss of one of their number and with practically all their wagons and stock. Here they separated, only two or three families accompanying Mr. and Mrs. Bagley to Salem, Oregon, where they ended their journey September 21, 1852.

Mr. Bagley at once began active ministerial and missionary work, and labored unremittingly in all parts of the Willamette valley the next eight years. He established about a score of churches and probably half that number of church edifices were built mainly through his instrumentality. This was long prior to the advent of telegraphs and railroads and the conveniences and comforts of modern travel. His labors extended from the Umpqua on the south to the Columbia river on the north, and it was rare indeed that he remained at home twenty days in succession and, in fact, a large part of these eight years was employed in itinerant work, traveling through heat and dust, rain, snow, mud and floods by day and night, nearly entirely on horseback, so that at forty years of age his constitution was greatly impaired by exposure and overwork.

During all their married life Mrs. Bagley had been an invalid, and in October, 1860, the family removed from near Salem to this place, hoping the change of climate would prove beneficial to both of them. The trip was made entirely overland in a buggy—except from Portland to Monticello—and the trip that can now be made in as many hours required ten days to accomplish. They made the list of families in the village up to an even twenty.

The unbroken forest began where the Colonial building on Colum-

bia street now stands, and at no point was it more than 250 yards from the waters of the bay.

Mr. Bagley was the pioneer minister of his church on Puget Sound and for years, covering almost the entire period of the Civil war, was the only clergyman stationed in Seattle.

Rev. David E. Blaine, of the Methodist Episcopal church, had been instrumental in the erection of a church building about 1854 on the present site of the Boston block, which remained unplastered or unceiled for ten years or more. Here Mr. Bagley and a small band of worshipers gathered weekly.

Early in 1865 the historic "Brown church" was built at the corner of Second and Madison streets and Mr. Bagley's manual labor and private purse contributed largely to that work.

Besides his ministerial duties Mr. Bagley became an active and prominent worker in the advancement of the material growth and prosperity of Seattle and King county. Largely through the efforts of Hon. Arthur A. Denny, who was a member of the legislature of 1860-61, the university was located here, and Messrs. Daniel Bagley, John Webster and Edmund Carr were named commissioners. Selling of lands began at once, and in March, 1861, clearing of the site and work on the university buildings began. As president of the board of commissioners most of the care and responsibility of the sale of lands, erection of the buildings, and establishing of scholastic work fell upon Mr. Bagley, and during the succeeding three years much of his time was devoted to the university interests, and those labors have borne abundant fruits for Seattle and her citizens. Just prior to and following the year 1870, the development of what are now known as the Newcastle coal mines began. Daniel Bagley, George F. Whitworth, Josiah Settle and C. B. Bagley took up the burden of this work, which was the first to become commercially successful in the territory. Mr. Bagley was the responsible leader and superintendent, and although the company then formed was succeeded by a number of others, the credit of the opening of this great source of wealth to this county belongs to him and his associates.

Until 1885 he continued as pastor of the church here and after the twentieth year in charge of the "Brown church" he resigned that position. After that time he did a large amount of ministerial work at Ballard, Columbia, Yesler, South Park, etc., continuing down to within a few years of his death.

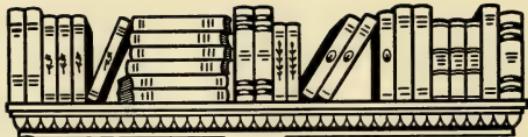
Forty-five years he was prominent, active and efficient as a clergyman and private citizen.

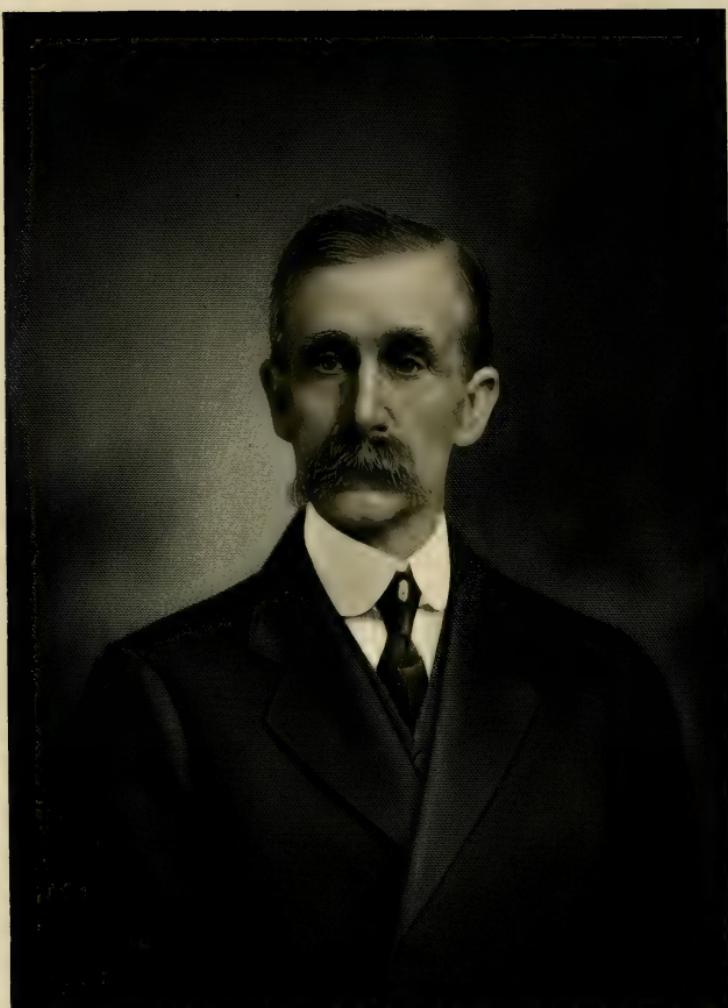
Daniel Bagley was a life-long member of the Masonic fraternity,

and he was the honored chaplain of St. John's Lodge, No. 9, in Seattle, many years. He was made a Master Mason in Princeton, Illinois, in 1851. He at once affiliated with the lodge in Salem, Oregon, on his arrival there in 1852, and between that time and 1856 became a Royal Arch Mason. On making his home in Seattle he affiliated with St. John's Lodge and remained a member of that lodge during life. He first appeared in Grand Lodge in 1861, and his merits as a Mason are attested by the fact that his brethren of the Grand Lodge of Washington elected him their most worshipful grand master at the annual communication of that year.

During their later years Mr. Bagley and his wife made their home with their son Clarence in Seattle and there Mrs. Bagley died October 11, 1913.

They repose side by side in Mount Pleasant on Queen Anne Hill.





L. B. Bagley

Clarence B. Bagley

CLARENCE B. BAGLEY was born in Troy Grove, near Dixon, Illinois, November 30, 1843. His father was what was called in those days an itinerant minister in the service of the Methodist Protestant church and stationed but a year at a time in a place. Clarence's early memories are of Abingdon, La Fayette, Princeton and Chicago.

On the 20th of April, 1852, the family started from Princeton across the plains. They reached the Missouri river May 22d, the summit of the Rocky Mountains July 4th, The Dalles, Oregon, September 3d, and Salem, Oregon, September 21st of that year. They lived in and near Salem for eight years. In November, 1852, Clarence began school studies in the Willamette Institute, later called Willamette University, in Salem and continued in school all the time in the winters and part of the summers until 1860. In 1856 the family moved out from Salem to a farm and lived there for four years. During that time Clarence became familiar with farming operations, with horses and cattle and the farm life of that pioneer period.

In October, 1860, Rev. Daniel Bagley, his wife and Clarence started in a buggy to make the overland trip from Salem to Seattle, Washington, arriving at the latter place during the last days of October. That winter Rev. Daniel Bagley taught the village school and during his absence of several weeks Clarence officiated in his place.

In 1861 he began work clearing the timber from the site of the university, which had during that winter been located in Seattle by the legislature. During the remainder of the year 1861 and the greater part of 1862 he worked upon and about the university, clearing, painting, carpentering, making fences and doing other odd jobs of work. Late in 1862 he went by sailing vessel with his mother to San Francisco, returning that fall also on a sailing vessel. In 1863 he accompanied his father and mother by way of San Francisco and the Isthmus to New York and to Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he attended Allegheny College that winter. In April, 1864, the family started on their return by way of the Isthmus to Seattle, reaching the latter place about the 1st of July. The rest of that year and during 1865 he was engaged at his trade as a painter in the little village.

On the 24th of December, 1865, he was married to Alice Mercer. In 1866 he received an appointment as clerk in the surveyor general's office under Selcius Garfield, in Olympia, and he and his young bride removed to that place, where he was employed in that office for nearly three years. Late in 1868 he went into the printing office of Randall H. Hewitt, where he learned the printer's trade, being employed upon the Territorial Republican and the Echo, the latter a temperance paper. This paper he bought the next year and continued to publish until 1869, when he disposed of his interest in it. In 1869 he was employed upon the Commercial Age, a paper recently established in Olympia, and in October was elected clerk of the council of the legislature, serving during that winter. In 1870 the Commercial Age was discontinued and he and his wife then returned to Seattle and lived there during the remainder of that year and until May, 1871.

During the winter of 1870 his time was occupied in aiding in the development of the Newcastle coal mines. Much of the time he had charge of the company's store at Newcastle and of the company's operations above ground. In May, 1871, he received appointment from Samuel Coulter as deputy in the office of the internal revenue collector of Washington at Olympia and held that position until 1873. In November, 1872, he was appointed business manager and city editor of the Puget Sound Courier, which had been established on January 1st of that year in Olympia. In 1873 he and Samuel Coulter and Thomas M. Reed bought that newspaper and the printing office connected with it. Later in that year he bought the interest of his partners.

In the fall of 1873 he was appointed by Henry G. Struve, secretary of the territory, territorial printer and he held that position under different secretaries for ten years, during which period he also continued to edit and publish the Courier and to carry on a large job printing business connected with it. In 1884 he disposed of his interest in the newspaper and printing office and for several months had charge of the office of the collector of internal revenue in Portland, Oregon.

In 1874 he was again appointed deputy collector of internal revenue by Edward Giddings with full charge of the office. Mr. Giddings died in April, 1876, and Mr. Bagley remained acting collector until July 1st, when Major James R. Hayden assumed charge as collector and Mr. Bagley retained the chief deputyship. They served together until the Washington district was consolidated with Oregon, and then the latter retained his deputyship under Collector John C. Cartwright until President Cleveland appointed a democrat early in 1885.

Soon afterward he disposed of his interests in Olympia and

returned to Seattle to live. He began at once to clear the site for his future home from the original forest in the northern part of the city, on the old donation claim of his wife's father, Thomas Mercer, then a long way from the settled part of the town, and in 1886 he and his family established themselves in their new home, where they have continued to reside to the present date. That year he and several other gentlemen bought the Post-Intelligencer daily and weekly newspaper, and during the next year he was its business manager, until it was bought by L. S. J. Hunt. He then purchased a new outfit and started in his old business of job printing.

Soon afterward he was associated with Homer M. Hill in the ownership and publication of the Daily Press. In 1888 he disposed of his interests in the printing office and newspaper and early in 1889 joined with a party of gentlemen in the establishment of a bank in the north part of the city. A year later he sold out his interest in that institution. In 1890 he was elected a member of the house of delegates of the city council and served a two-year term.

During 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893 he made several trips to Chicago, having been appointed by Governor E. P. Ferry an alternate commissioner of the Columbian Exposition, then planning to be held in Chicago in 1893. He was one of those who voted for and secured the establishment of the Exposition on the site at Jackson Park. In 1892 he joined in the establishment of another bank in the northern part of the city and had charge of that institution until the disastrous failures of so many institutions in 1893 carried that institution down in the general crash.

In September, 1894, he received an appointment from Will H. Parry as deputy in the office of city comptroller and served in that position until 1900, when he was appointed secretary of the board of public works of the city, which position he has continued to occupy until the present time, having already completed twenty-one years of continuous service in the employ of the city.

Early in his business career he began the preservation of the newspapers of the territory and its laws and journals, and during the lapse of years gathered a large and extremely valuable collection. About 1900 he began writing sketches and articles for the newspapers and the magazines of the northwest pertaining to the early history of Western Washington and particularly of Seattle. This revived his interest in the collecting of historical material and he began assembling all the books, pamphlets and publications accessible pertaining to the Pacific Northwest, chiefly of the old Oregon territory. At the present time he has the largest and best selected collection of that character

extant excepting that of the Oregon Historical Association at Portland and the library of British Columbia at Victoria.

During the period of the Civil war he was a strong believer in the justice of the Union cause and a supporter of the Union party in Seattle and immediately after the close of the war attached himself to the republican party and has been a member of that organization all the later years.

Clarence B. Bagley and Alice Mercer were married by Rev. C. G. Belknap, in Seattle, December 24, 1865.

Their children are: Rena, born in Seattle, August 3, 1868; Myrta, born in Olympia, December 22, 1871; Ethel W., born in Olympia, June 16, 1877; Alice Claire, born in Olympia, November 4, 1879; Cecil Clarence, born in Seattle, July 21, 1888.

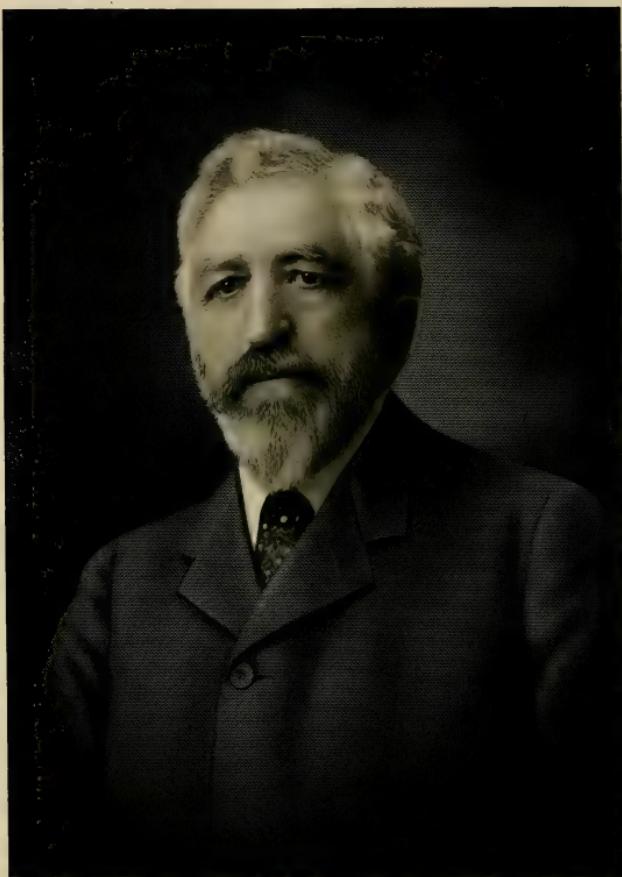
Rena Bagley and Frank S. Griffith were married in Seattle, January 10, 1893. Daughter, Phyllis, born September 2, 1896.

Myrta Bagley and Earle R. Jenner were married in Seattle, April 21, 1897. Sons: Earle B., born July 28, 1900; Lawrence M., born July 2, 1909; Frederick C., born July 2, 1911.

Ethel W. Bagley and H. Eugene Allen were married in Seattle, March 2, 1904. Sons: Richard B., born July 19, 1907; Robert M., born May 23, 1911.

Alice Claire Bagley and Frederick Dent Hammons were married in Seattle, June 24, 1900.

Cecil Clarence Bagley and Myrtle Park were married November 26, 1912. Son: Park Daniel, born May 20, 1914.



J. H. Ranch

Jacob Furth



WHILE a city owes its existence, its upbuilding and improvement not to a single individual but to the united efforts of many, there are always those who are leaders in the public life and whose efforts constitute the foundation upon which is builded much of the material prosperity and the civic advancement. To this class belonged Jacob Furth, who was long prominently known in banking circles of the northwest and who was most active in establishing and promoting the street railway system of Seattle and the interurban systems of this section of the country. The extent and residents of the northwest and his record indicates what may be accomplished by the young man of foreign birth who seeks the opportunities of the new world and has the energy and determination to improve them. But while Jacob Furth was masterful, commanding and dynamic in his business affairs, he regarded business as but one phase of existence, and he was not less the public-spirited citizen and the philanthropist than he was the successful financier. Indeed, there was no period in all of his career when business so occupied his attention that he would not turn to listen to some plan for the city's betterment or some tale whereby his personal aid was sought for an individual or an organization. He is therefore entitled to three-fold prominence.

Mr. Furth was born at Schwihiaw, Bohemia, November 15, 1840, a son of Lazar and Anna (Popper) Furth, who were also natives of that land. After attending school to the age of thirteen years Jacob Furth began learning the confectioner's trade, which he followed for three years. The tales which reached him concerning the opportunities of the United States determined him to try his fortune in America when he was a youth of sixteen, and with California as his destination he bade adieu to friends and native land, arriving in San Francisco in 1856. A week later he left the California metropolis for Nevada City, using his last ten dollars in making the trip. Financial conditions rendered it imperative that he obtain immediate employment and he accepted a clerkship in a clothing store, where he was employed mornings and evenings, while the daytime was

improved by attendance at the public schools for a period of about six months. He thereby acquainted himself with the English language, after which he put aside his textbooks and devoted all of his attention to business. His salary was originally only forty dollars per month, but he proved so capable and faithful that promotion came to him rapidly and at the end of three years he was receiving three hundred dollars per month. The cost of living might then, as now, have received wide comment, but, notwithstanding this, he saved from his earnings enough to enable him to embark in business on his own account in 1862, at which time he opened a clothing and dry-goods store, which he conducted for eight years. In 1870 he removed to Colusa, where he established a general mercantile store, of which he remained proprietor until 1882. On account of impaired health he then made a trip to the Puget Sound country and, although Seattle was then scarcely more than a village, he recognized something of its opportunities and resolved to start a bank in the growing little town. In cooperation with San Francisco friends he organized the Puget Sound National Bank, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and took charge as its cashier. In the first few months of its existence he also acted as receiving and paying teller and bookkeeper and, indeed, was the only employee of the bank as well as its only officer in Seattle. It was not long, however, before the patronage increased, making it necessary for Mr. Furth to have assistance, and within a few years the capital was doubled and has since been increased several times without calling upon the stockholders to put up any additional money, the earnings of the bank being sufficient to increase the capital stock. In 1893 Mr. Furth was elected to the presidency and so continued until its consolidation with the Seattle National Bank, after which he became chairman of the board of directors of the latter. He became recognized as one of the foremost factors in banking circles in the northwest, thoroughly conversant with every phase of the business and capable of solving many intricate and complex financial problems.

Extending his efforts to other fields, he organized the First National Bank of Snohomish in 1896 and remained one of its stockholders and directors until his demise. He had similar connection with several other banks in different parts of the state and his efforts proved a stimulus in securing success for other business interests. In 1884 he organized the California Land & Stock Company, owning a farm of nearly fourteen thousand acres in Lincoln county—one of the largest in the state—the greater part of it being devoted to wheat growing, with some grazing land and pasture for cattle and horses.

Of this company Mr. Furth continued as president until his death. Even that added to his financial affairs did not cover the scope of his activities. He was not only a student of conditions affecting his individual interests, but also of those conditions affecting the city and growing out of its development and advancement. When Seattle's increasing population made it necessary that there should be street railway facilities he became interested in the subject and as appliances for the operation of electric railways were developed and perfected his energies were more and more largely directed to the building and management of urban and interurban electric railway systems. The year 1900 witnessed the organization of the Seattle Electric Company, of which he became president and which now operates more than one hundred miles of track. He aided in organizing and became the president of the Puget Sound Electric Railway in 1902, this corporation controlling the line between Seattle and Tacoma and also owning the street railways in Tacoma and most of the other cities and towns of the Puget Sound country. He was also president of the Vulcan Iron Works. Mr. Furth made further investment in property, including much Seattle real estate and splendid timber lands throughout the northwest. His sound business judgment and sagacity were shown in the excellent income which resulted from his investments, making him one of the foremost men in wealth as well as in business enterprise in the northwest.

Ere leaving California Mr. Furth was married to Miss Lucy A. Dunten, a native of Indiana, and they became the parents of three daughters: Jane E., Anna F., and Sidonia, the second daughter being now the wife of Frederick K. Struve. The family is widely and prominently known in Seattle, occupying a position of leadership in social circles.

Mr. Furth was a valued representative of the Masonic fraternity and of several social organizations. He became a Mason in Colusa county, California, in 1870, and while there residing was master of his lodge. He was also a Royal Arch Mason and he belonged to the Rainier Club, the Golf Club, the Commercial Club of Seattle and the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. He was president of the last named for two terms and his identification therewith indicated his interest in the city's upbuilding and business development. He voted with the republican party and sought its success without desiring official reward. He served, however, as a member of the Seattle city council from 1885 until 1891 and in that connection, as in private life, labored earnestly for the benefit and upbuilding of the municipality. Mr. Furth had no special advantages beyond those which others

enjoy, but he worked perhaps a little harder a little more persistently, studied business situations and questions more thoroughly and thus was able to make more judicious investments and to direct his labors more intelligently, with the result that he won place among the most prosperous citizens of the northwest, ranking, too, with those who, while promoting individual prosperity, advance the general welfare. Indeed, it was his public service for the benefit of his city and his kindness to his fellowmen that gained him a firm hold upon the affection of those with whom he was brought in contact. He passed away in June, 1914, and the Post-Intelligencer wrote of him:

"More than a half century ago a Bohemian boy left the confectioner's shop in Buda-Pesth where he was employed and crossed the great ocean to seek his fortune in the golden west of America. The boy brought with him a heritage of virtues—sobriety, thrift, industry and honesty. He set himself a high ideal, and throughout a long life which saw the poor boy transformed into the man of riches and power, throughout a life which put into his hands the means of working great good or great evil, Jacob Furth steadfastly followed that high ideal, practicing in private as in public the simple creed of honesty and kindness, making of his every act the example of a courageous, intelligent gentleman and leader of men. A steadfastness of purpose, a judgment unbiased by prejudice, a devout belief in the good which lies in all human kind, a faithful adherence to the old-fashioned virtues which are the foundation of our civilization; these traits characterized Jacob Furth, molder of great enterprises. To his own family Mr. Furth was a loving husband and father. To his business associates and subordinates he was the courteous gentleman, the great leader, quick to grasp and utilize large ideas, the fair-minded judge and the liberal employer. His charities are beyond the enumeration of even those closest to him. He gave publicly on every worthy occasion, but always without ostentation. He gave privately beyond the belief of even his closest friends, and always aimed to make his giving a matter of substantial aid rather than charity in the narrower sense of the word.

"In the community which he served so many years Jacob Furth was a leader. His counsel served time and again to guard against hasty and hot-headed action, and in business his advice was regarded as invaluable. Jacob Furth served Seattle loyally and the highest ideal actuated him in questions of public moment. From the day he chose this city as his home he gave liberally of time and influence and energy to build up the community about him. Possessed of great power throughout his maturity, Mr. Furth strove to serve honestly

and faithfully those who put their faith in him and to help his fellow-men by standing for the things his judgment told him were best for the community. The figure of Jacob Furth has been familiar to Seattle, identified with great affairs of this city for the past thirty-one years. Of medium stature, broad of shoulder and vigorous, age seemed to enroach little upon him. His rugged face spelled power and self-mastery, and the eyes, which looked upon the world from behind lenses, were a fascinating reflection of the mind of the man, at times kindly and smiling, at times commanding, often sympathetic. Always this intelligent gaze was leveled on whomever Mr. Furth addressed, a direct, fearless glance which appraised and judged rapidly and accurately.

"Calm self-control was the most striking characteristic of the banker. When he spoke it was in low tones, clear and forceful, and he wasted few words. He listened much, weighing and judging, with attention riveted on the matter in hand. His decisions were given rapidly, but without haste. Kindliness was a great ingredient of Mr. Furth's character. Throughout his life he displayed a ready sympathy for all manner and conditions of people, a sympathy which could put him into the attitude of any person who came to him with a problem to solve. 'Mr. Furth could put himself in the place of a boy of ten who had broken his skates as readily as he could understand the feelings of a man or woman in their greatest misfortune,' said one who knew him intimately. Members of his family never hesitated to consult him even during business hours on the most commonplace of domestic problems and always found him ready to drop the big business in hand to understand and advise in their perplexities. Strangers of any degree had no difficulty in gaining an audience with the banker and railway president. He could be found at his office in the Puget Sound National Bank (now the Seattle National) or in the Electric Company office, in the Pioneer building, at any time from eight until six o'clock, and the request for an interview was sufficient to gain audience.

"As a man of great power, Mr. Furth was perpetually sought by men with schemes—good, bad and indifferent. The great strength of the man who deals in millions, who finances and manages great enterprises or who puts his capital out at interest is his judgment of men. Mr. Furth made up his mind promptly and from his own observation. A personal interview was almost invariably the manner by which the banker decided on a course of action. Once he had satisfied himself of a man's honesty he stood ready to back his opinion with all the money that reason justified employing. The reputation

of a man who practices simple honesty, who serves faithfully and well those who trust him is the greatest gain he can hope from life. Such a reputation Jacob Furth built up in his handling of large affairs in this city, and as the affairs grew in importance the name and reputation of the man grew with them until his was a figure of more than local fame. The crown of this phase of a busy career came at the time of the great earthquake and fire which in three brief days devastated the city of San Francisco. When the appeal of the stricken city went out to the world, hearts were touched and purses opened in every state of the Union. There was a tremendous competition to get into the stricken city those things most needed by the homeless thousands. The great state of Massachusetts raised a million dollars by public subscription and sought to put this money to its best use for the benefit of the fire sufferers. Far distant from the disaster, it was decided to employ some agent whose honesty and judgment would best serve the purpose of the subscribers. Jacob Furth, the banker, thousands of miles away in Seattle, was the man chosen. To him Massachusetts handed a million dollars with the simple direction that it be spent for the best interests of the people of San Francisco. Here was a task to try the greatest man. A million dollars is a tremendous power for good or evil. San Francisco was in chaotic state and it was difficult indeed to learn the needs of the city or how to administer to them. Mr. Furth undertook the trust with characteristic calmness and dispatch. Relief work was organized rapidly and carried out systematically. Ways were devised of doing the greatest good with the money at hand, and the things most needed found their way to the hands of those most in want. As simply as he undertook the slightest problem, as seriously as he undertook the biggest transaction, Jacob Furth accepted the trust of Massachusetts and did its errand of mercy.

"Some months later Mr. Furth journeyed to Boston to make an account of the funds in his care. On this occasion he was the guest of honor at a banquet complimentary to his work and his honesty, a banquet at which the governor of Massachusetts, the mayor of Boston and many noted men were present to thank the agent of a state's charity. The thanks given on this occasion by speech and by the press made a profound impression upon Mr. Furth. His shrewd appraisement of values placed this incident, where it belongs, amongst the greatest moments of his busy life. No man could seek greater honor than this mighty faith in his ability and his integrity."

When Jacob Furth passed away expressions of the deepest regret were heard on every hand, and men who guided the destinies of Seat-

tle along the lines of its greatest activity, professional, commercial and municipal, bore testimony to his worth. One said: "Seattle has lost its greatest friend. There was never a man in this city who could have accomplished for the transportation of Seattle what was brought about by Mr. Furth, but since all this was known best to those who have lived here for long, the later generations are unaware of it." Another said: "Should Mr. Furth in his lifetime have suddenly withdrawn the energy and money he put into this city, there are many now in prosperous business life who would not be here. He was a strong factor in commercial and transportation life, such as has been given to few cities on the continent to enjoy. He helped many men in public life whose stories were a sealed book to all but the great benefactor who has passed away, for he never told of them. He helped others, not from a mercenary motive, but because he wanted to see everybody prosper." Seattle's mayor expressed his opinion of Mr. Furth in the following words: "His was one of the kindest personalities I ever knew. He did much for Seattle and the northwest and aided immeasurably in its material upbuilding." J. E. Chilberg, president of the new Chamber of Commerce, spoke of Mr. Furth as follows: "Mr. Furth was one of the oldest and most active members of the Chamber of Commerce. In his capacity as trustee he rendered invaluable service. As one of the oldest bankers in the city he was progressive and generous, always ready with help and encouragement to advance the business interests of Seattle. He was a liberal contributor to all funds requiring the expenditure of money for the benefit of the community. Mr. Furth occupied a position unique among our citizens. As a public-spirited citizen he was essentially a product of such times, and the early history of Seattle, which necessitated cooperation and banded business men together for the common good. He was one of a class of citizens now passing from us that no future condition of Seattle will or need develop. Hundreds of business men will mourn the loss of their best business friend, one who never failed them in their hour of need." Judge Thomas Burke wrote: "Jacob Furth was an unusual man. To exceptional ability he united a high order of public spirit and great kindness of heart. It would be difficult to overestimate his work in the upbuilding of Seattle. His time, his strength and his money were always at the call of the city. In his many years of residence here I doubt if he was ever once called upon for help or leadership in any public matter in which he failed to respond and respond cheerfully, liberally and with genuine public spirit. He was a man of sound judgment and admirable balance. He never lost his head no

matter how great the excitement or agitation around him was. No one could hold fifteen minutes conversation with him without feeling that he was talking with a man of great reserve power. He was a man of courage and wonderful self-control. He kept his own counsel, whether it related to the transaction of his large and varied business affairs or to the numberless acts of kindness which he was constantly doing for others. It has fallen to the lot of few bankers, in this or any other community, to do so many acts of substantial kindness for his customers and for others. Many a man in this community owes a debt of gratitude to Jacob Furth for a helping hand at a critical juncture in his affairs. His passing from the scene of action here is, and will continue to be for many years to come, a serious loss to Seattle."

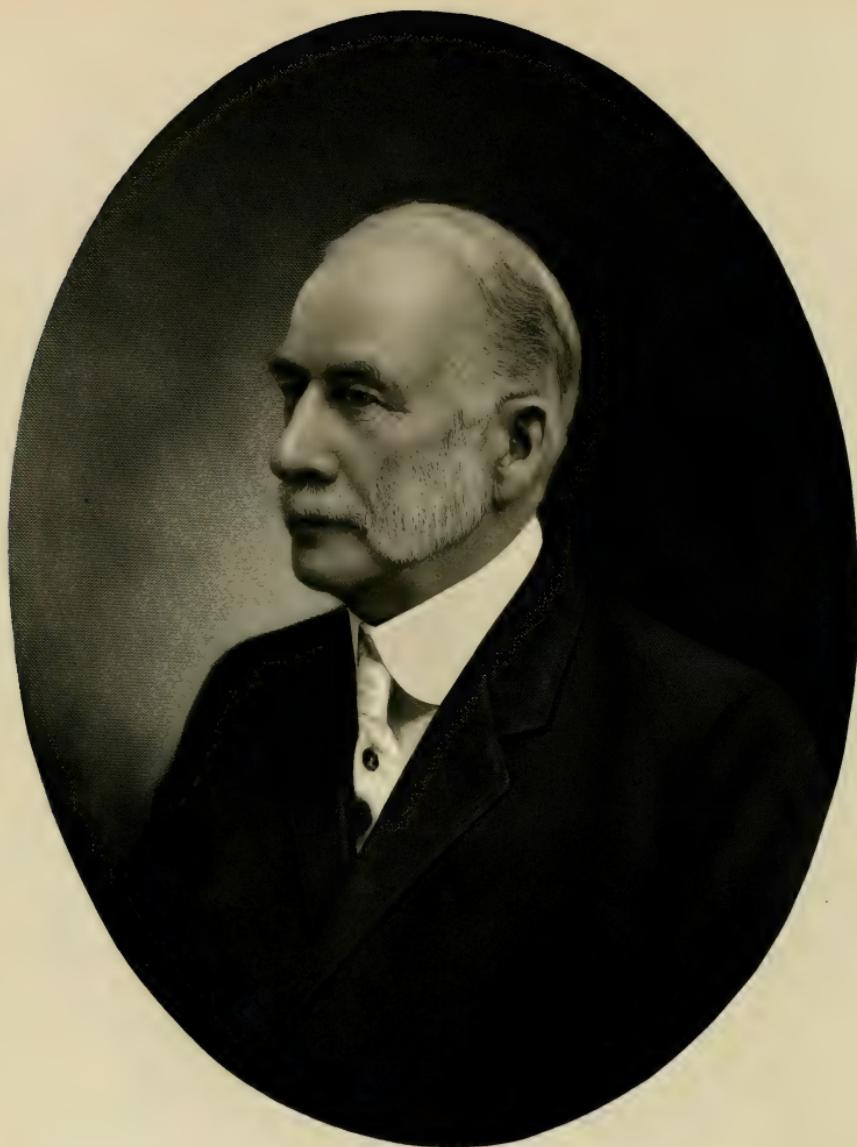
Love of family was one of the most marked of Jacob Furth's traits. He enjoyed having his immediate kin about him more than any form of social entertainment. Consulted about guest lists he would name his children and consider the matter closed. So certain was he in this response that the matter became an affectionate joke among those dear to him. Not even Jacob Furth's family have a definite idea of the number of his charitable interests. He gave promptly and freely wherever his judgment justified giving. At times he was imposed upon, but he bore no ill will. As a rule his interest in the needy was wisely placed. To every public charity of worth Mr. Furth gave with equal liberality. His name has headed subscription lists innumerable and his influence and advice have solved many a problem of moment to institutions designed to do good. But the great test of charity is its application to private life. Charity that gives is fine, but how much finer the charity that rules every act! Those who knew Mr. Furth intimately are agreed he did not bear ill will. Men who deceived him he refused to deal with, but for them he could always find extenuation. His faculty of placing himself in another's situation gave him insight and sympathy which placed values in their true light. He always found time to express understanding of and sympathy for the motives of those who were against him.

Jacob Furth came to Seattle a successful man in the prime of his life. He brought a splendid heritage—rugged health, honesty, sobriety, thrift and a keen judgment. He guided himself by a simple creed, striving to do right as he saw it, to understand and forgive those who were against him, to be just and to be kind. He succeeded as few men may hope to succeed. Though the immigrant boy rose to a position of tremendous power and responsibility, he served well and

wisely, and in his success he gave unsparingly to help those about him and the community of which he was proud. The passing of Jacob Furth is the passing of a figure of tremendous interest, it marks the close of a career which embodied those virtues that may well serve as a pattern for men. A father has been lost to his family; a loved neighbor has been taken from the community; a leader has passed from the city, and a kindly, generous gentleman has gone to his reward.



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W. B. Conroy

Horace C. Henry

ORACE C. HENRY, a capitalist and railroad builder, was born in Bennington, Vermont, October 6, 1844, his parents being Paul Mandell and Aurelia (Squire) Henry. In the paternal line he comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His great-grandfather, leaving the north of Ireland, was brought to America in 1730, when but four years of age. Aurelia Squire, who was born in New Haven, Vermont, was of noted New England ancestry, being a daughter of Wait Squire and granddaughter of Lieutenant Andrew Squire. The former married Hannah Powell, daughter of Colonel Miles Powell. One of the sisters of Mrs. Henry was Huldana Squire, who became the mother of Mrs. R. A. Alger, wife of General R. A. Alger, of Detroit, Michigan.

After attending district schools Horace C. Henry continued his education in the Norwich Military Academy at Norwich, Vermont, an institution which was the alma mater of Admiral Dewey and many other distinguished officers. In 1862, when eighteen years of age, he put aside his studies to enlist in the army and for one year served as orderly sergeant of Company A, Fourteenth Vermont Volunteers, with which he participated in the battle of Gettysburg. Although he did not return to the university at Norwich after his military experience, he received his degree in regular course according to the usual custom of educational institutions during the Civil war. Following his service in the army he was elected first lieutenant in the Vermont State Militia and in 1864 he entered Williams College as a member of the class of 1868, but in 1865, became a student in Hobart College at Geneva, New York, to which place his family had removed. On account of ill health he was forced to give up his collegiate course in 1866, and, hoping that a change of climate would prove beneficial, he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he obtained employment with R. B. Langdon, who had gone to that city from Vermont and was largely interested in railway contracting. With Mr. Langdon he served successively in the capacities of clerk, paymaster and finally superintendent of construction. He remained with Mr. Langdon for ten years, thoroughly familiarizing himself with the

business, in which he was destined to become one of the most successful and important men in the country.

Mr. Henry took his first large contract for railway construction in 1878, it being with the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company. He was afterward accorded contracts by the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company and with his associates built about one thousand miles of road for those two companies. He also secured and executed many important contracts for the Wisconsin Central, the Duluth, the South Shore & Atlantic, the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, the Diagonal, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Great Western and other railroad companies. He built two of the great iron ore docks at Ashland, Wisconsin, one at Marquette and the docks at Washburn.

In 1890 Mr. Henry came to the state of Washington to construct for the Northern Pacific Railway the original belt line around Lake Washington. He afterward built the Everett & Monte Cristo Railway, sixty miles in length. In association with D. C. Sheppard & Company of St. Paul, he built the Great Northern Railway from Seattle to Bellingham and from the summit of the Cascades to Everett, as well as the cut-off from Bellingham to Bellevue and the line from Hamilton to Rockford in the Skagit valley. For the Northern Pacific Railway Company he constructed the lines from Auburn to Palmer and from Hoquiam to the sea, together with the present belt line around Lake Washington. In 1906, when the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company decided to make its extension to the Pacific coast, he took the contract for nearly five hundred miles of the route across the states of Idaho and Montana, a contract amounting to more than fifteen millions of dollars. In this work he employed at times ten thousand men and the total cost for explosives alone was over a million dollars. He also built about two hundred and fifty miles of branch lines for the Milwaukee, the most important of which reach to Everett, Spokane and Moses Lake, and the line connecting the Tacoma Eastern with Gray's Harbor. Aside from the interests already mentioned Mr. Henry is president of the Pacific Creosoting Company of Seattle, owning one of the largest plants in the world for the preservation of timber. The works are at Eagle Harbor and have a yearly consumption of two and one-half million gallons of creosote, all of which is imported in the company's own ships from Europe. Mr. Henry is likewise president of the Northern Life Insurance Company of Seattle. This company was organized with the primary purpose of competing for the seven million dollars worth of business which was being given annually by

the people of the state to outside concerns for life, accident and health insurance. The corporation has been remarkably successful and is now writing new business at the rate of four million dollars per year. Mr. Henry was treasurer of the National Bank of Commerce for seven years and is now president of the Metropolitan Bank of Seattle. He is also an active member of the Metropolitan Building Company, which has erected the finest group of office and business structures in the northwest, one of them being named the Henry building.

In Minneapolis, Minnesota, in December, 1876, Mr. Henry was united in marriage to Miss Susan Elizabeth Johnson, of St. John, New Brunswick, a daughter of Captain Johnson, who was lost at sea in 1862. There were four children born of this marriage: Langdon Chapin; Paul Mandell; Walter Horace, who died March 31, 1910, at the age of twenty-six years; and Florence Aurelia, who died in Morristown, New Jersey, at the age of eighteen. In memory of his deceased daughter Mr. Henry has erected a beautiful chapel, the Florence Henry Memorial, at the Highlands, and in memory of his son, Walter Horace, he has given substantial help in erecting the administration building of the Anti-Tuberculosis League on the land given by him for the hospital of that organization north of the city. The Henry mansion is on Harvard avenue North, and is one of the most beautiful residences and grounds in Seattle.

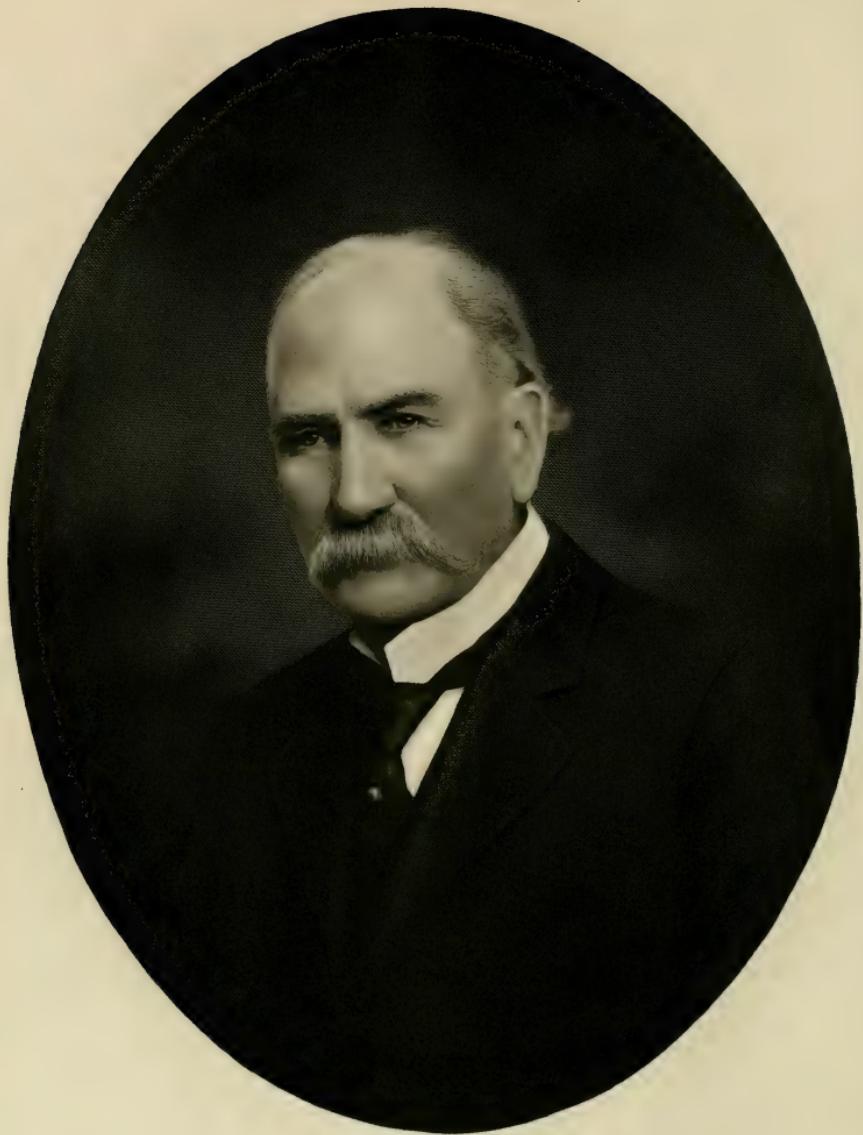
As a citizen Mr. Henry occupies a conspicuous position and is widely known for his public spirit and beneficence. In 1910 he was elected president of the King County Anti-Tuberculosis League, one of the most important organizations of the country in the special field to which its energies are devoted. Commenting on the choice of Mr. Henry for that office, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer said editorially. "Resourceful and methodic in his habits of thought, and possessed of quick initiative and sound judgment, Mr. Henry will unquestionably infuse new life into the fight earnest citizens of this city and county have been waging against tuberculosis, and will bring to the support of energies immediately under his direction the enlightened sympathy and cooperation of the community."

In 1914 the state appropriated a sum of money to defray the expenses of all Civil war veterans living in the state to the great reunion at Gettysburg. When the time to make the trip had arrived, it was discovered that the sum appropriated was too small by five thousand dollars and that lots would have to be drawn to decide who would remain behind. Mr. Henry at once donated the sum necessary, thereby making it possible for every veteran who took part in

that great conflict to attend the reunion if he so desired. Mr. Henry, is himself a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and proudly wears the little bronze button that indicates his connection with the boys in blue. He is a Scottish Rite Mason of the thirty-second degree, is a life member of the Arctic, Athletic and Rainier Clubs and served as president of the last named from 1894 until 1900. He is also a member of the Seattle Golf and Country Club, of which he was president for seven terms, and he is a member of the University and Metropolitan Clubs. He was one of the vice presidents of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

To encourage the newsboys of Seattle to save a part of their earnings, Mr. Henry sent out the following notice: "Some time during December, 1915, I will pay three dollars to every newsboy who makes twelve deposits of not less than twenty-five cents each month during the year. Each of the twelve monthly deposits must be made out of his own earnings. Each deposit must be made in some savings-bank in the city and will be noted in a little bank book which must not be lost, as it will be the only evidence that the boy has carried out the contract and is entitled to be paid the three dollars. It is hoped that much more than three dollars will be deposited. The boy is under no obligations to leave the money in the bank afterwards."

His interests are broad and varied and have been closely connected with the general welfare. His business activities have been of a character that have contributed in notable measure to the upbuilding and progress of the west, while in all those relations which have their root in broad humanitarianism, which seek to ameliorate hard conditions of life for the unfortunate or which add to the pleasure and happiness of an individual or community, he has stood for that which is most worth while and has given thereto generous cooperation in time and material assistance.



Andrew Chilberg

Andrew Chilberg

ANDREW CHILBERG, president of the Scandinavian-American Bank, has a record which stands in incontrovertible proof of the fact that America is the land of opportunity and which proves in equally conclusive manner that industry and enterprise have been the crowning points in his career, bringing him to a most creditable and honorable position in the financial circles of the northwest.

Although a native of Sweden, born March 29, 1845, Mr. Chilberg was only a year old when his parents, Charles John and Hannah (Johnson) Chilberg, brought their family to the new world. It was in 1846 that they took passage on a westward bound sailing vessel, which, after eleven weeks, reached the American coast. Journeying into the interior of the country they took up their abode upon a farm west of Ottumwa, Iowa, where the father both preempted and homesteaded lands and there successfully engaged in tilling the soil for many years. The four children who came with their parents to the new world were James P., Nelson, Isaac and Andrew, and after coming to the United States four other children were born: Benjamin A., Joseph, Charles F. and John H., but Charles F. died at the age of thirty-one years. James P. died in Seattle, December 21, 1905, and Isaac died at Pleasant Ridge, near La Conner, at the age of seventy-one years. The mother passed away July 3, 1902, when ninety years of age, and the father died when he was ninety-two. They lived to celebrate their golden wedding and in fact traveled life's journey together for the remarkable period of nearly seventy years. In 1871 they came from Iowa to Washington territory and located at Pleasant Ridge, near La Conner, where the father homesteaded lands.

Andrew Chilberg spent the greater part of his youthful period near Ottumwa, Iowa, where he attended school. In 1860, when a lad of fifteen years, he accompanied his father and brother Nelson to Pike's Peak, attracted thereto by the gold excitement in that locality. The father and brother engaged in prospecting, while Andrew Chilberg worked upon a farm. In the winter of 1862-3 they returned to Iowa and in the spring of 1863 Andrew Chilberg crossed the plains

to California, driving horses in compensation for his meals and the privilege of traveling with the party. After four months spent upon the road between Omaha and the Pacific coast, Sacramento was reached and from that point Mr. Chilberg made his way to the home of his brother James P., who was then living in Yolo county, California. He entered the employ of his brother, at a salary of twenty-five dollars per month, and afterward worked for other farmers of the locality. Still later he went to Stockton, where he was employed for some time in a large nursery, and he also attended school there.

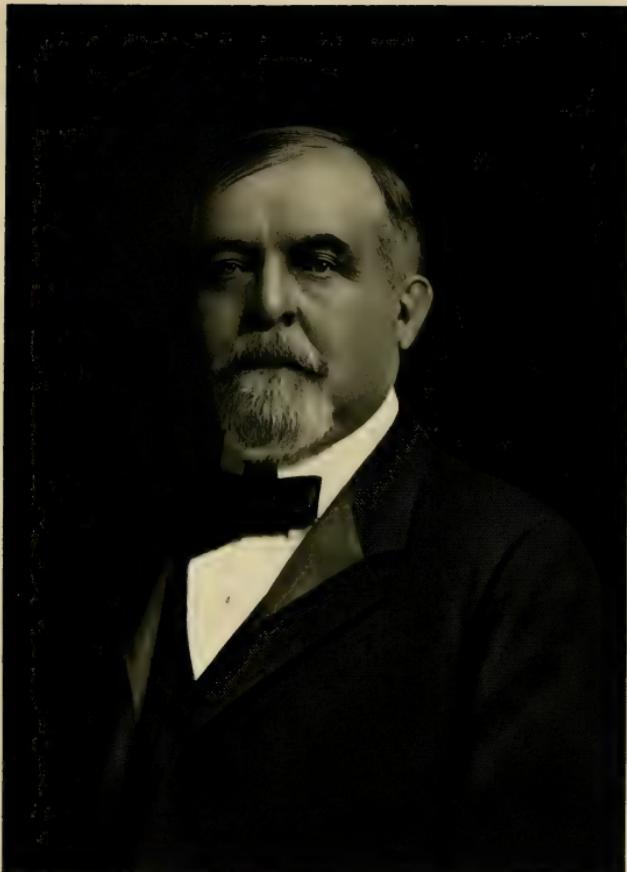
Ill health finally forced Mr. Chilberg to return to Iowa. He made the journey by the Nicaragua route to New York city and later he again attended school in Ottumwa. He afterward followed the profession of teaching for three years and clerked in a wholesale and retail dry-goods house in Ottumwa for four years. While there residing he was married, in 1874, to Miss Mary Nelson, who was born at Bishop Hill, Illinois, a daughter of John and Hannah (Swenson) Nelson, both now deceased. The year following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Chilberg came to Seattle, where in the fall of 1875 he engaged in the grocery business with his brothers, James P. and Nelson. Together they conducted the store until 1882, when Andrew Chilberg sold out to his brothers in order to assume the duties of the office of assessor of King county, to which he had been elected as the democratic nominee, serving in that capacity for two years.

While engaged in the grocery business Mr. Chilberg was appointed in 1879 by the Swedish government vice consul for Sweden and Norway until the separation of Sweden and Norway, since which time he has been vice consul for Sweden, and satisfactorily filled the position. He has been called to other positions of public honor and trust. For two years he was one of Seattle's aldermen and in 1884 was called to the office of city treasurer, in which capacity he served for two years. In 1885 he was appointed city passenger and ticket agent for the Northern Pacific Railway and remained in that position until 1892, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Scandinavian-American Bank, of which he was one of the organizers. The bank was established in the spring of 1892, with a paid up capital of forty-five thousand dollars, which was increased in 1901 to one hundred thousand dollars, and since to five hundred thousand dollars, while its deposits now amount to over eleven million dollars. In the years that have since come and gone its growth has been almost unparalleled. Its business has developed almost by leaps and bounds and yet its interests have been conducted along safe and conservative lines, whereby the interests of depositors have been carefully protected. Mr. Chilberg

has contributed in large measure to the growth and success of this institution, of which he is now the acting head, bending his energies to constructive effort, administrative direction and executive control.

Mr. and Mrs. Chilberg are widely and favorably known, especially in Seattle, where they have an extensive circle of friends. They have but one child, Eugene, who was born October 29, 1875, and who spent several years in Nome, Alaska, becoming secretary-treasurer of the Pioneer Mining Company and also financially interested in the Hot Air Mining Company.

Mr. Chilberg has always given his political allegiance to the democratic party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and he is alive to the interests and issues of the day and votes, as he believes, according to the needs and demands of the times. Fraternally he is connected with Columbia Lodge, A. O. U. W., of which he is a charter member. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Arctic Club. He is a charter member and was the first president of the Swedish Club and also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the Scandinavian Brotherhood of America. He stands for progress and improvement in municipal affairs as well as in business life and has cooperated in many plans and projects for the general good. He served for several years as school director of Seattle and for one term as president of the school board. Wherever the welfare of the city is involved he is ready to lend a helping hand and he is a typical citizen of the northwest, alert and enterprising, his labors at all times being beneficially resultant.



W. J. Stone

Judge Henry G. Struve

JUDGE HENRY G. STRUVE was for years a very prominent figure in connection with the political, legal, financial and social history of the state of Washington and was an honored resident of Seattle. Although born in the grand duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, on the 17th of November, 1836, of German parentage, he came to America at the age of sixteen years and was an intensely patriotic American citizen. He received a thorough academic education in his native city and after reaching the new world remained in the east for a few weeks, while later he made his way westward to finish his education and take up his life work. In 1853 he reached California, where for six years he studied law, engaged in newspaper work and in mining near Jackson, Amador county. He was admitted to the bar in 1859 and the following year removed to Vancouver, Washington, where he purchased the Vancouver Chronicle, which he published successfully for a year. On the expiration of that period he entered upon the practice of law and his ability soon brought him to the front in his profession. He was also an ardent republican and in a short time was recognized as one of the leaders of his party in the state. In 1862 he was elected district attorney for the second judicial district and made such a brilliant success that he was four times chosen for the position. During his fourth term, or in 1869, he resigned, having been elected probate judge of Clarke county. A few months later he also resigned that position. While acting as prosecuting attorney he was also elected, in 1865, a member of the lower house of the state legislative assembly, in which he served as chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1867 he was elected a member of the legislative council and was its president in the first and in subsequent sessions of 1869 and 1870. He acted as chairman of the ways and means committee and in 1869 introduced and was instrumental in securing the passage of the community law, regulating the rights in property interests of married persons, an important law which superseded the provisions of the old common law then in force in Washington territory. The law is with slight modification still in force. Although one of the youngest members of the legislature, Judge Struve was always a recognized leader on the floor of the house.

In 1871, in which year he removed to Olympia, Judge Struve took charge of the Puget Sound Daily Courier, a leading republican organ. His work and editorials made it a valuable factor in promoting party interests, his editorials being widely copied and attracting great attention and comment. To the regret of all, he left newspaper work, in which he had manifested such capability, in 1871, when President Grant, as a token of appreciation, appointed him secretary of Washington territory. The following year he was selected by the republican convention as a delegate to the national convention, which once more nominated General Grant for the presidency at Philadelphia. Judge Struve served as territorial secretary until the close of Grant's administration, when his term expired. He then returned to Olympia and practiced law again, but his ability again and again led to his selection for public duties of honor, trust and responsibility. He was appointed a commissioner to codify the laws of Washington territory in 1877 but after a year was obliged to resign because his law practice required his undivided attention.

In 1879 Judge Struve removed to Seattle and with John Leary formed the firm of Struve & Leary. In 1880 Colonel J. C. Haines was taken into the firm and in 1884 Maurice McMicken was added and Mr. Leary withdrew. Five years later Colonel Haines withdrew and the firm then became Struve & McMicken. While territorial secretary Judge Struve was sole attorney for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in Washington and until 1883 conducted personally all important litigation for the railroad.

From the beginning of his residence in Seattle, Judge Struve was a recognized leader in the city and was largely instrumental in molding public thought and action. In 1882 he was elected mayor and was reelected in 1883, during which time Seattle took its first steps toward its present greatness, five hundred thousand dollars being spent in public improvements, including the grading of the streets. The population increased from three thousand to ten thousand in 1883. As mayor of the city Judge Struve received the Villard party when the Northern Pacific was completed. His activities extended to almost every field which has had to do with the upbuilding of city and state. In 1879 he was appointed regent of Washington University and continued in that position through many years, serving as president for four consecutive terms. In 1884 he was elected school director and held the office for three years, doing efficient work in connection with the cause of public education in Seattle. In 1886 he was appointed by Governor Squire to the position of judge advocate general of Washington territory and took a prominent part in directing military

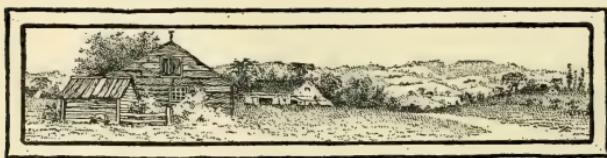
affairs when Seattle was under martial law following the anti-Chinese riots which occurred in February, 1886. In the following year he was appointed supreme court reporter and supervised Volume III of the Washington Territory Reports. He was elected a member of the board of freeholders which prepared the charter for Seattle and he was chairman of the committee on judiciary and tide lands. He soon had to refuse many honors and confined his attention to his office, acting solely as attorney for many railway, mill and coal corporations. He was greatly interested in historical research and for years investigated Washington's earlier history in his leisure hours, intending to publish the results of his investigations in book form, but the great fire of June 6, 1889, destroyed all of his data. However, he started in again on the work at a later period.

Judge Struve played an important part in the material development of Washington in connection with its mining and railroad interests and financial institutions. He was one of the organizers of the cable system of street cars in Seattle, became a large stockholder in the company and was president of the Madison street line. He became one of the promoters of and a director in the Home Insurance Company, which paid a hundred-thousand-dollar fire loss June 6, 1889. He was one of the incorporators, directors and the vice president of the Boston National Bank and was sole agent in Washington for the German Savings & Loan Society of San Francisco. His connection with any enterprise or project assured its success through his individual efforts, for in his vocabulary there was no such word as fail and he carried forward to completion whatever he undertook. He was known as an able financier and a conservative, sagacious man of business as well as Washington's most distinguished jurist.

In October, 1863, Judge Struve was married to Miss Lascelle Knighton, who was born in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1846. When she was but a year old her father, Captain H. M. Knighton, made his way across the plains to St. Helen, Oregon, and became the owner of the town site. He was the first marshal of the provisional government of Oregon and was prominently identified with the pioneer development of the northwest. He afterward removed with his family to Vancouver, Washington, and Mrs. Struve was educated there in the Convent of the Sacred Heart. She became the wife of Judge Struve in Vancouver, in 1863, and died in Seattle in 1903, after an illness of three years. Hers was a strongly religious nature. She was philanthropic, charitable, gracious, generous, unselfish and sincere. She was a social leader, possessing a magnetic personality, and as a hostess she was unexcelled. She shared her husband's prominence

and the whole state sorrowed when she passed away. Judge Henry Struve died in New York city on Tuesday morning, June 13, 1905, after a brief illness. His death was very unexpected, his daughter Mary being the only member of the family with him at the time. Judge and Mrs. Struve became parents of four children: Captain Harry K. Struve, Mrs. H. F. Meserve, Frederick K. and Mary.

Judge Struve was known prominently in many fraternal and benevolent societies. In 1874 he was elected grand master of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows in Oregon, which then embraced Washington and Idaho. In 1876 he was elected representative of that jurisdiction in the sovereign grand lodge and he instituted the grand lodge of Washington. Such in brief is the history of one who left the impress of his individuality upon the development of the northwest in many ways. He saw its opportunities and utilized them and in the development of his individual fortunes he contributed to the upbuilding of the empire of the northwest. He stood in a prominent position as a journalist, as a distinguished lawyer and as a business man, his life verifying the statement that power grows through the exercise of effort. As he progressed, his opportunities and his advantages increased and he gathered to himself the rewards of a well spent life, but, more than that, he upheld the political and legal status of the community and contributed to its intellectual and moral stability.





G.K. Struve

Frederick Karl Strube

REDERICK KARL STRUVE, president of the Seattle National Bank, has at every point in his career seemed to have attained the utmost success possible at that point. In a word, he has readily recognized and utilized every opportunity and by successive stages of business development and advancement he has reached his present enviable position as a leading financier of the northwest.

Mr. Struve is a native of Washington, his birth having occurred at Vancouver, June 17, 1871. He is a son of Judge Henry G. Struve, whose record precedes this. His education was acquired in the public schools and in the University of Washington, followed by matriculation in the literary department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he spent two years in study. In November, 1889, upon the organization of the Boston National Bank, he was made clerk in that institution and later became assistant cashier, serving until April 1, 1898. He afterward spent some time with the First National Bank. In 1899, he formed a partnership with John Davis in the real estate, loan and insurance business under the name of John Davis & Company. This firm has become one of the best known in the city, the volume of business transacted by them annually reaching extensive proportions. From 1896 until his election as president of the Seattle National Bank, Mr. Struve was the Seattle representative of the German Savings & Loan Society of San Francisco which did the largest loan business in Washington. The firm of John Davis & Company also have a large mortgage loan clientage and their operations in real estate annually reach a high figure. They platted the Highland addition and Mr. Struve individually platted the Pettit addition, while the firm platted the Yesler estate addition and built thereon residences which have so greatly improved and beautified that part of the city. The general business of the firm, however, consists of transactions in down town properties, many of which they have handled, negotiating important sales and also attending to the rental of many of the leading business blocks. The renting department has become an important feature of their business and its conduct requires eighteen employes all of whom are engaged at stated

salaries. Each department of the business is managed by a competent superintendent and all is systematized and in splendid working condition. Their transactions involve the handling of many thousands of dollars within the course of a month and the business is hardly second to any in this line in the city. Following the death of Jacob Furth, president of the Seattle National Bank, Mr. Struve, who had served as vice president, was elected to fill the vacancy becoming president of the institution on the 1st of September, 1914. He has since held that office and has bent his energies to administrative direction and executive control. His efforts have been well defined and his keen perception of the possibilities of the situation has led to his steady advancement in the business world.

Mr. Struve was married November 17, 1897, to Miss Anna Furth, daughter of Jacob Furth, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, and, presiding with graciousness over their hospitable home, she has made it one of the attractive social centers of Seattle. She belongs to the ladies' adjunct of the Golf Club, to some of the more prominent literary organizations of the city, is a member of the executive committee of the Assembly Club and also a member of Trinity parish church.

Mr. Struve has membership in the Assembly Club, of which he has served as treasurer. He belongs to the Rainier Club, the Firloch Club, the University Club, the Seattle Tennis Club and the Seattle Golf and Country Club, of which he has been the secretary, all of Seattle, and the Union Club of Tacoma. He became one of the organizers of the Seattle Athletic Club, was chosen the first captain of the athletic team and later was elected the vice president of the society. He is likewise a member of the Chi Psi fraternity and he is identified with the Chamber of Commerce, giving stalwart support to its well defined plans and projects for the upbuilding and improvement of the city. Politically his allegiance is one of the supporting features of the republican party in Seattle. He greatly enjoys travel and, besides extensive visits to all parts of America, he has visited Cuba and Europe. In short periods of recreation he turns to golf and outdoor sports. Of him it has been said: "He is widely known as a young man of marked executive force. Intricate business situations he readily comprehends, he forms his plans quickly and is prompt and accurate in their execution. Thus he has gained a wide reputation as a capable and successful man of business, a typical representative of the enterprise that has led to the marvelous development of the northwest."



John Feary

John Leary



JOHN LEARY was one of the early mayors of Seattle and a pioneer lawyer but retired from his profession to enter upon business pursuits and became an active factor in the upbuilding of the city. He was closely associated with ever increasing activities of large scope and far-reaching effect and Seattle has had no more enterprising citizen, so that no history of the city would be complete without extended reference to him.

Mr. Leary was a native of New Brunswick, his birth having occurred at St. John, November 1, 1837. Early in life he started in the business world on his own account and soon developed unusual aptitude for business and a genius for the successful creation and management of large enterprises. His initial efforts were along the line of the lumber trade and he became an extensive manufacturer and shipper of lumber, to which business he devoted his energies between the years 1854 and 1867. He also conducted an extensive general mercantile establishment in his native town and also at Woodstock, New Brunswick. Prosperity had attended his efforts, enabling him to win a modest fortune, but the repeal of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada resulted in losses for him. Crossing the border into Maine, he conducted a lumber business at Houlton, that state, for some time, but the Puget Sound country was fast coming to the front as a great lumber center and he resolved to become one of the operators in the new field.

Mr. Leary reached Seattle in 1869, finding a little frontier village with a population of about one thousand. Keen sagacity enabled him to recognize the prospect for future business conditions and from that time forward until his death he was a co-operant factor in measures and movements resulting largely to the benefit and upbuilding of the city as well as proving a source of substantial profit for himself. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar and entered upon active practice as junior partner in the law firm of McNaught & Leary, which association was maintained until 1878, when he became a member of the firm of Struve, Haines & Leary. Four years later, however, he retired from active law practice and became a factor in the management of gigantic commercial and public enterprises

which have led not only to the improvement of the city but also to the development of the surrounding country. In the meantime, however, he had served for several terms as a member of the city council of Seattle and in 1884 was elected mayor. His was a notable administration during the formative period in the city's history and he exercised his official prerogatives in such a manner that the public welfare was greatly promoted and in all that he did he looked beyond the exigencies of the present to the opportunities and possibilities of the future. The position of mayor was not a salaried one at that time, but he gave much time and thought to the direction of municipal affairs and while serving was instrumental in having First avenue, then a mud hole, improved and planked. He was the first mayor to keep regular office hours and thoroughly systematized municipal interests. Through the conduct and direction of important business enterprises his work was perhaps of even greater value to Seattle. A contemporary historian said in this connection:

"When he came to Seattle none of the important enterprises which have made possible its present greatness had been inaugurated. The most vital period of the city's history had just begun. Only men of the keenest foresight anticipated and prepared for a struggle, the issue of which meant the very existence of the city itself. No city so richly endowed by nature ever stood in such need of strong, brave and sagacious men. Mr. Leary was among the first to outline a course of action such as would preserve the supremacy of Seattle, and with characteristic energy and foresight he threw himself into the work. A natural leader, he was soon at the head of all that was going on. A pioneer among pioneers, it fell to his lot to blaze the way for what time has proven to have been a wise and well directed move. When the Northern Pacific Railroad Company sought to ignore and possibly to commercially destroy Seattle, Mr. Leary became a leader of resolute men who heroically undertook to build up the city independently of the opposition of this powerful corporation. To this end the Seattle & Walla Walla Railroad was built, an enterprise which at that time served a most useful purpose in restoring confidence in the business future of the city, and which has ever since been a source of large revenue to the place. Throughout the entire struggle, which involved the very existence of Seattle, Mr. Leary was most actively engaged, and to his labors, his counsel and his means the city is indeed greatly indebted."

In 1872 Mr. Leary turned his attention to the development of the coal fields of this locality, opening and operating the Talbot mine in connection with John Collins. He was instrumental in organizing a

company for supplying the city with gas and served as its president until 1878, thus being closely identified with the early material development of his community. His enterprise also resulted in the establishment of the waterworks system and along these and many other lines his efforts were so directed that splendid benefits resulted to the city. In fact, he was one of the men who laid the foundations for the future growth and importance of Seattle. It was he who made known to the world the resources of the city in iron and coal. Between the years 1878 and 1880 he had exploring parties out all along the west coast to Cape Flattery and on the Skagit and Similkimeen rivers, also through the Mount Baker district and several counties in eastern Washington. His explorations proved conclusively that western Washington was rich in coal and iron, while here and there valuable deposits of precious metals were to be found. The value of Mr. Leary's work to the state in this connection cannot be overestimated, as he performed a work the expense of which is usually borne by the commonwealths themselves. Another phase of his activity reached into the field of journalism. In 1882 he became principal owner of the Seattle Post, now consolidated with the Intelligencer under the style of the Post-Intelligencer. He brought about the amalgamation of the morning papers and erected what was known as the Post building, one of the best of the early business blocks of the city. In 1883 he was associated with Mr. Yesler in the erection of the Yesler-Leary block at a cost of more than one hundred thousand dollars, but this building, which was then the finest in the city, was destroyed by the great fire of June, 1889. One can never measure the full extent of Mr. Leary's efforts, for his activity touched almost every line leading to public progress. He was active in the establishment of the Alaska Mail service, resulting in the development of important trade connections between that country and Seattle. He was elected to the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce, which he had aided in organizing, and he also became president of the Seattle Land & Improvement Company and of the West Coast Improvement Company and the Seattle Warehouse & Elevator Company. He was on the directorate of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway Company, was one of the directors of the West Street & North End Electric Railway Company, which he aided in organizing, and was likewise a promoter and director of the James Street & Broadway Cable & Electric line. In financial circles he figured prominently as president of the Seattle National Bank but was compelled to resign that position on account of the demands of other business interests. In February, 1891, he organized the Columbia River & Puget Sound Navigation

Company, capitalized for five hundred thousand dollars, in which he held one-fifth of the stock. That company owned the steamers Telephone, Fleetwood, Bailey Gatzert, Floyd and other vessels operating between Puget Sound and Victoria. Ere his death a biographer wrote of him:

"It is a characteristic of Mr. Leary's make-up that he moves on large lines and is never so happy as when at the head of some great business enterprise. His very presence is stimulating. Buoyant and hopeful by nature, he imparts his own enthusiasm to those around him. He has not overlooked the importance of manufacturing interests to a city like Seattle, and over and over again has encouraged and aided, often at a personal loss, in the establishment of manufacturing enterprises, having in this regard probably done more than any other citizen of Seattle. He has ever recognized and acted on the principle that property has its duties as well as rights, and that one of its prime duties is to aid and build up the community where the possessor has made his wealth. There are few men in the city, therefore, who, in the course of the last twenty years, have aided in giving employment to a larger number of men than Mr. Leary, or whose individual efforts have contributed more of good to the general prosperity of Seattle."

On the 21st of April, 1892, Mr. Leary wedded Eliza P. Ferry, a daughter of the late Governor Elisha P. Ferry. Their happy married life was terminated in his death on the 9th of February, 1905, at which time he left an estate valued at about two million dollars. He practically retired from active business about 1893. After his death the estate built upon the site of his old home the Leary-Ferry building.

Mr. Leary was a man of most generous spirit, giving freely in charity to worthy individuals and to important public enterprises. He built the finest residence in Seattle just before his death and took great pleasure in planning and erecting the home, but did not live to occupy it. He might be termed a man of large efficiency, of large purpose and larger action. He looked at no question from a narrow or contracted standpoint, but had a broad vision of conditions, opportunities and advantages. His life was never self-centered but reached out along all those lines which lead to municipal progress and public benefit. His work has not yet reached its full fruition but, like the constantly broadening ripple on the surface of the water, its effect is still felt in the upbuilding and improvement of the city. Mrs. Leary still makes her home in Seattle and is very active in charitable work and in club circles, being identified with many women's clubs. Mr. Leary was also president of the Rainier Club, the leading social organization

of Seattle, and those who came in contact with him entertained for him the warmest friendship, the highest admiration and the greatest esteem. His was a life in which merit brought him to the front and made him a leader of men.





Granville O'Hallor

Colonel Granville Owen Haller

HE life record of Colonel Granville Owen Haller was an exposition of a spirit of lofty patriotism, manifest as strongly in his efforts for the development and upbuilding of the northwest as in his service through so many years as a member of the army. While he wore the nation's uniform he was a strict disciplinarian, prompt in executing the commands of a superior officer and equally alert to see that his own orders were faithfully executed. His nation's honor was his foremost thought. When he retired to private life he still felt that he owed a service to his country and he gave it in his efforts to promote progress and upbuilding in the northwest and Washington came to know him as one of its most honored and valued citizens. He was serving as president of its Old Settlers Society at the time of his demise.

Colonel Haller was born in York, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1819, and his father, George Haller, also first opened his eyes to the light of day in York. He died when his son Granville was but two years of age and the mother was left with four young children to care for and support. She displayed the spirit of sacrifice characteristic of the mother and so managed her affairs that she was able to give her children good educational opportunities. Granville O. Haller attended school in his native town and early in life determined upon a military career. Following examination by the board of military officers at Washington, D. C., in 1839, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment in the United States Infantry, although then but twenty years of age. In 1841-2 he participated in the Florida war, taking part in the battle of Big Cypress Swamp and the engagement which resulted in the capture of Halleck Tush-nugger's band, which brought an end to the conflict. From the 1st of January, 1843, until he resigned, on the 10th of September, 1845, he was adjutant of the Fourth Infantry, and he became brigade major of the Third Brigade, United States Regulars under General Taylor, in Texas, in 1845. During the war with Mexico he commanded his company from the time of the siege of Vera Cruz until the city of Mexico was captured, participating in a number of hotly contested engagements in the valley of Mexico, including the attack upon the

fortifications of San Antonio and the storming of El Molino del Rey. It was his valor and gallantry on that occasion that won for him the brevet of major. After participating in the capture of Mexico city and in skirmishing within its walls on the following day, the officer's report mentioned his gallantry and valuable aid. On the 1st of January, 1848, he was advanced to the rank of captain in the Fourth Infantry and afterward spent some time on recruiting duty.

In 1852 the order came for Majors Sanders and Haller to join the department of the Pacific with their respective commands and they sailed on the United States store ship Fredonia, by way of Cape Horn, arriving at San Francisco in June, 1853, thus completing a voyage of seven months. Major Haller and his company proceeded at once to Fort Vancouver, Washington, and later to Fort Dallas, Oregon, after which he was engaged in active military duty against the Indians when military force was of necessity employed to make them understand that the atrocities and murders which they had inflicted upon the settlers must be stopped. He was an active participant all through the Indian war of the northwest and rendered valuable aid to the government and to the brave pioneer people who were attempting to reclaim the region for the purposes of civilization. In the fall of 1856 he received orders to establish and command a fort near Port Townsend and the work, notwithstanding many formidable difficulties, was satisfactorily accomplished, and for many years the fort was garrisoned and known as Fort Townsend.

In speaking of his military career a contemporary biographer said: "While there the Major and his men were a most efficient force in protecting the settlers, and well does Major Haller deserve mention in the history of the northwest, for his efforts contributed in larger measure than the vast majority to the development of this region, for had it not been for the protection which he gave to the settlers the Indians would have rendered impossible the labors of the pioneers in the work of reclaiming the wild land for purposes of civilization and planting the industries which have led to the material upbuilding of this portion of the country. For some time Major Haller was with his command on board the United States ship patrolling the waters of the Sound and removed all foreign Indians from the district. While thus engaged he also participated in the occupation of San Juan island until the boundary question was settled. In 1860 he was assigned to Fort Mojave, in Arizona, and while stationed there he treated the Indians with such consideration and justice that when his command had withdrawn he had so gained the goodwill of the red race that the miners had no hesitation about con-

tinuing their operations there and did so without molestation. In 1861 came orders for Major Haller to proceed with his command to San Diego, California, and afterward to New York city to join the army then being organized by General McClellan. He had previously been brevet major but on the 25th of September, 1861, was promoted to major of the Seventh Infantry but the members of the regiment were being held as prisoners of war in Texas and Major Haller reported to General McClellan and shortly afterward was appointed commandant general at the general headquarters on the staff of McClellan and the Ninety-third Regiment of New York Volunteers was placed under his command as guard of the headquarters. Major Haller was thus employed under General McClellan throughout the Virginia and Maryland campaign and the subsequent campaign of General Burnside and also for a short time under General Hooker. He was then designated provost marshal general of Maryland and later was detached and sent to York and Gettysburg to muster in volunteers and to get all the information possible of the movements of the enemy, also to order the citizens to remove the stock and property across the Susquehanna out of the way of the rebel army. While thus busily engaged in the service of his country, Major Haller was wrongfully reported for disloyalty to the government and in the latter part of July, 1863, he was dismissed from the service without a hearing. Astonished beyond measure, he demanded a hearing and was refused. Not satisfied to submit to such a great wrong, after sixteen years of waiting he secured a hearing and was fully exonerated. His honor was fully vindicated and he was reinstated in the army and commissioned colonel of infantry in the United States Regulars. His command was the Twenty-third Infantry and he continued as its colonel from December 11, 1879, to February 6, 1882, at which time he was retired, being over sixty-three years of age."

During the period in which he was not connected with the army Colonel Haller was a resident of Washington territory and gave his attention to the development of a fine farm on Whidby island. His work demonstrated the possibilities of Washington for the production of nearly all kinds of agricultural and horticultural products and the example which he set in this direction has proven of immense value to the state, being followed by others. He also gave attention to the manufacture of lumber and likewise engaged in merchandising. His business interests were of a character which contributed to the settlement, upbuilding and improvement of the district in which he lived. He was very liberal in giving credit to the settlers who wished to buy

provisions and implements and thus enabled many to gain a good start. While he was engaged in business he also acquired large grants of land which were at first of little value but with the settlement of the state their value greatly increased, and improvements also added to their selling price, so that eventually the property became a source of gratifying income to Colonel Haller and his family. Upon his retirement from the army he returned to Washington, having developed a great fondness for the state during the years of his former residence here. He located in Seattle in 1882 and remained continuously a resident of this city until his life's labors were ended in death.

On the 21st of June, 1849, Colonel Haller was married to Miss Henrietta Maria Cox, who belonged to a prominent Irish family, descendants of Sir Richard Cox, who was her great-grandfather and was once lord chancellor of Ireland. Coming to the new world her people located in Pennsylvania and in that state Mrs. Haller was reared, educated and married. Five children were born to this union. Henry died at an early age. Morris came to Seattle prior to the location of his parents here and became prominent as an attorney. He was the organizer of extensive business enterprises which have proven of the greatest value and benefit in the upbuilding of the material interests of the state. He was one of the organizers of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad Company and various other business interests of great magnitude which contributed not alone to the success of the owners and stockholders but as well to general prosperity. In 1889, while on a hunting and fishing trip with T. T. Minor and E. Louis Cox, he was accidentally drowned. This was a distinct loss to the community in which he lived and to the state for he had gained many friends and his standing and prominence in business circles had made him a valued factor in public life. Alice Mai Haller, the eldest daughter, became the wife of Lieutenant (now Colonel) William A. Nichols and died leaving two children. Charlotte Elinor and Theodore N. Haller, the latter mentioned on another page of this work, are the two surviving members of the family.

The family circle was once more broken by the hand of death, when on the 2d of May, 1897, Colonel Haller passed away, his demise being the occasion of deep and sincere regret to all who knew him. He was then in the seventy-ninth year of his age, and he was the president of the State Pioneer Society. In Masonry he occupied a prominent position, having been grand master of the Grand Lodge of the territory. He took the degrees both of the York and the Scottish Rites, and his views were considered authority on Masonic usages, tenets and rites. He was also the commander of the Military Order

of the Loyal Legion of Washington. That he possessed business ability of high order is indicated in the fact that he recognized the opportunities for the development of the northwest and for judicious investment and in time his property brought to him and his family a very gratifying income. The greater part of his life, however, was devoted to his country's service and there was no man who displayed a more loyal or devoted patriotism. He loved the old flag and regarded it ever as the symbol of the highest national honor. He was a man of fine personal appearance and of military bearing. His broad brow indicated a strong intellect, his eyes shone clear and bright, and he was never afraid to look any man in the face. He had the courage of his convictions, his ideals of life were high, and he ever endeavored to exemplify them in his daily conduct. Thus he left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name and an example which may well serve as a source of inspiration to others.





M. H. Salter

Norval H. Latimer

 OPPORTUNITY is as a will-o'-the-wisp before the dreamer, tauntingly plays before the sluggard, but surrenders to the man of determination and ambition and yields its treasures to industry and perseverance. The truth of this statement finds verification in the life record of Norval H. Latimer who, through the steps of an orderly progression, has worked his way steadily upward in the business world, winning the prizes therein offered and standing today as one of the prominent financiers of Seattle, being now president of the Dexter Horton National Bank. He was born in Monmouth, Illinois, May 7, 1863, a son of William G. and Martha J. Latimer. The father's birth occurred in Abingdon, Illinois, June 3, 1832, and he was there educated at Hedding College. He afterward engaged in farming until 1850, when he crossed the plains, being one of the first white men upon the present site of the city of Seattle. The following year he returned to Abingdon and again engaged in general agricultural pursuits until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when, in the opening year of hostilities he became first lieutenant of Company I, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteers, with which command he was mustered out in 1863. He then once more returned to the farm and devoted his attention to general agricultural pursuits until 1882, when he came to Seattle and engaged in buying and selling real estate, remaining actively in that field of business for five years. In 1887 a recognition of his public spirit and ability on the part of his fellow townsmen led to his election to the office of county treasurer. He was at one time commander of John F. Miller Post and also Stephen's Post, G. A. R., and was an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married at Berwick, Illinois, to Miss Martha Pierce, and they became the parents of four children.

Norval H. Latimer, who attended the district schools near Monmouth, Illinois, until fifteen years of age, afterward worked upon his father's farm for a year and then went to Kirkwood, Illinois, where he accepted a position as messenger in the first National Bank. Still later he became bookkeeper in that institution and so continued until 1882, when his interests became allied with those of the northwest. In that year he arrived in Seattle and secured employment with the

Dexter Horton Company, bankers, as messenger and janitor at a salary of fifty dollars per month. That he was thoroughly reliable and capable is indicated in the fact that when a half year had passed his salary was raised to eighty dollars per month, and two years later he was made assistant cashier. In 1889 he became manager of the bank but virtually performed the duties of president and cashier, because the incumbents of those offices devoted all their time to personal interests. In July, 1910, they secured a new charter, changing the name to the Dexter Horton National Bank, at which time Mr. Latimer was elected president and director. He has since controlled the policy and interests of this institution, which is one of the strong and reliable moneyed concerns of the northwest, having an extensive patronage and carrying on a banking business of large proportions. Mr. Latimer is also a director and member of the executive committee of the Dexter Horton Trust & Savings Bank, is president of the First National Bank of Port Townsend and president of the Wauconda Investment Company, owners of Seattle property valued at one and a half million dollars. Thus important are the interests of Mr. Latimer, whose sound business judgment enables him to gain ready and correct solution for intricate business problems.

Mr. Latimer was married in Seattle, May 22, 1890, to Miss Margaret Moore, and this union has been blessed with eight children. Arthur G., twenty-three years of age, is a graduate of the agricultural department of the University of Wisconsin, and is now engaged in farming near Medford, Oregon. Chester M., who is twenty-two years old, graduated from Yale and is now connected with the Dexter Horton National Bank. Earl H., twenty years of age, is a student in the University of Washington. Allen W. and Walter B., aged respectively sixteen and fourteen years, are attending high school. Ray N. and Vernon, aged respectively twelve and ten years, are pupils in the public schools. Margaret is attending St. Nichols School for Girls.

Mr. Latimer is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine and upon him has been conferred the honorary thirty-third degree. He is a very prominent figure in club circles of Seattle, being a life member of the Arctic, Rainier and Seattle Athletic Clubs, and also a member of the Seattle Golf and Country Club and the Seattle Yacht Club, while in the Tacoma Club of Tacoma, he also holds membership. From the age of fifteen years he has been dependent upon his own resources, at which period he made his initial step in business. He has never allowed personal interest or ambition to dwarf his public spirit or activity and yet along well defined lines of

labor he has met with notable success. His is the record of a strenuous life—the record of a strong individuality, sure of itself, stable in purpose, quick in perception, swift in decision, energetic and persistent in action.





Geo Klinean

George Kinnear

A S long as Seattle stands, the name of Kinnear will be an honored one in the city. It is perpetuated in Kinnear Park and in other public projects which owe their existence to his efforts and are the result of his sagacity and his public spirit. Dealing in real estate, he became one of the capitalists of Seattle and contributed in most substantial measure to its upbuilding and development. A native of Ohio, he was born in Pickaway county in 1836 and was taken by his parents to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, the family home being established on the banks of the Wabash, the father there building the first log cabin at La Fayette. He was three years of age when his father purchased land on Flint creek and there erected a brick dwelling from brick which he made on his land, while the floors, laths, doors, window frames and casings were of black walnut. George Kinnear had reached the age of nine years when the father started with his family for Woodford county, Illinois, taking with him his flock and herds. They had advanced but one hundred yards, however, when one of the wagons broke and little nine-year-old, barefooted George ran back to the house and cut a notch in the window sill. Sixty-four years later he rapped at the door of this same house. An old lady appeared, to whom he related that the place was his former home. She said that must be impossible, for she had lived there sixty-four years, that she was there when the former owner, Charles Kinnear, and family left with their teams for Illinois, that shortly after the start a little boy came running back, went into the next room—Mr. Kinnear interrupted—"Let me, unaccompanied, go into the next room and see what that little boy did." He went straight to his window sill and there, intact, was the notch. For a few seconds he was again a barefooted, nine-year-old boy making that notch. It was his last act of affection for the Indiana home after the rest of the family had gone from the house perhaps forever.

George Kinnear spent the time in the usual manner of farm lads at the old home on Walnut creek, in Woodford county, until the outbreak of the war. Years afterward there was to be a home coming in Woodford county and Mr. Kinnear in response to an invitation to be present on that occasion, wrote that he regretfully declined the

invitation but gave an account of his experiences and recollections of the early times in that locality. From this we quote, not only because it gives an excellent picture of the life lived there in that day but also because it gives a splendid idea of the literary talent of the man who in the intervening years had advanced from poverty to affluence and had become a prominent figure in the community in which he lived. He said: "In the year 1851 when I was a boy, we settled in Walnut Grove. Then and for several years thereafter our postoffice was at Washington and there is where we did most of our trading. Near by where we built our house was the old camp ground of the Pottawatomies. Their camp ground was strewn with pieces of flint and arrow heads and their old trails leading off in different directions remained. Often in my quiet strolls through the woods in my imagination I peopled the forest again with Indians and almost wished I were one. Most of the country between Walnut Grove and Washington was wet, with many ponds and sloughs. The road was anywhere we saw fit to drive (always aiming, however, to keep on the top of the sod). In driving across sloughs, we would drive at a run for fear of going through, but if we got into a rut or the sod broke, we were stuck. During the summer time I went to Washington twice a week to have the prairie plows sharpened and while the work was being done I would stroll about and peer into the little stores and shops, which were interesting to the boy raised on a farm and not used to town life. I remember one day seeing at Washington a bunch of little girls wading about barefoot in the mud like a lot of little ducks. One of them was little five-year-old Angie Simmons. When I was seventeen years old, I went to work in A. H. Danforth's store, where I remained about four months, beginning at the bottom, sweeping, moving boxes, etc., occasionally selling goods. I observed then how mean some men could be. When I was at work and nobody else around, several of the men would say, 'They make you do the dirty work. I wouldn't stand it,' but I had sense enough to know my place. I did not like store keeping and remained only four months.

"In 1865 the war was over and I was at home and out of business. I bought a brand new buggy and a nice team. I started out on the morning of the Fourth of July to see what I might. My father, I suppose, to plague me, said, 'Yes, you will marry the first girl you get into that buggy.' I struck out straight for Washington, tied up my team and walked over to where the speaking would be held. Meeting my old friend, Diego Ross, he at once introduced me to a handsome girl. I proffered to find her a seat, which she accepted.

Considering the circumstances of our new acquaintance with each other and the courtesies due from one to the other, we paid reasonably good attention to the reading of the Declaration of Independence and the oration, and at the conclusion of the same I drove with her in my buggy to her home and there engaged her company for that evening to view the fireworks. (First girl in buggy.)

"The Washington people had a great celebration. The old anvil roared and stirred up great enthusiasm and the fireworks were brilliant. My girl and I were seated in the buggy watching the fireworks and some girls were walking by in the weeds. I heard my girl say, 'Sally, is the dog fennel wet?' Was that a joke or sarcasm? The question was asked, 'Where will we be the next Fourth?' The answer was, 'Why not here?' Now we made an appointment one year ahead. An appointment one year ahead seemed a long way off, so I called occasionally to see if she and I were still on good terms or if she had gone off with another fellow. The next Fourth came around and we were there in the buggy watching the fireworks. (First girl still in the buggy.) One time I called about noon. She met me at the door with her sleeves rolled up. She asked me if I would stay for dinner and I said 'Yes.' She was beaten for once. She thought I would know enough to say 'No.' I was ahead one meal. By this time we were getting enthusiastic on the Fourth of July and set another date a year ahead. But we began negotiations now in earnest and on March 28, 1867, we were married. (First girl in buggy.) It was hard to beat old father at a guess. The first girl in buggy took the buggy and from that time on ruled the roost. The first girl in buggy and the little five-year-old Angie Simmons were one and the same.

"But take me back, take me back to the times when Nature was clothed in her natural garments; when the log cabin was the only dwelling place of the settler; when rough logs chinked with mud and sticks, a rough stone chimney, a puncheon floor, a clapboard roof, the latch string hanging out were both hut and palace. In those times the forest trees, untouched by the woodman's axe, stood in all their native beauty. The woods were full of wild fruit—the wild cherries, wild plums, crabapples, mulberries, hackberries, elderberries, gooseberries, black currants, wild grapes and May apples, red haws, black haws, acorns, chinkapins, hickory nuts and walnuts, pawpaws and persimmons and wild honey in nearly every hollow tree. Of the game birds there were droves of wild turkeys, pheasants, quail, doves, woodpeckers, yellow hammers, plovers and sap suckers. Of the animals, the deer, squirrel, coon, 'possum, rabbit, wolf and fox. The streams teemed with fish.

"I looked up into the sky and saw the myriads upon myriads of wild pigeons. They were in columns extending from horizon to horizon and to the north and south as far as eye could see; at times they almost darkened the sun, and out on the prairie I saw millions of wild geese, ducks, brants and cranes sporting about the sloughs and ponds, their quacking, screaming, chirping and whirring of wings sounding like distant thunder. Out in another direction on the dry ground I saw the prairie chickens. They were almost as numerous as the water fowl. They were crowing and cackling and chasing each other around in the grass. Among the birds or off by themselves were herds of deer feeding on the prairie grass.

"Here was the sportsman's paradise. He would never consent to be transported with joy to another land. From his flocks and herds he would supply the table with the choicest venison, geese, ducks and prairie hens to suit the guests at the sumptuous feast. This was the joyful place for the rugged, barefoot boy, bareheaded, on a bareback horse, with a gun and a dog by his side. With what joy, after following the deer across the plain, would he carry home to his mother the trophy of the chase! This was the place for the rosy-cheeked girl, clad in her linsey dress, in a bewildering mass of wild flowers, trailing vines and rustling leaves, as happy as the feathered songsters that surrounded her and sang with her their delight at the beautiful scene. What a treat it would be now to go back with our baskets into those woods and gather the nuts as they fall from the trees, to pull down the black haw bush and gather the richest berry that grows, and the sweet persimmons we'd gather, too. Farther down the wood lies the pawpaw patch, and from among its leaves we'd pick the ripe, juicy fruit and at last start for home, our baskets filled to the brim. Let us go home, to our old home again. We see the large fireplace, the wide hearth, the old Dutch oven in which mother baked her bread and boiled the mush before the fire. The table is spread with the bread mother baked, the bowls of mush and milk, the roasted game the hunter brought, the baked potatoes and luscious fruit and the pumpkin pie mother made from the flat pie pumpkin. A barefoot boy is squatting on the floor and with the mush pot between his legs is scraping the kettle for the crust. Out in the woods we hear the wild turkey gobble; the drumming of the pheasant and the nuts dropping from the trees; we see the waving of the treetops and hear the rustling of the leaves, the song of the birds and the barking of the squirrels and watch them leap from tree to tree. They are all our friends. How I like them! Let me go among them alone at night with my dog and there I'll follow the 'possum and the coon, stroll

along the silent creek and listen to the songs of the frogs, the hooting of the owl and the whippoorwill. This is August 31, 1911. How pleasant now to remember old Washington surrounded by broad prairies and beautiful groves and inhabited by friends and associates of the early days! Here from the Shore of the Great Pacific, the Land of the Salmon and the Big Red Apple, to you of the Land of the Rustling Corn we send Greeting!"

In the letter from which the above quotation was taken Mr. Kinnear referred to his military service. With the outbreak of the Civil war he joined the Forty-seventh Illinois Regiment, with which he remained until mustered out in 1864. On his way home while crossing the Mississippi he said, "I have chewed tobacco for eleven years. This is no habit for a young man to start out in life with," and threw into the water a silver pocket case full of tobacco. That was characteristic of Mr. Kinnear. If once he decided that a course was wrong or unwise he did not hesitate to turn aside, for he never deviated from a path which he believed to be right. It was this fidelity to all that he thought to be worth while in the development of character that made him the splendid specimen of manhood, remembered by his many friends in Seattle.

Following his return from the war his mother handed him thirty-six hundred dollars—his pay, which he had sent her while at the front to help her in the conduct of household affairs. With the mother's sacrifice and devotion, however, she had saved it all for him and with that amount he invested in a herd of cattle which he fed through the winter and sold at an advance the following spring, using the proceeds in the purchase of two sections of Illinois land. He not only became identified with farming interests but from 1864 until 1869 held the office of county clerk of Woodford county, Illinois, proving a most capable and trustworthy official in that position. On retiring from the office he concentrated his energies upon the development and cultivation of his land and while carrying on farming he would purchase corn in the fall and place it in cribs, selling when the market reached, as he believed, its best point. In the meantime he studied conditions in the developing northwest. His attention was first called to the Puget Sound country in 1864 and thereafter from time to time his mind returned to that district. Knowing that the waters of the Sound were navigable he believed that one day a great city would be built there and after ten years, in which he pondered the question, he made a trip to the northwest in 1874, looking over the different locations. He was most favorably impressed with the site of Seattle and before he returned to Illinois he purchased what is known as the G. Kinnear

addition on the south side of Queen Anne Hill. He then returned home and four years later, or in 1878, he brought his family to the northwest. He felt that investment in property here would be of immense advantage and as fast as he could sell his Illinois land at fifty dollars per acre he converted the proceeds into Seattle real estate, much of which rose rapidly in value. There was but a tiny town here at the time of his arrival and from the beginning of his residence on the Sound he did everything in his power to make known to the country the possibilities and opportunities of the northwest and to aid in the development of the city in which he had located. He favored and fostered every measure which he believed would prove of benefit to the town and country. In 1878-9 he labored strenuously to secure the building of a wagon road over the Snoqualmie Pass and as the organizer of the board of immigration he had several thousand pamphlets printed, sent advertisements to the newspapers throughout the country and as the result of this widespread publicity, letters requesting pamphlets arrived at the rate of one hundred or more per day and for several years after the printed supply had been exhausted the requests kept coming in. Just how far his efforts and influence extended in the upbuilding of the northwest it is impossible to determine but it is a recognized fact that Mr. Kinnear's work in behalf of Seattle has been far-reaching and most beneficial.

In 1886, at the time of the Chinese riots, he was captain of the Home Guard and in that connection did important service. The anti-Chinese feeling in the northwest found expression in action in the fall of 1885, when the Chinese were expelled from a number of towns along the coast by mobs and an Anti-Chinese Congress was held in Seattle which promulgated a manifesto that all Chinese must leave the localities represented in the congress on or prior to the first day of November. The authorities in Seattle prepared to resist the lawless element and the 1st of November came without the Chinese having been driven out of Seattle. On the 3d of November the Chinese were expelled from Tacoma and the spirit of hatred against the Mongolians grew in intensity along the coast. As the weeks passed the leaders of the anti-Chinese forces continued their activity and it became increasingly evident that there was serious trouble ahead. One morning ten or a dozen men met in Seattle, among them Mr. Kinnear, and he proposed that a force of citizens be organized and armed for the purpose of holding the mob element in check. All present agreed and subsequently a company of eighty men armed with breech-loading guns was organized and given the name of the Home Guards. Mr. Kinnear was made captain of this organization and arrangements

were made for signals to be given to indicate that the mob had actually begun the attack. As several inaccurate accounts of the riot have appeared, Captain Kinnear published a small book giving a correct account of the whole anti-Chinese trouble and from this the following quotation is taken:

"On Sunday morning (Feb. 7th), about eleven o'clock, the old University and Methodist Episcopal church bells sounded the signals. At a meeting the previous evening a committee had been appointed to take charge of the removal of the Chinese. They proceeded to the Chinese quarters with wagons, ordered the Orientals to pack up, then, with the aid of the rioters, placed them and their baggage onto wagons and drove them to the dock at the foot of Main Street, the intention being to load them onto the Steamer Queen, which was expected from San Francisco at any hour. Upon the arrival of Captain Alexander with the Queen at Port Townsend, he first learned of the situation at Seattle and when he arrived at the Ocean Dock he ran out the hot water hose, declaring he would scald all persons attempting to force their way onto the ship. They willingly kept at a distance. But the city was completely in the hands of the mob. The acting Chief-of-Police Murphy and nearly all of the police force were aiding in the lawless acts. Early in the day Governor Watson C. Squire, being in the city, issued his proclamation ordering them to desist from violence, to disperse and return to their homes. Their only answer was yells and howls of defiance. He ordered out two military companies stationed in the city to report to the sheriff of the county for the purpose of enforcing the laws. A squad of eighteen men from the Home Guards escorted C. K. Henry, United States Department Marshall, to the front of Dexter Horton's Bank, where the governor's proclamation was read to the howling mob. They were furious at the presence of the armed men and would have attacked had the Guards not promptly returned to their quarters at the engine house. The removal of the Chinese from their homes continued till there were about three hundred and fifty herded on Ocean Dock awaiting the transportation by rail or steamer to carry them away. A strong guard of rioters was placed over them. Only those who could pay their fare were permitted to board the ship. The citizens subscribed a portion of the money to pay the fares of one hundred, being all that could be carried on the boat. In the meantime a writ of *Hebeas Corpus* was issued by Judge Roger S. Greene, detaining the vessel and requiring Captain Alexander to produce the Chinese then on his vessel at the court room next morning at eight o'clock, that each Chinaman might be informed of his legal rights and say if he desired to go or remain;

that if he wanted to remain he would be protected. Early in the morning of the 7th, the Home Guards were ordered placed where they could best guard the city. The entire force was posted at the corner of Washington Street and Second Avenue and details sent out from there to guard a portion of the city. That night a portion of the Guards and the Seattle Rifles took up their quarters at the Court House, Company D remaining at their armory. The authorities were active during the entire night in doing everything they could to enforce the laws. Governor Squire telegraphed the Secretary of War, also General Gibbon, commanding the Department of the Columbia, the situation. About midnight an attempt was made to move the Chinese to a train and send a part of them out of the city that way, but the Seattle Rifles and Company D were sent to guard the train and succeeded in getting it out ahead of time. While most of the mob that had not yet retired was down at the train, a squad of the Home Guards was detailed to take possession of the north and south wings of the Ocean Dock upon which were quartered the Chinese, watched over by McMillan, Kidd and others, all of whom were prevented by the Home Guards from leaving the dock. By daylight the Seattle Rifles and University Cadets with a squad from the Home Guards were lined up across the two wing approaches to the main dock. In the early morning the mob was gathering again and soon the adjoining wharves and streets were blocked with angry men who saw they were defeated in keeping charge of the Chinese. As their numbers increased, they became bolder and declared their purpose to kill or drive out the Guards. Early that morning after warrant was issued by George G. Lyon, Justice of the Peace, the leading agitators were arrested and locked in jail, where they were confined at the time the Home Guards escorted the Chinese from the dock to the courthouse pursuant to the writ of Habeas Corpus issued by Judge Greene. Of course there would have been a skirmish somewhere between the dock and the courthouse if the anti-Chinese forces had not been deprived of their leaders. At the conclusion of court proceedings, the Home Guards escorted all of the Chinese back so that those who were to leave on the Queen might do so and the others went to the dock to reclaim their personal effects which they had carried from their houses or which were carted there by the mob. At this time the leaders who had been arrested had been released from jail on bail, at least some of them had, and they acted as a committee to disburse money which had been raised to pay the passage of those Chinese who wanted to go to San Francisco on the Queen. The committee, or some members of it, were permitted to go upon the dock, but the mass of anti-Chinese

forces were held in check by the Home Guards, Seattle Rifles and University Cadets, who maintained a line across the docks extending from Main Street to Washington Street. The numbers of the disorderly element were increasing and there was every indication of trouble ahead. President Powell of the University had been mingling among the crowd and informed us that they were planning to take our guns away from us. The Guards had been expecting this and were prepared all the time for trouble. After the Queen left, the remaining Chinese were ordered moved back to their quarters where they had been living and the Chinese were formed in column with baskets and bundles of all sizes which made them a clumsy lot to handle. In front was placed the Home Guards—the Seattle Rifles and the University Cadets coming two hundred and fifty yards in the rear. The march began up Main Street. The Home Guards were well closed up as they had been cautioned to march that way. Crowds of men were on the street, but they gave way. But on our left, on the north side of the street, they now lined up in better order and as the head of the column reached Commercial Street and alongside the New England Hotel, at a signal the rioters sprang at the Guards and seized a number of their guns, which began to go off. The rioters instantly let go the guns and crowded back. They were surprised that the guns were loaded. One man was killed and four wounded. This seemed to have the desired effect on them. Immediately the Guards were formed across Commercial Street looking north. The Seattle Rifles and University Cadets formed on Main Street facing the docks, where there was a large crowd, a few men were faced to the south and east, thus forming a square at Commercial and Main Streets. The dense mobs were in the streets to the north and west. To the north as far as Yesler Way the street was packed full of raving, howling, angry men, threatening revenge on those who were interfering with their lawlessness. I selected Mr. C. H. Hanford and Mr. F. H. Whitworth and directed them to press the crowd back so as to keep an open space between our line and the front of the mob. Many of the mob were seen with arms. At the time of shooting, several shots were fired by the mob, one ball passing through the sheriff's coat, but none of our men were hurt. Back a distance a number of the leaders mounted boxes and by their fierce harangues tried to stir the mob to seek revenge. There was no order given to fire. The men understood their business and knew when to shoot. We remained in this position about half an hour, until Captain Haines, with Company D, appeared coming down the street from the north, the mob cheering with great delight and opening the way to give them free passage. Shortly

afterwards the mob called on John Keane for a speech. He mounted a box in front of the New England Hotel and made a speech in the following words: 'All of ye's go to your homes. There has been trouble enough this day.' Then the Home Guards, Rifles, and Cadets conducted the Chinese to their quarters and then marched to the courthouse, which from that time on, with Company D, was their headquarters."

In the afternoon of that day Governor Watson C. Squire proclaimed the city under martial law and the Guards and militia with the assistance of the Volunteers were able to maintain order in the city. In the meantime the president of the United States ordered General Gibbon, who was stationed at Vancouver, to send federal troops to the aid of Seattle. On the morning of the 10th Colonel de Russy arrived with the Fourteenth Infantry to relieve the Guards and militia, who had been on constant duty for three days and nights without sleep or rest. With the arrival of the regular troops the disorderly element quieted down but the leaders of the Guards and militia feared that when the federal troops were withdrawn the rioters would again attempt to control the city. Accordingly, the Home Guards, the Seattle Rifles and Company D were all raised to one hundred men each and another company of one hundred men was raised. These troops, which represented men from every walk of life, drilled constantly and it was well that they did so, for as soon as the regular troops had gone, it became evident that the mob was taking steps to organize an armed force. Conditions were so unsettled for several months that it was necessary for the four hundred men to continue their drilling and to be constantly alert. Eventually, however, the excitement died out and quiet was restored and business again went on as usual. Too great praise cannot be given Mr. Kinnear for the course which he pursued in connection with these riots. He recognized at once that the greatest public enemies are those who seek to establish mob rule and overturn the forces of order and good government and he recognized the necessity of maintaining the rights of all. His insight was equalled by his public spirit and courage and he deserves the lasting gratitude of Seattle for what he did at that time to maintain her honor and good faith.

Mr. Kinnear at all times manifested a deep interest in the welfare of the city and in working for its improvement kept in mind the future as well as the present. In 1887 he gave to the city fourteen acres of land which overlooks the Sound from the west side of Queen Anne Hill and which, splendidly improved, now constitutes beautiful Kinnear Park. It is one of the things of which Seattle is proud and as

the city grows in population its value will be more and more appreciated. In many other ways Mr. Kinnear manifested his foresight and his concern for the public good and he was a potent factor in the development of the city along many lines. His qualities of heart and mind were such as combined to form the noblest type of manhood and in all relations of life he conformed to the highest moral standards. He was not only universally conceded to be a man of unusual ability and one of the foremost citizens of Seattle, but he was personally popular. In the spring and summer of 1910 he and his wife toured Europe and at that time wrote a number of extremely interesting articles relative to the different countries through which they traveled, and these articles are still in the possession of the family. Of Mr. Kinnear it has been said: "He was as upright as he was in stature—honest, energetic, clear-headed and generous. He met his responsibilities fearlessly and lived his life worthily. He was willing to be persuaded along right lines—but he was not to be badgered. He was as kind hearted as he was hearty and he had not been sick since the war." During the later years of his life Mr. Kinnear traveled extensively and took the greatest pleasure in being in the open, near to nature's heart. On the 21st of July, 1912, he spent a day on Steilacoom Plains, returning by automobile in the evening. On the following morning he was seen watering the flowers on the front porch and later entered the house, awaiting the call for the morning meal, but when it came, life had passed and he had gone on as he wished, without a period of wearisome illness, but in the midst of health and action and good cheer. His going calls to mind the words of James Whitcomb Riley.

"I cannot say, and I will not say
That he is dead. He is just away!
With a cheery smile, and a wave of the hand,
He has wandered into an unknown land,
And left us dreaming how very fair
It needs must be, since he lingers there.
And you, O you, who the wildest yearn
For the old-time step and the glad return—
Think of him faring on, as dear
In the love of There as the love of Here;
Think of him still as the same, I say;
He is not dead—he is just away!"



E. G. Ames

Edwin Gardner Ames

 DWIN GARDNER AMES has been a resident of the northwest since October, 1881, in which year he came to Washington as an employe of the Puget Mill Company. He has continuously been connected with that corporation through all the intervening years and advancing steadily step by step now occupies a position of exceptional prominence in connection with the lumber industry of this part of the country. There is little connected with the trade with which he is not familiar. He knows the business in principle and detail and his success has been the logical sequence of his indefatigable energy and intelligently directed activity. He came from a state where for many years the lumber industry of the country centered, being a native of Maine. His birth occurred in East Machias, that state, on the 2d of July, 1856, his parents being John K. and Sarah (Sanborn) Ames, both representatives of old English families, although the ancestors have lived in this country through several generations. In the paternal line they were mostly seafaring men but the father turned his attention to the lumber business and became one of the prominent representatives of the trade in the Pine Tree state.

Edwin Gardner Ames was reared in his native town and in Providence, Rhode Island, pursuing his education in the public schools of both cities, finishing a high-school course in 1875. The time which he spent with his father in his boyhood and the active assistance which he rendered him as the years went on thoroughly acquainted him with the lumber trade in his youth. He also worked for some time in a general mercantile establishment at Machias but his eyes turned with longing to the west as a consequence of the favorable reports which he had heard concerning business opportunities on the Pacific coast. In 1879, therefore, he made his way to San Francisco, where he spent two years as collector in the employ of the firm of Pope & Talbot, one of the large lumber firms on the coast. In October, 1881, he arrived in Washington in response to a call from the Puget Mill Company. He was originally employed as timekeeper in their mill at Port Gamble but step by step advanced as he gave proof of his ability, efficiency and trustworthiness. In time he was made business manager and in that position still continues, with headquarters in the general offices in

Seattle. The Puget Mill Company is one of the largest concerns of its kind operating in the United States, and as business manager Mr. Ames has become widely known as a prominent figure in connection with the lumber industry of the country, for, acquainted with every phase of the business and adding to his broad knowledge, administrative ability and executive force, he is contributing in large measure to the success of the company which he represents, and occupies a place of well deserved prominence in connection with the lumber trade of the northwest. As his ability became recognized, his cooperation was sought along various lines and he is now a director and vice president of the Seattle National Bank, a director of the Metropolitan Bank of Seattle and a trustee of the Washington Savings & Loan Association. For a number of years he has been president of the Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau, he was made a director of the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers Association and has various other interests of importance.

On the 17th of October, 1888, Mr. Ames was united in marriage to Miss Maud Walker, a daughter of William Walker, of Seattle and Port Gamble. They are prominently known in the social circles of the city in which they reside and Mr. Ames is a familiar figure in some of the leading clubs of this city, holding membership in the Rainier, Arctic, Seattle Athletic, the Commercial and the Metropolitan Clubs. He also belongs to the Union Club of Tacoma, while fraternally he is a prominent Mason, having attained the Knights Templar degree in the York Rite, the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, and having crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Politically he is a republican and for eleven years filled the office of county commissioner in Kitsap county. Otherwise he has neither sought nor held public office, his interest in public affairs being merely that of a good citizen, for he prefers to concentrate his energies upon his business activities and his close application, sound judgment and unremitting energy have been the salient features in a most successful and commendable career. The west is indeed a land of opportunity and when men bring to it ambition and a willingness to work, the outcome is sure. Mr. Ames stands as a splendid example of the fact that the door of success swings wide to a persistent, honorable demand.



W. C. Fields

Maurice McMicken

ITH the practice of law in Seattle Maurice McMicken has been continuously connected since 1881 and gradually has advanced to a position of leadership. For a number of years he has been accorded a place of prominence in the legal profession, his ability being attested by the high regard of his colleagues and contemporaries. A native of Minnesota, he was born in Dodge county, October 12, 1860, his parents being General William and Rowena J. (Ostrander) McMicken. The father, who was long a resident of Olympia, Washington, was of Scotch lineage, while the mother was descended from ancestors who early settled in New England and Pennsylvania. The parents removed to the northwest when their son Maurice was a lad of thirteen years. General McMicken had already been employed for a year or more on the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad between Kalama and Tacoma and had become surveyor general of the territory, with residence in Olympia. He was joined by his family, and the son, who had begun his education in the public schools of Minnesota, continued his studies in Olympia. In 1877 he became a student in the University of California at Berkeley with the class of 1881. A review of the broad field of business, with its countless avenues and opportunities, led him to the decision of making the study and practice of law his life work and for some time he read in the office of Dolph, Bronaugh, Dolph & Simon in Portland, Oregon.

The late fall of 1881 witnessed the arrival of Mr. McMicken in Seattle and at that time he became a law clerk in the office of Struve & Haines, prominent attorneys, the firm being composed of Judge H. G. Struve and J. C. Haines. Thorough preliminary reading prepared Mr. McMicken for admission to the bar in July, 1882, and that he had won the regard of his former preceptors is indicated in the fact that he was admitted to partnership on the 1st of July, 1883, under the firm name of Struve, Haines & McMicken. That relation was maintained until 1890, when Colonel Haines withdrew to become attorney for the Oregon Improvement Company, and the firm became Struve & McMicken. Up to that time Mr.

Struve had been employed almost exclusively as counsel by the firm's clients, while Colonel Haines has attended to the work of the courts. Mr. McMicken also devoted his attention to office practice, but as there was necessity for some one to care for the court work of the firm they employed other lawyers from time to time, one of these being E. C. Hughes, who was then a member of the firm of Hughes, Hastings & Stedman. As time passed a constantly increasing share of the court work was sent to him. Senator John B. Allen, after failing of reelection in February, 1893, decided to remove from Walla Walla to Seattle and on the 1st of October of that year there was a new partnership formed under the style of Struve, Allen, Hughes & McMicken, the existence of the firm continuing uninterruptedly until the death of Senator Allen in February, 1905. Soon afterward Judge Struve withdrew and with the admission of two new members the firm style of Hughes, McMicken, Dovell & Ramsey was adopted. In all these different partnership relations Mr. McMicken has enjoyed a large clientele, that has placed him with the eminent lawyers of the state. He is ready and resourceful, thoroughly knows the law and in its application is seldom, if ever, at fault. He has always preferred to confine his attention to the work of the counselor and in that connection his legal advice has been continuously sought.

Into other fields he has extended his efforts and various enterprises with which he has been connected have proven important features in the upbuilding and prosperity of the city. He aided in incorporating the First Avenue and the Madison Street Cable Companies, was secretary of the two companies for some time and aided in building both lines. He also became interested in the North Seattle and South Seattle Street Railway Companies, which extended the First Avenue system in both directions. During the financial depression following the panic of 1893 it was with difficulty that these enterprises were continued, but, owing to the capable and wise management of Mr. McMicken and his associates, the business was not suspended and finally they sold to the Seattle Electric Company.

On the 11th of March, 1885, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. McMicken and Miss Alice F. Smith. Their children are three in number, Hallidie, William Erle and Maurice Rey. The family attend the Unitarian church and Mr. McMicken is well known in club circles, holding membership with the Rainier, University, Seattle Golf and Country, Arctic and Seattle Yacht Clubs. He is always approachable, always genial and always busy. Advancement has come to him as the direct result of his close application and thorough

preparation for his profession and his unfaltering devotion to his clients' interests. At the same time he has found opportunity to cooperate in measures relative to the general good, to which he has manifested a public-spirited devotion.





R. R. Spencer

Robert R. Spencer

ROBERT R. SPENCER was born at Worthington, Ohio, August 19, 1854. His father, Oliver M. Spencer, a native of the same state, was prominently connected with educational work, first in Ohio and afterwards at Iowa City, Iowa, where he was the first president of the State University of Iowa. Later he served for twelve years as United States consul at Genoa, Italy. He was then transferred to Melbourne, Australia, where he served for several years as United States consul general.

Robert R. Spencer passed his boyhood from the age of eleven to the age of seventeen with his parents at Genoa, where, in addition to his school work, he assisted, during the latter part of that period, in the work of the consular office. He then returned to Iowa City, entered the State University of Iowa, and at the same he also commenced his work in the Johnson County Savings Bank. In order to give exclusive attention to business he gave up his college work about one year before the time for graduation, and during the remaining forty years of his life devoted himself to the banking business. At the age of twenty-two, in the absence of the cashier, he discharged the duties of that office, and at the age of twenty-three, became cashier of the bank, which position he held until the year 1889. He then concluded to come to Seattle, and among friends, for the most part residents of Iowa, arranged for capital to start a bank in this city. He further arranged with Mr. Ritz, a prominent business man of Walla Walla, to join in establishing the new bank and assist him in making the necessary local connections. With plans fully matured he left Iowa City and arranged with Mr. Ritz to meet him at the depot in Walla Walla. At Walla Walla, not meeting his friend at the train, he made inquiries at the station and ascertained that Mr. Ritz had died within the past few days. Nevertheless Mr. Spencer continued his trip to Seattle, and although a complete stranger in the city, within a few weeks had enlisted the requisite support of local capitalists and founded the new bank, which was organized under the state law, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and bore the name of The Bank of Commerce. He arrived in this city February 16, 1889, and opened the bank for business on the 15th of May in

one side of a storeroom on First avenue, the other side being occupied by a book store conducted by Griffith Davies. The first president of the bank was Richard Holyoke and the second, M. D. Ballard. In the fire of June 6, 1889, which reduced the business area of Seattle to a waste of ashes, soon to be covered by a city of tents, the building in which the bank was located was destroyed. Mr. Spencer remained in the building while it was still in flames, storing the money and books of the bank in the safe, and was only induced by his friends to leave shortly before the building collapsed. The same afternoon he took the steamer to Tacoma and secured the money necessary for the resumption of business. As a result of the fire there were only two brick buildings left standing in Seattle, one of which was the Boston block. In this building was the Haley-Glenn Grocery; and the day following the fire the Bank of Commerce and the Merchants National Bank both opened for business in the front windows of this grocery store, each bank being located in a window space about six by eight feet at the side of the entrance. Soon afterwards the bank secured quarters in a small storeroom in an old frame building at the corner of Second avenue and Cherry street, where the Alaska building now stands, renting it from a dressmaking establishment which had occupied it before the fire. The business of the bank was conducted in this one storeroom and the furniture consisted of a small counter, one small table and a few chairs. The Merchants National Bank was located in similar quarters across the hall, and Dexter Horton & Company, Bankers, had quarters in the Kilgen block, a partially completed building a few doors south. Shortly after the close of banking hours upon each business day, the officers and employes of the various banks could be seen, each with a loaded revolver in his pocket, with the gold and currency of the bank gathered in sacks, carting the same to the safe deposit vaults, then located at the foot of Cherry street. As a consequence of the numerous removals resulting from the rebuilding of the city and the change of business locations, the bank was later located from time to time, at First and Yesler, at Second and Cherry in what is now known as the Railway Exchange building, and in its present quarters in the Leary building.

Soon after its organization the bank was reorganized under the national banking laws, with its present name of The National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars. Of this institution, like its predecessor, Mr. Spencer acted as cashier and the chief active officer until the year 1906. Under his management the bank passed safely through the panic of 1893.

Early in the nineties, H. C. Henry, following the path of his

railroad construction, came to Seattle, and soon afterwards became vice president of the National Bank of Commerce. Upon the retirement of M. D. Ballard, about 1898, he succeeded to the presidency and has ever since been connected with the institution.

After 1897 the growth of the bank, like that of the community, was rapid. In 1906 there was merged with it the Washington National Bank. The combined institution was capitalized at one million dollars, and at once became one of the leading financial institutions of the northwest, its resources now amounting to about fourteen million dollars. Mr. Spencer became first vice president, continuing as such till the time of his death. The panic of 1907, following very closely upon the merger of these two banks, was a period of great anxiety and responsibility for those engaged in the banking business in Seattle. Mr. Spencer was the head executive of the bank present at that time, and one of the bankers of longest experience then doing business in Seattle, and his responsibilities were correspondingly heavy. It is largely due to the policies which he supported that the banking interests of this city passed through the crisis unscathed.

Mr. Spencer was one of the original incorporators of Seattle's first clearing house and at the time of his death was one of the two surviving signers of the articles of incorporation of that institution still left in active banking business in this city.

From the time of the formation of the Bank of Commerce, Mr. Spencer was not only identified at all times with the banking business of Seattle but also was actively connected with various other important business interests. He was elected a director of the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company at the time of its organization and was subsequently made its vice president. He was also a director and vice president of the San Juan Fishing & Packing Company, a director of the Denny-Renton, Clay & Coal Company and the Mexican-Pacific Company and president of the Monticello Steamship Company, which runs a line of steamers between San Francisco and Vallejo.

Mr. Spencer was married at Iowa City, Iowa, August 30, 1876, to Louise E. Lovelace, a daughter of Chauncey F. and Sarah L. Lovelace, of that city. Mrs. Spencer and their children, Mary S. de Steiguer and Oliver C. Spencer, now vice president of the State Bank of Centralia, survive him.

Mr. Spencer was noted for his restless energy, quick decision, resourcefulness and disregard of nonessentials. In his business dealings he was remarkable for his openness and candor. He played the game with all his cards on the table. His nature was preeminently

social, and he was a well-known member of the Rainier, Seattle Athletic, Arctic, Seattle Yacht and Seattle Golf and Country Clubs. He was an enthusiastic sportsman and from time to time took keen interest in hunting, yachting, cycling, motoring and golf. In politics he was always a consistent, and in early life an active and enthusiastic republican.

Mr. Spencer died on the 4th day of January, 1916. Resolutions were adopted by the Seattle Clearing House, the National Bank of Commerce, the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company and various other organizations. As showing the consideration in which he was held by his associates, we quote the following from the resolutions of the National Bank of Commerce:

"At Seattle, January 4, 1916, Mr. Spencer, after a few hours' illness, passed away. He had for nearly thirty years been a high and active officer of this bank, and his long experience, sound judgment and thorough knowledge of banking in every branch made his services as an executive officer invaluable and his place most difficult to fill. Mr. Spencer always took a deep personal interest in the business of the bank's patrons, many of whom have often expressed their deep appreciation of his sound and kindly advice and will feel with us that they lose in him a true and loyal friend whose experience, ability and deep interest make his loss doubly felt. He was a man of fine ability and unswerving honor, and in the long course of his business career his integrity was never doubted nor his word questioned. He was generous, unselfish, of a loyal and kindly heart, and while winning many friends, never lost one."



Syron Phelps

Byron Phelps

BYRON PHELPS, of Seattle, filling the position of county auditor in King county for the second term, has passed the seventy-third milestone on life's journey and yet in spirit and interests seems still in his prime. Because he has never abused nature's laws, because his life has been intelligently guided and his powers developed through the exercise of effort, he today possesses the physical and intellectual vigor of a man of much younger years and is one of the valued citizens of the Sound country.

He was born in Forest, Livingston county, Illinois, March 4, 1842, a son of Orin and Elizabeth H. (Jones) Phelps. The father was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, born September 30, 1811, and the mother's birth occurred at Bordentown, New Jersey, December 26, 1820. Both were well educated. They became Illinois pioneer settlers, taking up their abode upon a farm in that state in 1838. In the early times they met many of the hardships and privations of frontier life. As the country became more thickly settled, Mr. Phelps not only carried on farming and stock-raising but also engaged extensively in contracting and building and became widely known in that connection. He built many bridges which stood the test of time and would now be curiosities, being constructed entirely of wood without metal, even wooden pins being used instead of nails. When counties and townships were organized in his section of the state he was called to serve in various official positions, including those of school director, collector, treasurer and surveyor. He died in 1898, while his wife passed away in December, 1911.

The ancestors of the Phelps family took an active part in the Revolutionary war, both on land and sea, and one of them, Captain John Phelps, commanded a company in the colonial wars and also served as a captain in the Revolutionary war. The first of the name in America was Henry Phelps, who came from London to the new world in 1634, and the direct line of descent is traced down through Henry, John, John, Captain John, Dr. Moses, Sewall and Orin to Byron Phelps. Dr. Moses Phelps served not only as a soldier but also as a surgeon in the Revolutionary war and was with Washington's army at Valley Forge. It will thus be seen that Byron Phelps

is eligible to membership with the Sons of the American Revolution. He knows little concerning his maternal ancestry save that his grandfather, Charles Jones, served in a Pennsylvania regiment in the War of 1812.

In his boyhood days Byron Phelps attended the subscription schools throughout the three winter months for four years, and this constituted his entire educational training, his broad knowledge having been gained through wide reading and in the school of experience. He worked upon the home farm, was employed in a general store and afterward owned and successfully conducted a retail hardware store. He has given an interesting picture of the condition of the country in which he lived and tells of the influence of such an environment upon Abraham Lincoln, who often tried cases at Pontiac, the county seat of Livingston county, in which the farm of the Phelps family was situated. His father once sat as a juror on a case which Lincoln tried, and when Byron Phelps became clerk of the county, some of the papers which Lincoln wrote out were still on file. Before this, Lincoln had been attorney for an aunt of Mr. Phelps. The Lincoln home was not far distant from the Phelps home and the environment and conditions were practically the same.

Speaking of this, Mr. Phelps said: "The ordinary and generally accepted opinion is that Lincoln came up in poverty and had a hard struggle for existence. I mention this because the exact opposite are the facts. We had an abundance, profusely so. The country was new, unsettled and in a state of nature, the soil was everywhere fertile and most easy of cultivation. Plenty of excellent hard timber, good water easily obtained, wild flowers and wild fruit abounded, with untold thousands of game and fish of the very best and of almost endless variety, it was indeed a land flowing with milk and honey, obtainable with very little effort. * * * Under these conditions Lincoln grew up to the stature of six feet, four inches, without warp or twist in either body or mind. He was neither homely, awkward nor ugly, but was a stately, dignified, gifted man, akin to all that was worthy of being akin to, largely due to the environment which brought him forth. He, in fact, was so well poised, so well balanced, as to appear strange, awkward and homely to us not so gifted. True, he had but few books to read, but he set the whole world to writing books. According to the nowadays too often accepted standard of success being based upon money or property accumulated, Abraham Lincoln was a decided failure, yet he had a thoroughly correct knowledge of finance and wealth. He had been farmer, merchant, boatman, surveyor, lawyer, legislator, soldier, president, always frugal and never

in debt, yet when he died his estate was worth scarcely twenty thousand dollars."

It was in this period of Illinois' development, when the land made ready returns for labor and ere fierce competition was introduced, that Byron Phelps was reared. Possessing natural mechanical ingenuity and inventive genius, much of his attention was given to transforming his ideas into practical, tangible form, and he has been granted fifty United States patents on various inventions, consisting of improvements on farm machinery, in locks and various articles of hardware. He has also received sixteen foreign patents and many of these inventions have proven successful, some of them being now used in most countries.

Mr. Phelps was a youth of but nineteen years when in response to the country's call for aid he enlisted as a private soldier, joining the Third Illinois Cavalry on the 7th of August, 1861. Promotion followed in recognition of his ability and valor. He was promoted to sergeant on the 24th of August, became second lieutenant in January, 1864, and first lieutenant in February, 1865, and in the same year he acted as regimental adjutant and was adjutant of the brigade commanded by Colonel B. F. Marsh. Throughout the period of the war he was engaged in active duty under Generals Fremont, Curtis, Sherman, Grant, Schofield and Thomas, participating in the battles of Pea Ridge, Yazoo River, Champion Hills, Black River, the siege of Vicksburg and the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee, besides many skirmishes and raids incident to cavalry service. He was once wounded and for three years, nine months and thirteen days he remained at the front.

On the 20th of March, 1866, at Fairbury, Illinois, Mr. Phelps was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Skinner, the wedding ceremony being performed by the Rev. Thomas Hempstead, a Presbyterian clergyman. She was born in Devonshire, England, February 13, 1845, a daughter of Francis and Sarah (Hill) Skinner, who emigrated to the United States in 1851, settling in Illinois, where the father successfully followed farming. To Mr. and Mrs. Phelps have been born five children, namely: Harriet N., who is the wife of Will H. Parry; Edwin Harrington, who wedded Miss Margaret Chisholm; Rolla Carl, who married Miss Frances Wilson; Donna Buckingham, who gave her hand in marriage to David H. Cale; and Charles Rotheus, who died June 27, 1872, at the age of four years, six months and twenty-two days.

Mr. Phelps has made a close study of religion and holds that the beliefs of all are sacred to all alike. His faith is generally that of

the Unitarian church. In 1866 he became a Mason but has never taken an active part in the work of the craft. Since 1908 he has affiliated with the Sons of the American Revolution, since 1868 with the Grand Army of the Republic and since 1890 with the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, acting as commander of the Washington State Commandery in 1913. His interest in community affairs is indicated in the fact that he is identified with the Chamber of Commerce, the Seattle Commercial Club and the Municipal League.

In politics Mr. Phelps was a Douglas democrat at the beginning of the war, but ere its close became a republican and so continued until through the last decade, when he has largely followed an independent course. In 1912 he supported the progressive party, fully believing in and indorsing the platform of 1912 and therefore giving to it his earnest support. By contributions and otherwise he has aided the cause of equal suffrage. He is a believer in civil service laws governing the appointment of all public employes, county, state and national, and believes absolutely in entire non-partisanship in city, county and state affairs. Utterly opposed to war, he does not think that there should be maintained either a large army or navy, no matter what other countries may do. His opinion has been expressed in these words: "I believe in properly living for my country rather than dying for it. In my opinion, the highest and best type of courage and patriotism is exemplified in the men and women who are good citizens, meeting day by day the trials of life as best they can." Upon the question of capital and labor he has said: "I indorse the solution of that subject by Abraham Lincoln when he was president of the United States, and desire to act accordingly." Mr. Phelps has further expressed his opinions regarding public affairs as follows: "I believe in governmental control and management of all public utilities, including money and credits, and generally in the public ownership of the same, but am not inclined to hurry in these matters, because the general trend of public necessity and public opinion all points that way. With the many thousands who honestly oppose these views, I have faith to believe they will see their errors, and abandon them as readily as I will mine. In general we all strive earnestly for the right."

That many indorse Mr. Phelps' belief and position is indicated in the fact that he was elected mayor of Seattle in March, 1894, at which time the city charter prohibited an individual from serving for two consecutive terms. During his administration business and industrial conditions were the worst that the city has ever experienced and the times most discouraging, yet the city officials under his guidance and

with his cooperation accomplished much public good. The Cedar river water ordinance, No. 3990, was recommended by the mayor, passed by the council, submitted to popular vote as advocated by Mr. Phelps and ratified by a large majority at the polls, resulting in the inauguration and completion of the present Cedar water system. There is an abundant gravity flow of pure snow water the year round and one of the best water supplies enjoyed by any city, the same stream serving ample water power for the city light and power plant since put in operation. Under the guidance of Mayor Phelps no office rents were paid by the city, partitions being placed in the rooms of the old city hall and all of the various city offices installed therein. Many unnecessary official positions were abolished. Men not needed in the police and fire departments were discharged and the salaries of all city employes were reduced from twenty to fifty per cent to meet the exigencies of the times. The cost of city light was reduced one half. Many vexatious city problems were solved, such as the railroad right of way on the water front, then known as the old Ram's Horn right of way; the completion of the Lake Union and Lake Washington sewerage tunnels, etc. The city accounting, which had always before been in a state of chaos, was properly systematized and correct methods installed, whereby every cost, throughout all the departments, could be instantly arrived at. In less than thirty days after the administration of 1894 to 1896 had been installed, in the public works of the city one hundred dollars of money accomplished as much as three hundred dollars previously had. The city finances for the first time in years were placed on a cash basis, and the warrant scalpers went out of business as never before in the city's history. The first pavement of streets was inaugurated against great and persistent opposition. The brick pavements then constructed lasted for more than nineteen years and at the end of that time were as good as most cities had ever enjoyed. Notwithstanding the worts financial depression the country had ever experienced (1892 to 1896), the public debt of the city was reduced many thousands of dollars in general. The public appointees were of the best and retained their positions longer than those before or since. In fact, many yet remain, rendering efficient public service. There were no defalcations, or shortages in any of the departments, or no accusations of any. The city council, then under the dual system of a board of aldermen and house of delegates each of nine members, was one of the most able councils in the city's history, and with it all departments worked for a common end. Under ordinance passed by it, a charter commission was elected which formulated the present city charter, which has been

amended from time to time to meet the requirements of a rapidly growing city. The administration of the city's affairs was clean, simple and straightforward, and for economic management has not been surpassed in Seattle before or since, all of which is attested by the public records. Mr. Phelps' economical and businesslike administration naturally aroused opposition and he received severe criticism from those who wanted office but were not appointed. It is always an unpleasant and an unpopular duty to abolish offices, discharge unnecessary officials and introduce an all-around reduction of salaries, but he never faltered in his course which he believed to be right.

Mr. Phelps has filled the following offices, serving as town clerk in 1868, for one year; as county clerk of Livingston county, Illinois, for four years, beginning in 1869; as deputy county treasurer of King county, Washington, being appointed in 1888; elected county treasurer of that county in 1890; reelected in 1892; elected mayor of Seattle in 1894; elected county auditor in 1912, and reelected in 1914. As will be seen, he has served two terms as county treasurer of King county after having been deputy treasurer. Under the laws then in force, a personal bond of six hundred thousand dollars was required, the treasurer being the sole collector and disburser of every species of taxes—county, state and municipal.

Mr. Phelps has ever been an original and independent thinker, a student of past history and of present conditions, with an outlook into the future that is clear and comprehensive, being based upon his knowledge of the past and the present. He has never measured life from a money standard, but rather according to the opportunities offered for intellectual and moral progress. He has made his efforts count for good as a factor in the world's work, contributing to the substantial progress of the community in which he lives.



Amos Brown

Amos Brown



IT is not difficult to speak of the late Amos Brown, for his life and his character were as clear as the sunlight. No man came in contact with him but speedily appreciated him at his true worth and knew he was a man who not only cherished a high ideal of duty but who lived up to it. He constantly labored for the right and from his earliest youth he devoted a large portion of his time to the service of others. Since his passing his friends have missed him, but the memory of his upright career in its sincerity and simplicity will not be forgotten, and they rejoice in his memory as that of a man who laid down his task in the twilight of the day, when all that he had to do had been nobly, beautifully and fully completed.

He was a native son of New England, his birth having occurred at Bristol, Grafton county, New Hampshire, July 29, 1833, his parents being Joseph and Relief (Orduray) Brown. The family comes of Scotch and English ancestry, although various generations have been represented in the old Granite state, where Joseph Brown was born and reared. He became extensively and successfully engaged in the manufacture of lumber on the Merrimac river, where he dealt in masts and spars and conducted a general milling business which he superintended until sixty years of age, when he turned the business over to his sons.

During the boyhood days of Amos Brown educational training was not accorded the essential value that is given it today, it being thought much more necessary that the boy should be well drilled in some useful occupation. At the early age of ten years, therefore, Amos Brown began work in the lumber camps and later was employed at driving the logs on the river. This life developed in him an independent spirit and undaunted personal courage. He became a daring youth in his work and because of the excellence of his labor was enabled to command the highest price paid for such service. In connection with the lumber industry he made rapid advancement, passing from one position to a higher one until he was made superintendent of the mill. He left home at the age of twenty-one years but continued in the lumber business until 1858, when he disposed of his inter-

ests in the east and made his way to the gold fields along the Fraser river, where the precious metal had but recently been discovered. From New York he sailed as a steerage passenger for Victoria, British Columbia, the trip being made by way of the Isthmus of Panama and costing him two hundred and twenty-five dollars. He eventually reached his destination in safety but found that the reports of the gold discoveries had been much exaggerated and there were hundreds of men without employment, facing starvation. Mr. Brown knew that he must resort to some other expedient, and believing that he might utilize his knowledge of the lumber trade, he at once sailed for Port Gamble, where he found ready employment at seventy-five dollars per month and expenses. During the first year he had charge of a logging camp and then purchased an interest in logging teams, taking contracts with the milling companies to furnish them with logs. For two years he continued operations in that way, at the end of which time he sold his interest and returned to the employ of the company with which he had previously worked on a salary. He occupied various responsible positions until 1865, when he resigned and returned to New Hampshire to visit his old home.

Mr. Brown first saw Seattle in 1861, although two years before he had invested in property on Spring street between Second avenue and the water front. For many years he continued an active factor in the development and progress of the city. In 1863, in partnership with M. R. Maddocks and John Condon, he built the old Occidental Hotel, on the present site of the Occidental block. For two years the hotel was conducted by the firm of Maddocks, Brown & Company but at the end of that time Mr. Brown disposed of his interest to John Collins. After visiting New Hampshire, in 1867 he returned to Seattle and formed a partnership with I. C. Ellis, of Olympia, for the conduct of a lumber business in which they continued with most gratifying success until 1882. The partnership was then dissolved and Mr. Brown was for a time alone in business. After selling out he lived retired save for the direction which he gave to his invested interests. The increase in property values led him to invest quite largely in real estate and his holdings became extensive and important. He held not only Seattle property but also had extensive tracts of timber land in several counties adjoining the Sound.

Mr. Brown was married in 1867 to Miss Annie M. Peebles, a native of New York, and the same fall they erected their cottage at the corner of Front and Spring streets, in what was then an almost unbroken wilderness. They became the parents of five children: Anson L., now a Seattle capitalist; Brownie, the wife of R. M. Kin-

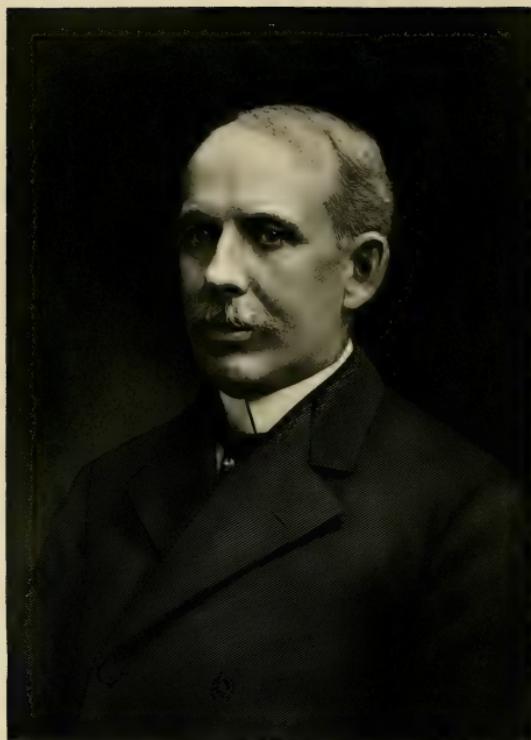
near, associated with her elder brother in the real-estate business as a member of the firm of Kinnear & Brown; Ora; Anna; and Helen. Mr. Brown was devoted to his family and his success in business enabled him to leave them a very comfortable fortune. The home has ever been a hospitable one and the family now occupy a large and beautiful residence which was erected by Mrs. Brown.

The family circle was broken by the hand of death when on the 8th of April, 1899, Amos Brown was called to his final rest. On this occasion it was said of him: "In the passing away of Amos Brown the Sound country loses one of its best pioneer citizens. For over forty years a citizen and actively identified as he was with the growth of the country, his death cannot be considered in any other light than as a loss to the community. He was public-spirited and interested in any movement for the promotion or advancement of measures for the general good and he was scrupulously honest and upright in his dealings with his fellowmen. The punctual liquidation of a debt or obligation was one of the cardinal principles of his character. Liberal and benevolent, he was well known for his generosity, yet his giving was always without ostentation or display. When but a boy he exhibited this same generous spirit and kindly solicitude for others, and often when wet, cold and hungry himself, he would carry wood and food to a poor widow who lived neighbor to his parents, before providing for his own comfort. He always took a lively interest in young men and aided many in securing positions where they could advance their own interests through diligence and ability. In the early days of his residence in the northwest he was known as the friend of the Indians, and as he never took advantage of them or betrayed their confidence, he was loved and trusted by them. He always had a kindly feeling for the unfortunate and erring and often when men were arrested for vagrancy or trifling offences he secured their release, pledging himself to furnish them employment and become responsible for them. It is pleasing to know that his kindness was appreciated and seldom abused."

At one time Mr. Brown was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen but he took little interest in fraternal organizations or in club life. His interest centered in his home and in his business, yet he found ample opportunity to do good in the community and again and again he extended a helping hand where aid was needed. He was very good to the Indians, especially to Princess Angeline, the daughter of Chief Seattle. He built a cottage for her and Mrs. Brown and family ministered to her wants up to the time of her demise. Making his way to the northwest, Mr. Brown became identi-

fied with its interests when the work of development and progress seemed scarcely begun. The efforts required to live in those ungenerous surroundings, the necessity to make every blow tell and to exercise every inventive faculty, developed powers of mind and habit which have established distinguished names in the northwest. Mr. Brown was prominent as a man whose constantly expanding powers took him from humble surroundings to the field of large enterprises and continually broadening opportunities.





E. F. Blaie

Elbert F. Blaine

HE progress of a city depends not so much upon its machinery of government or even upon the men who fill its public offices as upon the loyal support of all of its citizens and their recognition and utilization of the opportunities which come for the upbuilding of the city. Prominently in this connection should be mentioned Elbert F. Blaine, for thirty years a resident of Seattle, during which period he has done much to further its welfare and upbuilding. He has devoted much of his life to the practice of law, and each forward step he has made has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities.

He is separated by the width of the continent from his birthplace, being a native of Romulus, Seneca county, New York. His natal day was June 26, 1857, and he is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, the Blaine family having been founded in Pennsylvania long prior to the war which brought independence to the nation. His great-grandfather was a resident of Milton, Pennsylvania, and it was there that his grandfather and his father were born. The grandfather removed with his family to New York when the father, James Blaine, was a little lad of four summers. The latter became a farmer and in the community in which he lived his sterling worth of character won for him high regard. His fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth and ability, called him frequently to offices of honor and trust. He did not hold membership in any church, yet his influence was on the side of moral progress and was a factor in the substantial development of his community. He wedded Amanda Depue, a native of New York, and unto them were born eleven children. Both parents reached a ripe old age, the father dying in 1893, at the age of seventy-eight, while the mother passed away in her eighty-third year.

During his student days Elbert F. Blaine attended the Northwestern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, and, having determined upon the practice of law as a life work, began studying in the Union Law School at Albany, New York, being graduated therefrom with the class of 1882. He was admitted to practice in the courts of the Empire state and afterward removed to Huron, South Dakota, and later to Minnesota. He remained in the middle west

until 1884, when he took up his abode in Tacoma, Washington. The following year, however, he arrived in Seattle and took charge of the old Michigan sawmill at Belltown. On the 1st of January, 1886, however, he resumed the practice of law, forming a partnership with Hon. John J. McGilvra, one of the distinguished members of the Seattle bar. Their partnership association continued for several years and their clientage became extensive and important. They admitted a third partner, Lee DeVries, and when some time afterward Mr. McGilvra withdrew, the firm name was changed to Blaine & DeVries, that relation continuing until 1899.

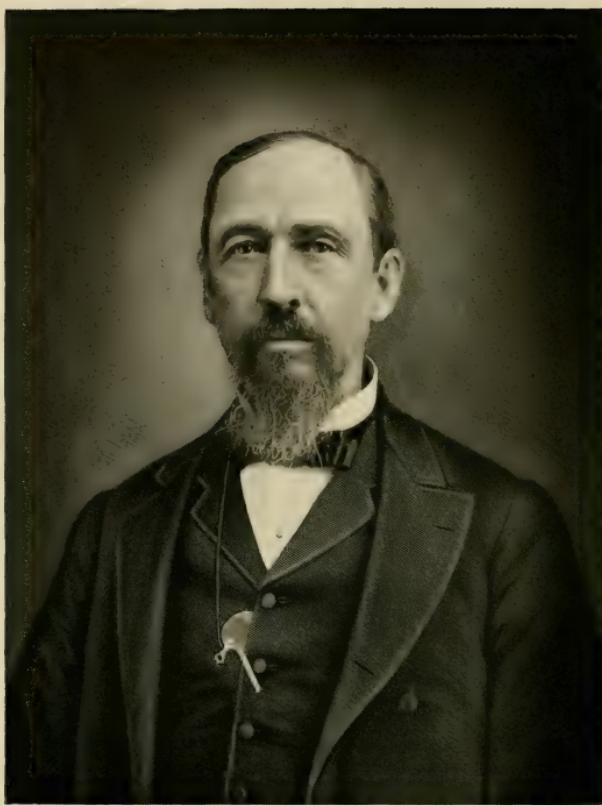
In connection with his professional career a contemporary writer has said: "During Mr. Blaine's early practice of law no case was too small or unimportant for his consideration. However small the case he never neglected it, his motto being that whatever one undertakes to do, do well. When he had determined that his client was on the side of right, he would never give up until he had employed every honorable means in his power to establish his position. He thus won a reputation as a painstaking, thorough and capable lawyer, and by degrees the practice of the firm increased until the time and energy of its members were taxed to the utmost. Through the influence of the late Arthur A. Denny, a very large clientage was secured from the old settlers of the city of Seattle and it fell to their lot to administer many of their estates. In the practice of his profession, Mr. Blaine says he was successful in a degree greater than he ever dreamed he would be, and his ability as a lawyer is indicated by the fact of the few cases lost to the many won for his clients, and the legal business entrusted to his care for many years has been of the most important character."

Aside from his law practice Mr. Blaine became actively interested in real-estate operations. In 1899 he joined Charles L. Denny in organizing the Denny-Blaine Land Company. They practically took charge of the large interests of the Hon. Arthur A. Denny and after his death continued to manage the estate, of which Mr. Blaine became the attorney. He was also instrumental in reorganizing the Yakima Investment Company, the property being acquired by the Washington Irrigation Company, and since that time he has given much of his attention to the control of its interests, the firm operating the Grant street car line for a number of years. The Denny-Blaine Company has purchased and improved a number of tracts of land, including Denny-Blaine Lake Park, one of the finest additions to Seattle.

In 1882 Mr. Blaine was united in marriage to Miss Minerva

Stone, who was born in Seneca county, New York, a daughter of John R. Stone of that county and a representative of one of the old American families. Mr. and Mrs. Blaine now have a son, James Arthur. Their home is in Denny-Blaine Lake Park and is a most commodious and attractive residence, justly celebrated for its warm-hearted hospitality as well as for the beauty of the architecture and its tasteful furnishings.

Mrs. Blaine belongs to Epiphany Episcopal church and to it Mr. Blaine is a generous contributor. He has been the champion of the Washington State University and has done much for its upbuilding. As president of the board of park commissioners of Seattle he has done much to secure from the city council large appropriations for the development of the magnificent park and boulevard system. Important and extensive as have been his professional and business activities, he has ever found time to cooperate in measures relating to the general good. The perpetual record established by the consensus of opinion on the part of his fellowmen is that Mr. Blaine has been a most valued resident of Seattle and throughout the city he is spoken of in terms of admiration and respect. His life has been so varied in its activity, so honorable in its purpose, so far-reaching and beneficial in its effects, that it has become an integral part of the history of the state. He has exerted an immeasurable influence through his business enterprises and professional interests; in social circles by reason of a charming personality and unfeigned cordiality, and in politics by reason of his public spirit and devotion to the general good. He is a representative of that useful and helpful type of men whose ambitions and desires are centered and directed in those channels through which flow the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number, and he has been helpful in bringing about those purifying and wholesome reforms which have been gradually growing in the political, municipal and social life of the city.



John Abbott Silva

Hon. John J. McGilvra

N illustrious name on the pages of the state's history is that of Judge John J. McGilvra and time serves but to heighten his fame as his works stand out in their true light and perspective in relation to other events of the period in which he lived and labored. He gathered distinction as a member of the bar and honors were accorded him along other lines, his entire life history indicating what may be accomplished when the individual is prompted by ambition and energy in a land of opportunity. From his twelfth year he was dependent upon his own resources, and few associates of the little lad who at the age of twelve was working as a chore boy for four dollars per month, would have predicted that he would become one of the eminent jurists of the northwest.

Judge McGilvra was born in Livingston county, New York, July 11, 1827, and was descended from Scotch ancestry, from whom he inherited many sterling traits. The family was founded in America by one of the name who in 1740 became a resident of Washington county, New York, and who was the great-grandfather of Judge McGilvra. The grandfather was born in Washington county and lived the life of an energetic, enterprising farmer for a period of seventy years. His son, John McGilvra, was also born and married there, after which he removed to Livingston county, New York, where he secured a farm which he developed and improved.

Judge McGilvra was one of a family of seven children who were reared upon the old homestead in Livingston county, New York. The public school system of that portion of the state provided him his educational privileges until he reached the age of seventeen years, when he went with his parents to Illinois and became a student in an academy at Elgin, that state. In the meantime, however, he had begun providing for his own support. When in his twelfth year he secured a position as chore boy at a salary of four dollars per month and at other times he worked for his board and the privilege of attending school. He was ambitious to advance, however, and utilized every means that enabled him to progress. He afterward took up the profession of teaching, but regarded it merely as an initial step to other professional labor and in 1850 began preparation for the bar as a

law student in the office of Hon. Edward Gifford, a graduate of Yale College and of the Cambridge Law School. He afterward read law under the direction of Ebenezer Peck, a prominent Chicago attorney who was later one of the judges of the court of claims.

In 1853 Judge McGilvra was admitted to the bar and during the period of his residence and law practice in Chicago he became well acquainted with Abraham Lincoln. A door opened between their respective offices and each looked after both offices during the absence of the other. The friendship and high regard which thus grew up between them continued, and when Mr. Lincoln was elected president he appointed Mr. McGilvra to the position of United States attorney for Washington territory in 1861. It was during his residence in Chicago that he also became intimately acquainted with Chief Justice Fuller, their offices being not only in the same building but upon the same floor.

With his appointment to the position of United States attorney for Washington territory, Judge McGilvra removed with his family to the northwest, establishing his home in Olympia, but in the fall of that year they went to Vancouver, where they resided until 1864. In the meantime Judge McGilvra had been studying geographic and other conditions bearing upon the development of the west and had become convinced that Seattle would be the metropolis of the territory. In that year, therefore, he established his home in the city which continued to be the place of his residence until his demise. For five years he continued to serve as United States attorney and then declined reappointment to the position in order to give undivided attention to the private practice of law and to active effort along political lines. He was not only a student of legal principles but of the signs of the times and it would have been impossible for him to continue inactive in relation to public affairs which shaped the political history of the territory. He was a natural leader of men and he did much to mold public opinion. In 1866 he became the republican nominee for the office of member of the territorial legislature and following his election devoted considerable attention to procuring the passage of a bill that secured an appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars for the opening of a wagon road through the Snoqualmie pass, this being the first line of connection between the eastern and western parts of the territory save that afforded by the Columbia river. No other work which he could have performed would have been so beneficial to the territory in the development of Seattle and of this portion of the northwest, for it formed the only highway between eastern and western Washington north of the Columbia river prior to the time

the Northern Pacific Railroad was built. His views in this matter seem prophetic, for during the last year the road through his pass and over the mountains has been completed and is known as the Sunset route. It gives an automobile route second to none in America for beautiful scenery and the pass has become the gateway between the east and southern California. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company seemed determined to suppress Seattle and blight its future by making Tacoma its terminus, after the people of this city had offered many inducements for the extension of the line to this point. A public meeting was then held, in which Mr. McGilvra ably advocated the building of another road. This resulted in the organizing of the Seattle & Walla Walla Railroad Company. Mr. McGilvra drew up the articles of incorporation and the by-laws, and for several years transacted all the legal business of the company. In connection with Arthur A. Denny, James M. Colman and others, he became a most potent factor in raising money and in securing the construction of the new line. This virtually checkmated the efforts of the Northern Pacific and gave to Seattle a road of its own. In the effort the people of the city became very enthusiastic, and some two miles of the road was graded by picnic parties composed of Seattle's population, men, women and children participating in the work. Toward this valuable enterprise Mr. McGilvra gave sixty acres of land and his services for three years, and to his mental and physical efforts the success of the road was largely due.

Seattle called Judge McGilvra to the office of city attorney, which position he filled for two years. He afterward went to Washington, D. C., where he spent the winter of 1876-7 in prosecuting Seattle's claim to three hundred and twenty acres of land within the city limits under the town site law. He won the desired victory and during the same time he kept in touch with events in the west and gained knowledge that proved of great value at a later period. His attention was called to the fact that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was attempting to change its branch line from the Skagit to the Natchez pass in the Cascade mountains and in order to do so had filed an amended plan or plat of its branch line with the commissioner of the general land office. Judge McGilvra at once directed the attention of Judge Orange Jacobs, then congressional delegate to Washington, to this fact and they both entered their protest against this unless the withdrawn lands on the Skagit line were restored to settlement. Later Judge McGilvra's services were retained by the people of King and other counties to assist Judge Jacobs in securing the restoration of those lands and after a prolonged struggle he was

successful and five million acres were thus opened to the people for settlement, although the Northern Pacific made strong opposition thereto. The speaker of the house of representatives, however, allowed Judge McGilvra the privileges of the floor and Senator Mitchell secured for him practically the same privilege in the upper house of congress. He appeared before all of the committees, made oral arguments and submitted printed briefs with the result as above indicated. History shows that at first the Northern Pacific seemed hostile to Seattle, did everything in its power to prevent its growth and crush out its future prospects, but Judge McGilvra's active work and that of his associates brought the railroad company to terms and the corporation was soon glad to ask favors of the growing metropolis on the Sound. Possibly no man in Seattle did more to secure her great waterworks system than Judge McGilvra, who at first strenuously opposed the plan, suggested by City Engineer R. H. Thomson, of bringing water from Cedar Mountain, if it would incur a greater indebtedness to the city than they should be called upon to meet. After the plans and specifications were submitted by Mr. Thomson to the Judge personally, he gave them his careful consideration for three or four days and, finding them feasible, gave the project his most hearty and unqualified support. Mr. McGilvra enjoyed a most enviable reputation as an able and learned lawyer and was connected with much of the most important litigation heard in the northwest. His practice proved to him a gratifying source of income and he began making investments in real estate, the rapid rise in land values making him in time one of the wealthy men of Washington. He purchased several hundred acres of land on the city side of Lake Washington and platted several additions to the city. At his own expense, in 1864-5, he opened Madison street its whole length to the lake, the project costing him fifteen hundred dollars. He subsidized the Madison street cable railway to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. During the last ten years of his life he gave little attention to law practice, living retired save for the supervision which he gave to his property holdings. He spent considerable time in travel both in America and abroad and found great pleasure in visiting scenes of modern and historic interest.

Judge McGilvra was married February 8, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth M. Hills, a native of Oneida county, New York, as was her father, H. O. Hills, a representative of one of the leading old Connecticut families of colonial days. Judge and Mrs. McGilvra became parents of five children, of whom two survive: Carrie E., now the wife of Judge Thomas Burke, who was one of the most prominent lawyers

of Seattle but is now living retired; and Oliver C., who for a considerable time was a member of the prominent law firm of Burke, Shepard & McGilvra. Since the dissolution of that firm he has engaged in practice alone.

The death of Judge McGilvra occurred at his home on the shore of Lake Washington, December 19, 1903, when he was seventy-six years of age. There are few men whose labors have been more directly beneficial in connection with the material development of the state, in upholding its legal and political status and in advancing its social and moral progress. During the period of the Civil war he was a member of the Union League and did everything in his power to uphold the government in its efforts to preserve the Union. While conducting law cases in Washington, D. C., in 1863-4 he formed the acquaintance of both Secretary Chase and Secretary Stanton and he did valuable service for the nation in connection with the removal of southern sympathizers from public offices in Washington, Oregon and California. He never ceased to feel the deepest interest in the welfare of his adopted city or state and his cooperation could at any time be counted upon to further public progress. At one time he was president of the Pioneer Society of Washington and to it, on the occasion of the annual reunion in June, 1902, he presented a magnificent lot on the shore of Lake Washington, at the foot of Madison street. A two-story brick house has been constructed thereon and in it is placed a suitable tablet bearing expressions of gratitude to Judge and Mrs. McGilvra for the donation of the lot. A contemporary biographer wrote of Judge McGilvra: "While in practice he was regarded as the peer of the ablest members of the bar, and his ability won him distinction in legal and political circles at the capital. It is said of an eminent man of old that he had done things worthy to be written, that he had written things worthy to be read, and by his life had contributed to the welfare of the republic and the happiness of mankind. This eulogy is one that can well be pronounced on Judge John J. McGilvra."

At his passing many who knew him well and had been long associated with him breathed the sentiment of the words:

"Take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again."



John Arthur.

John Arthur



IGH on the legal arch of Washington is written the name of John Arthur, who was the first president of the Washington State Bar Association and who for many years has figured prominently in active practice in the courts of Seattle. He was born near the town of Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, on the 20th of June, 1849, and is descended from English and Irish ancestry, the paternal line being traced back to the Franco-Norman conquerors of England. The family removed to Ireland and held extensive tracts of land in the counties of Limerick and Clare. They went to the Emerald isle with the ancestors of the families of General Wolfe, the hero of Quebec; the Whites, Melvilles, Stackpoole and Martins. Chester A. Arthur, once president of the United States, was a scion of the family; his Christian name was given him in honor of the old family home in England, by his father, who was a student of antiquities and the author of a valuable book on Family Names. In the maternal line Mr. Arthur is descended from the O'Connors and McMahons of Clare. A relative, Marshal McMahon, became president of the French republic.

Mr. Arthur's family removed to England in 1861 and to America in 1863. His education was pursued in his native country and in England and America. He studied law in Erie, Pennsylvania, where he was admitted to the bar. This was supplemented by a four-year's course in Columbian University at Washington, D. C. When he had completed his second year's work in the university the Master of Laws degree was conferred upon him and he was awarded the first prize for the best essay upon a legal subject, it being given to him in the presence of the president of the United States, the members of the cabinet and the judges of the supreme court; the presentation being made, in the absence of the attorney general, by the United States solicitor general, who spoke of the essay as an able and scholarly production and soon thereafter moved Mr. Arthur's admission to practice before the supreme court of the United States.

President Arthur offered him the United States attorneyship for New Mexico, but he declined the position, feeling that his wise course would be to identify his interests with the growing northwest. Accord-

ingly, in March, 1883, he started from Washington to Puget Sound, as attorney for the Tacoma Land Company, with headquarters at Tacoma, and through the succeeding four years spent his time almost equally between that city and Seattle but established his home in Seattle on the 18th of April, 1887. In May, 1888, he was elected secretary of the King County Bar Association, in which position he has continued since. He was the first president of the Washington State Bar Association. The address which he delivered as president in 1894 was reprinted in the leading law journals of the country and treated as of permanent interest and value, his subject being "Lawyers in their Relations with the State." The newspapers made it the theme of editorial discussion, and it won the widespread interest and attention of distinguished members of the bar throughout the country.

Mr. Arthur has never had aspirations for office outside the strict path of his profession. While he has filled some positions of honor, he accepted them with reluctance, having preferred not to withdraw his attention in any measure from his professional duties and responsibilities. He served as president of the Board of License Commissioners of Erie, occupying that position at the time of his removal to Washington, D. C. He also became president of the State Board of University Land and Building Commissioners in Washington. These are the only public offices he has held, with the exception of that of law assistant to the first comptroller of the treasury in Washington.

In 1880 Mr. Arthur was united in marriage in Philadelphia to Miss Amy A. Lane, and they reside at No. 1515 East Madison street in Seattle. In his political views he has always been a republican and has served as chairman of the King county republican central committee. He is one of the most prominent representatives of Masonry in the state of Washington, and since 1889 has held membership in St. John's Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M.; in Seattle Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M.; and Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T. He has served as master of St. John's Lodge. In 1890 he was elected a member of Afifi Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., located at Tacoma, of which he became potentate in 1900. In 1892 he attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is a charter member of Seattle Council, No. 6, R. & S. M. In 1902 he became grand master of Masons in Washington. His addresses in the grand lodge were copied extensively throughout the world in the Masonic press.

Mr. Arthur's wide learning and his gift of oratory make him in frequent demand on public occasions, and his speeches attract wide attention. Two years after he had delivered an impromptu address in Tacoma a New England journalist wrote: "I have heard two speeches

in my lifetime that I deemed remarkable. One was delivered by Wendell Phillips in old Faneuil Hall on the occasion of a welcome by the Garrison abolitionists to George Thompson, the British emissary. Nobody could be heard on that occasion but Wendell Phillips, and he scored so brilliant a triumph with his audience that they hissed and cheered alternately. The other speech was made by John Arthur, and the audacity of that brilliant effort, aimed as it was, will not soon be forgotten." Another editor printed in red ink an entire Fourth of July oration by Mr. Arthur, with the comment: "Rarely has an audience had spread before it such a bouquet of excellence, such soul-stirring eloquence, such an enthusing presentation of historical facts."

Several years ago, without intimation to him that his name was under consideration, he was elected a member of The Authors' Club, of London, in recognition of his contributions to literature.





A. Macintosh

Angus Mackintosh

THE late Angus Mackintosh was one of the empire builders in the state of Washington. He was one of Seattle's pioneers, coming to this state in 1870, and here for many years was active in real estate deals, the milling industry, commercial enterprises, banking, railroad promotion and other matters, all of which have contributed toward the greatness of the state.

Mr. Mackintosh was a Canadian by birth. He was born in Caledonia, Prescott county, Ontario, June 23, 1839, a son of Norman and Christy (Morrison) Mackintosh, natives of Scotland. He made use of such educational facilities as were provided in his home town and when but fifteen or sixteen years of age began teaching in order to earn the money which he needed for a college course. The serious purpose to succeed in life showed itself early in his youth and such successes and honors as came to him resulted entirely from his own efforts. After having acquired the means, Mr. Mackintosh attended McGill College and then went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he graduated from a commercial academy in 1862. Shortly afterward he enlisted for service in the Union army, being attached to the commissary department, with which he was connected until sickness compelled him to abandon his position in 1863. He was subsequently engaged in the lumber business in Michigan for a few years.

The year 1870 marks the advent of Mr. Mackintosh in Seattle. The prospects and opportunities of the west had strongly appealed to him and induced him to make his way here. He engaged in real estate dealing and also gave considerable attention to abstract work. Being clear-headed and readily making himself master of conditions as they existed, he was successful. He was instrumental in forming a number of commercial companies and also established a mill on the water front, which, however, with considerable other property that he owned, was destroyed by fire. Nothing daunted, Mr. Mackintosh continually extended his interests. In the meantime he founded the Merchants National Bank, of which he was the largest stockholder and president, and shortly afterward organized the Seattle Lumber & Commercial Company, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars. He was the sole directing genius of this enterprise, which by its re-

turns gave evidence of his great ability and wise foresight. The Seattle Lumber & Commercial Company under his management paid dividends of ten per cent monthly for five years and after passing through the great fire had a surplus capital of one hundred thousand dollars. In 1884 Mr. Mackintosh was instrumental in founding the Safe Deposit & Trust Company, of which he was the president and the principal stockholder and which soon became one of the leading banking institutions of the state. They owned the building and safe deposit vaults, which were equal to any to be found in eastern cities. Mr. Mackintosh readily saw the necessity of such an institution in Seattle and not only furnished the general public with the needed facilities but made capital of his foresight. In railroad work he was equally enterprising. He was one of the promoters and trustees of the Walla Walla Railroad and of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad. In short, his various enterprises were great factors in the upbuilding of the state and in developing its resources and its financial strength.

In 1895, as the result of default of payment by an individual to whom a large loan had been made during the absence of Mr. Mackintosh and without his consent or advice, the Merchants National Bank was obliged to suspend business. With the other stockholders he lost heavily and afterward suffered still further from incompetent administration of the bank's affairs under the receivership. In the following year he made a trip to Alaska in the hope of recuperating some of his financial losses but the expected success did not come to him in the far north. The unfortunate turn of affairs in the Merchants National Bank weighed heavily upon him, although there was not the slightest reason for self-reproach, and Mr. Mackintosh remained more or less of an invalid until his death, in July, 1904.

In December, 1871, Mr. Mackintosh was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Peebles, a daughter of Hugh and Emeline Peebles. She was born in Otsego county, New York, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. Her mother was a native of Vermont. Mrs. Mackintosh was also one of the early arrivals in Seattle, coming here in 1866. She taught school in Chehalis and also in this city and was the first woman to act as enrolling and engrossing clerk in the house of representatives at Olympia. She performed her duties so well that she received the public thanks of the house through Speaker George H. Stewart, December 2, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Mackintosh had two children: Kenneth, now judge of the superior court of King county; and Gertrude E.

Mr. Mackintosh was one of the thoroughly public-spirited and

patriotic men of his times. He was liberal in his views and although not a member of any church, supported the Methodist Episcopal organization. He gave his adherence to the republican party, valiantly upholding its principles and candidates and contributing generously to the cause. It is the more praiseworthy that he never sought public office for himself. He was a Knights Templar Mason and served as first eminent commander of Lodge No. 2 of Seattle. He had previously been a member of the order in Saginaw, Michigan. He also belonged to the Rainier Club and was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Mackintosh was one of those hardy types of pioneers, of unflagging industry and energy, who did much toward the progress of civilization in this state. A number of valuable enterprises were the children of his creative brain, and he helped to lay the cornerstone upon which stands today the magnificent structure of this great commonwealth.





H. A. Bigelow

Harry A. Bigelow

ARRY A. BIGELOW of Seattle had a wide acquaintance throughout the northwest and his demise, which occurred on the 28th of July, 1907, in Karlsbad, Austria, was deeply deplored by the many who had learned to esteem highly his business ability and to honor and respect him for his sterling worth as a man. He had extensive mining interests, was for a number of years engaged in the real estate and brokerage business and was one of the incorporators of the Queen Oil Company, owning valuable lands in Kern county, California. He was also a leader in fraternal circles and in the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Bigelow was a native of Hillsdale county, Michigan, his birth occurring on the 1st of November, 1848. His parents were Townsend and Diana H. Bigelow. His early life was spent in a rural district and his educational advantages were quite limited. Desiring to learn more of the world, at the age of sixteen he went to Illinois and there enlisted in Company M, Ninth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry for service in the Civil war. His command was a part of the Army of the Tennessee commanded by General Thomas, and Mr. Bigelow remained at the front until he was honorably discharged at Montgomery, Alabama. He returned to Illinois and continued his education but his experience in the south had made him restless and filled him with the desire to go to the far west, concerning which he had heard many favorable reports.

In October, 1869, in company with a sister, Mrs. Julius Horton, and her family, Mr. Bigelow went to San Francisco by way of the Union Pacific Railroad and there took a sailing vessel for Seattle. He was employed in various lines of business until 1878, when he entered the employ of one of Seattle's leading mercantile firms, with whom he remained for several years. In 1890 he was appointed deputy United States marshal by President Harrison and for three years was chief deputy of the state of Washington. He performed the duties of his important office in an efficient manner, making a record highly to his credit. Upon retiring from that office he engaged in the real estate and brokerage business, to which he devoted his time and attention until July, 1897. He then sailed for Dawson, Alaska, by way of St.

Michaels, but on account of low water in the Yukon river was unable to reach the great gold metropolis and located at Rampart City on Manook creek in American territory. During the year which he devoted to prospecting he secured an interest in twenty-one mining claims and at the end of that time resolved to return to Seattle. In company with his son and three others he set out in a row boat and by traveling night and day made the thousand miles to St. Michaels in twelve days. At that port the party took steamer for Seattle. In November, 1898, he again embarked in the real estate business, in which he continued until March, 1901. He then became one of the incorporators of the Queen Oil Company, owning valuable lands in Kern county, California, and continued his connection with that company during the remainder of his life. He passed away at Karlsbad, Austria, on the 28th of July, 1907.

Mr. Bigelow was married in September, 1873, to Miss Emma K. Hall, a daughter of W. B. Hall, who was born in Indiana in 1843. In early life Mr. Hall went to Adair county, Iowa, where he resided for a number of years. He was quite active in political circles there and was county clerk and surveyor for twelve years. In 1870 he came to Seattle and under General McMicken surveyed all of the townships in King county and also did surveying work in other sections. His records and surveys have never been superseded, as he was very accurate in his work. About thirty years ago he retired from active life and is now living with his daughter Mrs. Bigelow. He was married in Indiana to Miss Sarah Crane, who died in February, 1907. To them were born three children, Mrs. Bigelow; Walter A., of Seattle; and Fred M., who died in 1887. Mr. Hall is a republican and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. To Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow were born three children, Lillian Floy, Clair Vivian and D. Earl.

Mr. Bigelow was a loyal republican but was not bitterly partisan, placing the public welfare above party interests. Although devoted to his city and section, he thought in terms of national life and his sincere and practical Americanism was one of his most dominant traits. He was prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic, was a charter member of Stevens Post, No. 1, the first post formed in the state of Washington, of which he served as commander for three years, and in June, 1901, he was elected commander of the Department of Washington and Alaska. His connection with the Masonic fraternity dated from 1872 and he belonged to St. John's Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M.; Seattle Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M.; Seattle Council, No. 6, R. & S. M.; Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T.; Lawson Con-

sistory, No. 1, and Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also belonged to the Knights of Pythias, in which order he gained distinction. In 1884 he took part in the organization of the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias in Washington and he was elected sitting past grand chancellor. In 1885 he was chosen supreme representative of the state of Washington to the supreme lodge and attended every session of that body from that time until about four years prior to his demise. He organized the military branch of that order in this state and for eight years served as brigadier general. He was very successful in his business enterprises but never allowed his financial interests to monopolize his time, recognizing that there are other things in life which are more worth while than the mere accumulation of a fortune. Aside from the important work which he did in fraternal circles, he took an active part in many movements which sought the public welfare, and his cooperation was a potent factor in the development of Seattle and the northwest along various lines.





Rufus S. Smith

Rufus H. Smith, M. D.

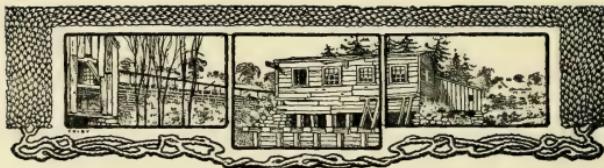


R. RUFUS H. SMITH, a Seattle capitalist, whose business interests constituted an element in the utilization and development of the natural resources of the state and who through sound business judgment and enterprise gained a most creditable and enviable measure of success, passed away in February, 1916. He was born in Union, Monroe county, West Virginia, December 6, 1851, his parents being Granville G. and Caroline A. (Clark) Smith, the latter a great-granddaughter of the famous Major John Clark.

Rufus H. Smith attended the public, grammar and high schools of his native county and, having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland, from which he was graduated with the class of 1877. He then began practice in Craig, Missouri, and was not long in winning substantial recognition of his ability. He continued in successful practice there until 1889, when the tales of the Queen City and the opportunities in this section of the country attracted him and he removed to Seattle, arriving in the northwest in 1889. He at once opened an office and continued in practice as a physician and surgeon for six years. He was also the chief surgeon for the Great Northern Railroad Company and for the Puget Sound Railroad Company until 1895, when his private business interests caused him to retire from the profession to concentrate his energies upon his other concerns. He had in the meantime made large investments in real estate, timber lands and other property, and his holdings became extensive and returned to him a most gratifying annual income. He displayed keen insight and sagacity in placing his investments and the rise in property values due to the increased population of the country made his holdings most valuable.

On the 5th of September, 1889, Dr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Frances B. Bilby, a daughter of John S. Bilby, and they had one child, Margaret B., now the wife of John Davis. Dr. Smith belonged to the Rainier Club, the Seattle Golf and Country Club and the Seattle Athletic Club. He was also a member of the Amer-

ican Medical Association and of the Missouri Medical Society, of which he was once president. He had a wide acquaintance in this city, where he resided throughout practically the entire period of its upbuilding.





Robert B. Abertson

Robert Brooke Albertson

AW has always been regarded as the conservator of the rights, the liberties and the privileges of the people and the protector of life, and thus it is that its representatives who are loyal to the high standards of the profession have ever been accorded high place in citizenship. Judge Robert Brooke Albertson entered upon practice in Seattle in 1886 and remained active in the work of the courts as an advocate until February 14, 1903, when he was appointed to the bench, whereon he has since served, his record reflecting credit and honor upon the judicial history of King county. Moreover, he has been active in other public service and none has ever questioned his devotion to the general good and his close adherence to the highest standards of citizenship.

Mr. Albertson is far separated from the place of his nativity, for he is a native of Hertford, Perquimans county, North Carolina. He was born December 21, 1859, and traces his ancestry back to a member of the Quaker colony of North Carolina, which, headed by George Durant, settled there in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Since then representatives of the name have been worthy residents of North Carolina. Elias Albertson, his great-grandfather, filled the office of inspector of revenue for the Albemarle sound district, having been appointed to that office in 1792, his commission being signed by George Washington, president, and Thomas Jefferson, secretary of state. This document is now in possession of Judge Albertson—a most cherished and valued heirloom. The parents of Judge Albertson were Jonathan White and Catherine Fauntleroy (Pescud) Albertson. The latter belongs to an old Virginia family and was a granddaughter of Peter Francisco, who was valiant soldier of the Revolutionary war, some of his notable achievements being recorded in Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution. Jonathan White Albertson also figured in public connections in North Carolina both prior and subsequent to the Civil war. He was a member of the bar and filled the offices of prosecuting attorney, United States attorney and judge of the superior court. He was also a member of the state legislature and of the constitutional convention and as lawyer and law-

maker held high rank among the eminent representatives of the profession.

Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished, and happy is he if his lines of life are cast in harmony therewith. Judge Robert B. Albertson is in person, in talents and in achievements a worthy scion of his race. Liberally educated, he is numbered among the alumni of the University of North Carolina of the class of 1881. For a year following his graduation he taught school and through that period devoted the hours which are usually termed leisure to reading law. Subsequently he became a law student in the State University and upon examination before the supreme court of North Carolina was admitted to the bar in 1883. Already his attention had been fastened upon the northwest with its opportunities and in August of that year he came to Seattle, where he has since remained. Recognizing the fact that it would be impossible for an unknown young man to at once begin practice and obtain a clientage which would enable him to live, Judge Albertson sought employment along other lines than his profession and was for a time in the lumber yard of the Seattle Lumber & Commercial Company, then doing business at the foot of Columbia street. He afterward did reportorial work and finally became assistant editor of the Seattle Morning Chronicle, and six months later accepted the position of law clerk in the office of Burke & Rasin, pending the arrival of L. C. Gilman, who was later division counsel of the Great Northern Railway at Seattle, and who had previously arranged to take that position. Later Mr. Albertson became chief clerk in the law office of Struve, Haines & McMicken, with whom he remained for about two years, when, feeling that his acquaintance was now broad enough to justify him to embark in practice on his own account, he opened an office in 1886. Advancement at the bar is proverbially slow and yet it was not long before Judge Albertson had gained a fair practice, that grew with the passing years, connecting him more and more largely with the important litigation heard in the courts of the district. He had long enjoyed a large and distinctively representative clientage when, on the 14th of February, 1903, he was appointed to the bench of King county, the legislature having provided for a fifth judge. On the expiration of his first term he was nominated and elected and by re-election has been continued upon the bench to the present time.

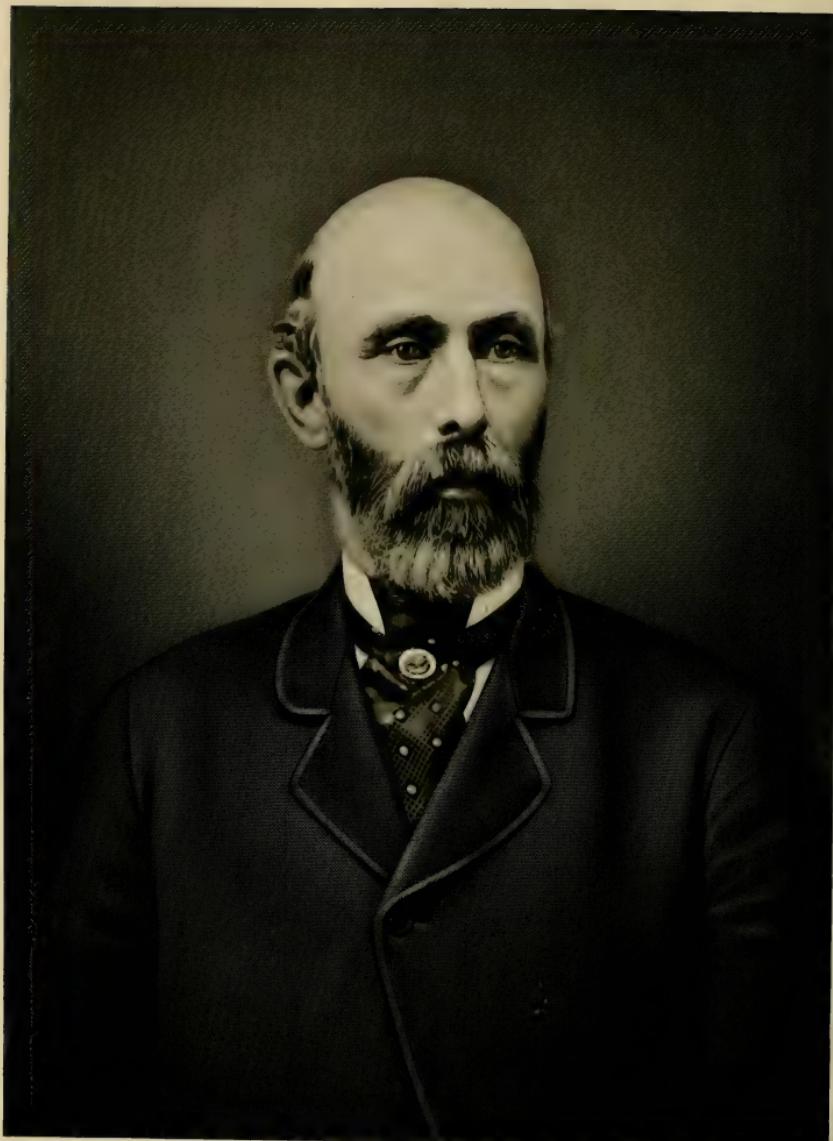
To speak of Judge Albertson only as lawyer and jurist would be to give a one-sided view of his life and character, for there have been few residents of the northwest who have entered with more zeal and enthusiasm, intelligently directed, into the movements and plans for

the city's upbuilding and progress. Whenever his aid has been needed it has been freely given. In the early years of his residence here he joined the Home Guard, with which he was on active duty during the anti-Chinese riots of February, 1886. He afterwards served for the full term of five years in the territorial and state militia. He was a member of the volunteer fire department up to the time of the great conflagration in 1889. Following the Civil war his father and most of his Quaker neighbors in North Carolina became republicans and he, too, indorses the party and has taken an active and helpful interest in political work, usually serving as a delegate to the county and state conventions until the adoption of the direct primary law. In 1887 he was chairman of the republican county central committee, in which year King county was carried by his party for the first time in four years. In 1889 he was elected city attorney of Seattle and his record in that office is notable. He began and conducted the condemnation proceedings under which many of the streets were widened after the fire. He instituted the celebrated Ram's Horn case of the city versus the railroads and drew the contract with Benizette Williams, which was the beginning of the city's Cedar river gravity water supply system. In 1894 he was sent from the forty-second district to the state legislature and in August, 1900, while in Alaska, was again nominated and elected. During the session of 1901 he was speaker of the house and again was chosen speaker for the special session, receiving a unanimous vote—a most unusual yet highly deserved compliment. It was recognized that his rulings were strictly fair, unprejudiced and impartial and tangible appreciation of his service came to him at the close of the term, when he was presented by the members of the house with a handsome watch and chain and a set of complimentary resolutions. It is certainly worthy of note that no appeal was ever taken from one of his rulings during his entire term.

On the 24th of August, 1892, Judge Albertson was married to Miss Nancy de Wolfe, now deceased, a daughter of Captain F. S. de Wolfe, at one time mayor of Charlotte, North Carolina. One son, Robert Brooke Albertson, who was born December 1, 1907, is the only child of this marriage. Judge Albertson is a member of the Rainier, University, Athletic and Golf and Country Clubs. He likewise belongs to the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and has been president of Washington chapter. When not upon the bench he lays aside the cares and dignities of the office and is a most genial, approachable man, appreciative of friendship and giving true friendship in return. He is loyal to the northwest, which has given him his opportunity—an opportunity, however, which is only of value as it is

wisely improved. Industry, energy and close application are just as essential in the practice of law as in the trades or mechanical arts and, recognizing this fact at the outset of his career, Judge Albertson put forth that earnest effort which has brought him to a position of distinction among the lawyers and jurists of the northwest.





Cyrus Taekes

Cyrus Walker

ITH the history of pioneer times the name of Cyrus Walker became associated, for he was one of the most active factors in instituting and developing the great lumber interests of the northwest. He never waited Micawberlike for something to turn up but in early manhood started out to seek his fortune, nor did he hold to the dream that success would come to him in some unusual way. He realized from the beginning that industry must be the basis of his advancement and his entire career was characterized by indefatigable energy and unfaltering enterprise, which brought him in time to rank with the most notable lumber merchants of the northwest.

He came from a state of pines, his birth having occurred in Madison, Maine, October 6, 1827, and through seven generations he traced back his ancestry to the Rev. George Walker, who passed away in 1680 in Londonderry, Ireland, where he had long made his home. He was the father of Andrew Walker, the progenitor of the family in the new world. Crossing the Atlantic, he settled at Tewksbury, Massachusetts, where he died in 1739. He was an uncle of General John Stark, of Revolutionary war fame, who entered battle with the memorable declaration, "We must win today, boys, or Molly Stark will be a widow." James Walker, the direct ancestor in the third generation, was born at Goffstown, New Hampshire, and married a daughter of Colonel John Goff, for whom that town had been named. Their son, Silas Walker, also a native of Goffstown, was the father of William Walker, who was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, in 1770 and served his country in the War of 1812. His son, James Martin Walker, born in Goffstown in 1798, married Eliza Heald, a daughter of Colonel Jonas Heald, of Acton, New Hampshire.

Thus the line is traced down to Cyrus Walker, their son, who following the acquirement of his education in the village schools devoted his attention for a time to farm work, also taught school and afterward became actively identified with the lumber trade, in sawmill work and in log driving on the Kennebec river. He afterward became manager of a starch factory and made his initial step toward the

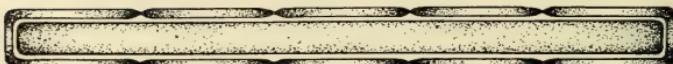
coast when as a surveyor he went to Wisconsin. Not long afterward gold was discovered in California and in Australia. It was his intention to go to the latter country and he made his way to New York, where he engaged passage on a sailing vessel, but on going aboard did not like the looks of the craft and sold his ticket. He then returned to the hotel at which he was stopping and there formed the acquaintance of E. S. Brown, a millwright from Bangor, Maine, who had taken a contract to erect a mill for Pope, Talbot, Keller & Foster, formerly of Machias, Maine. Mr. Brown was about to sail to Puget Sound and Mr. Walker accompanied him, concluding to go to Australia by way of California. He purchased a ticket by way of the Panama route and arrived in San Francisco in May. His plans changed, however, through the influence of his companions and he agreed to go with the Talbot party to the Sound. On the Julius Pringle, a vessel of only fifty tons, the voyage was made to the northwest with Captain Talbot in command and David Foster as second mate. The passengers were E. S. Brown, Nathaniel and Hillman Harmon, James White, a machinist, an engineer and Cyrus Walker. They sailed northward until they reached Port Discovery, where they thought to locate a lumber mill, but before definitely deciding upon that location they started on a cruise about the Lower Sound, Captain Talbot commanding a plunger, while Mr. Walker had charge of a canoe. Thus they explored Hoods Canal as far as Seabeck and at length reached the Indian town of Teekalet, now known as Port Gamble. They continued their explorations as far south as Commencement Bay but found no more desirable location than Port Gamble. On the return trip they visited Seattle, where Captain Talbot arranged for a cargo of lumber to be taken by the Pringle to San Francisco, this being purchased at Yesler's mill. It was probably the first lumber cargo shipped from Seattle or the Lower Sound. The party returned to Port Discovery, intending to locate there, but found settlers had arrived in the meantime and left that place for Port Gamble, where the passengers went ashore on the 7th day of July, 1853. At once they began to discharge their cargo of lumber, mill stuff and machinery and work was begun in earnest in the building of the mill and of shacks for the men. The district now known as Jamison Ranch, at the head of the bay, supplied the large firs which were hewn into timber, the trunks constituting the frame of the mill.

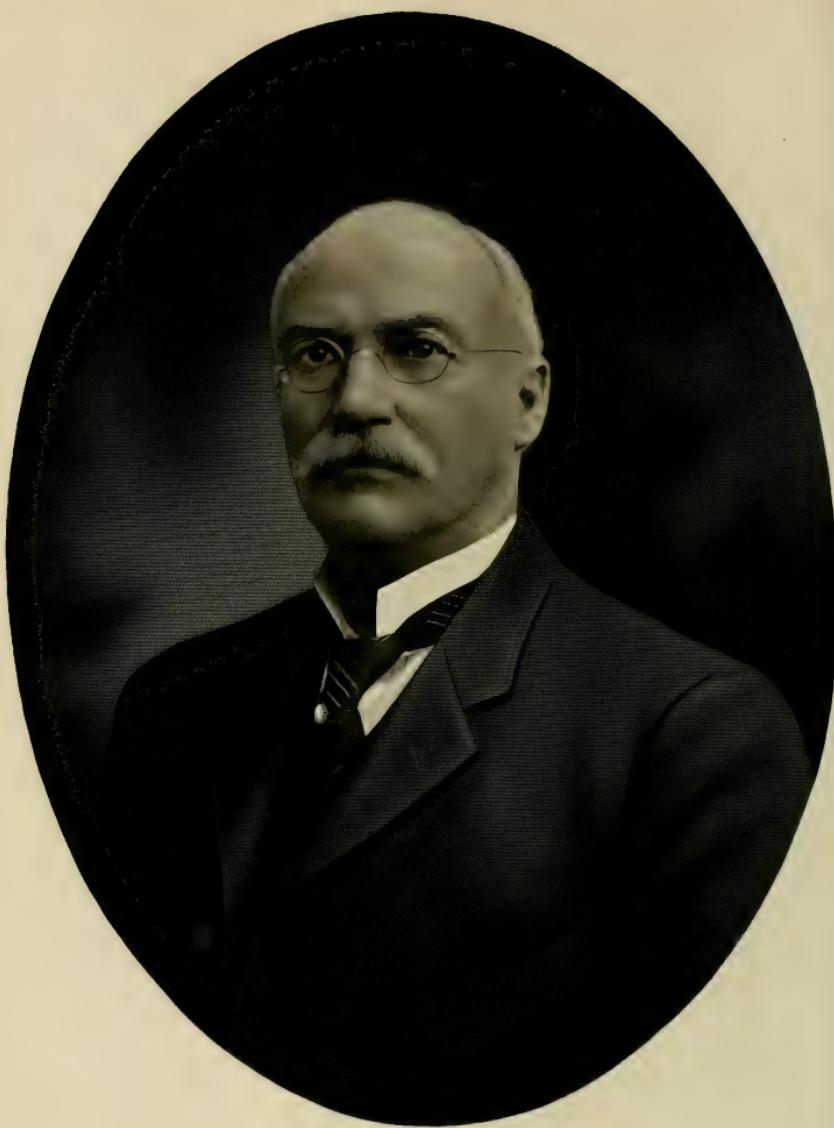
From the beginning of operations Mr. Walker was a most active man, having charge in the early days as timekeeper, accountant and general utility man. He was connected with the company from the beginning of its operations in the northwest. In September the

schooner L. T. Foster arrived, bringing boiler, engine and mill machinery, and as soon as this was installed the mill was started, having a capacity of three thousand feet of lumber per day. The first that was manufactured was used to complete the mill and build more comfortable homes for the employees. A store and office building was also erected and Captain Keller acted as resident superintendent until his demise in 1861. At that date Cyrus Walker was made resident manager and for a half century remained in charge of the mill at Port Gamble and of other mills and properties owned by the company. A short time after their arrival Captain Keller suggested to Mr. Walker that he take out a donation claim, as the time would soon expire when he could do that under the law. Mr. Walker replied that he "would not live on a claim five years, as the law required, if the government would give him the whole territory." He was homesick at the time but his opinions soon underwent a marked change, and when the commissioners for the university offered for sale the lands which the government had set apart for the school, Mr. Walker purchased a large part of those lands for the company. These were the first timber lands available for purchase and in this Mr. Walker displayed his usual notable sagacity and keen business insight. He recognized the fact that there would come a time when the settlers would not be glad to sell their logs to the mills at the price of putting them in the water but that the value of timber would constantly increase in the northwest as the district became settled. He studied every phase of the business, looking beyond the exigencies of the moment to the needs, the possibilities and the opportunities of the future. In 1863 he acquired an interest in the Washington holdings of Pope & Talbot and became one of the stockholders when the business was incorporated under the name of the Puget Mill Company in 1874. The policy which he inaugurated when the university lands were first offered for sale—the policy of buying timber as it became available—was continued by him and the company became one of the largest holders of such lands in the northwest. His individual interests increased as the business was developed and he also bought land on his own account, realizing that it must ultimately become of great worth as settlement in the northwest was extended. When Seattle was but a village he began buying property there in 1868 and some of that which he purchased as acreage has been platted and sold as city lots and is now covered by beautiful homes. His wonderful foresight was manifest in his investment in this realty. The development of the Puget Mill Company has constituted one of the most important features of the industrial growth of the northwest, for the lumber trade has ever been

one of the large sources of the wealth and prosperity of the Sound country.

On the 30th of April, 1885, was celebrated the marriage of Cyrus Walker and Miss Emily Foster Talbot, a daughter of Captain Talbot, his old friend and business associate, and they had one son, Talbot Cyrus Walker. Mr. Walker was a charter member of Franklyn Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M., in the jurisdiction of Washington, which was chartered in 1859. He also took the Scottish Rite degrees and became a knight commander of the Court of Honor. He was well known as a member of the Rainier and other leading clubs of Seattle and a cordial greeting was ever extended to him whenever he appeared in the club rooms. He never allowed private interests to interfere with the performance of his public duties and his cooperation featured as an element in the continued growth and development of the district in which he lived. When the state was admitted to the Union several members of the legislature representing both parties offered him their votes for United States senator, but though appreciative of the honor, he declined to become a candidate. His life was one of intense activity. He was at all times prompted by the spirit of indefatigable energy and he felt that he had not accomplished his full daily duties if he did not go home at night weary with the day's labor. With him a recognition of opportunity was equivalent to the performance of a task. He had the fine perception and sound judgment of a man of large affairs and his record is a matter of pride to the citizens of Seattle, where his labors have contributed so much to the development of the city and the surrounding country.





Malcolm McFee

Malcolm McFee



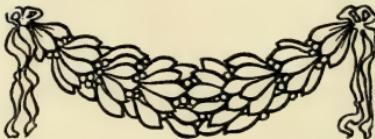
ALCOLM McFEE has devoted his entire life to railroad construction, and as a contractor in that industrial field has won substantial success. Since June, 1890, he has made his home in Seattle and is now operating under the name of Henry & McFee, which was organized in 1905. He was born in Russelltown, Canada, November 1, 1852, a son of John McFee, whose birth occurred at Lochiel, Scotland. In early life he became a resident of Canada, where he followed the occupation of farming, and in local affairs he took an active and influential part. He retained his residence in Canada until called to his final rest in 1902, at the remarkable old age of ninety-five years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Gordon, was born in Russelltown, Canada, a daughter of Daniel Gordon, who was a pioneer settler and a neighbor of the McFee family, so that at the time of her marriage Mrs. McFee took up her abode upon the farm adjoining her father's place and there spent the remainder of her life. She was born in 1828 and died in 1904, at the age of seventy-six years. In their family were six children.

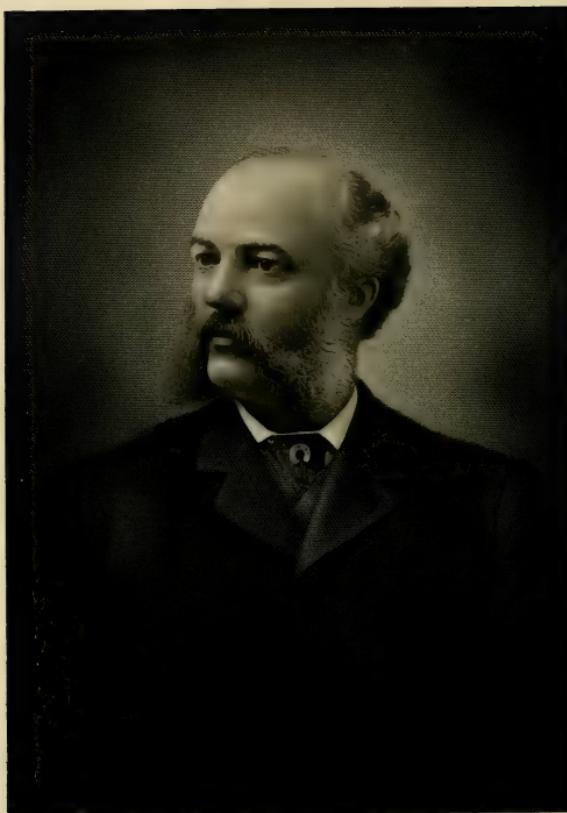
Malcolm McFee, who was the third in order of birth, attended the country schools to the age of sixteen years and then crossed the threshold of business life, his first employment being that of clerk in a store in Plattsburg, New York. He afterward served as time-keeper for a contractor engaged in international railroad work and spent several years in that way. Before he attained his majority, however, he had taken a subcontract on railroad work, since which time his entire life has been devoted to railroad construction and contracting, and his course has been marked by a steady advancement, winning him substantial success and gaining for him a creditable position in his chosen field of labor. In June, 1890, he arrived in Seattle and in 1905 entered upon his present relations as a partner in the firm of Henry & McFee, railroad contractors and builders. They are accorded a liberal patronage and their business is a substantial and growing one. Mr. McFee is also a stockholder in several banks in the northwest and also in the White Bluffs Investment Company, of which he is the secretary and a director. He is like-

wise a trustee of the Dominion Contracting Company of Vancouver and in all things keen discernment and sound judgment have characterized his efforts and directed his success.

On the 16th of February, 1891, in St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin, Mr. McFee was united in marriage to Miss Louise Nason, a native of Wisconsin and a representative of a very prominent family in their section. Her father, Joel F. Nason, served as state senator for a number of terms and was also a United States land officer. Mr. and Mrs. McFee have four living children, three sons and a daughter, namely. John, who was born December 26, 1891; Joel N., whose natal day was September 15, 1893; Jean H., born June 8, 1895; and Donald, whose birth occurred March 5, 1900.

Mr. McFee exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and his club relationship is with the Rainier and Earlington Clubs. He attends the Bethany Presbyterian church and guides his life by its teachings. Honorable principle characterizes him at every point in his career. He left home a poor boy and since that time has based his advancement upon industry and integrity, winning his success along lines that neither seek nor require disguise. He is now well established in business and his course indicates that the field of opportunity is open to all that have the courage to persevere therein.





Sutcliff Baxter

Sutcliffe Baxter

SUTCLIFFE BAXTER was born at Burnley, Lancashire, England, November 11, 1841, and was one of six children, three sons and three daughters, whose parents were Benjamin and Alice (Pollard) Baxter. Sutcliffe Baxter is the eldest. His two brothers are now deceased. One of them, William Pollard Baxter, was murdered in Utah by a Mr. Wilkerson, who was there executed by being shot to death, having the choice, according to the Utah law, of hanging or shooting. The three daughters are all living, two of them being residents of King county, Washington, while the other is in England.

Sutcliffe Baxter attended the national schools of England until about fourteen years of age and stood at the head of three of his classes. He won a year's tuition in Tunnicliffe's Boarding School or Academy near Foulridge, Lancashire, England. When he was about thirteen years of age his father obtained a twenty-one year lease on the Elslack Hall Farm in Yorkshire of about four hundred acres, so that in his boyhood days Sutcliffe Baxter had to arise every morning at about five o'clock and assist in milking the cows and doing the chores, after which he would attend school and return in the evening for the usual routine of farm work. He tired of all this, however, and when about eighteen or nineteen years of age began clerking for an uncle who was engaged in the flour, grain and feed business at Burnley, with whom he remained for about a year, working for two dollars and a half per week and board. He then returned home, where he remained until his twenty-first year, but still farm life was distasteful to him and he concluded to go to British Columbia, for the Cariboo gold fields were extensively advertised in England and the report was that all a young man had to do was to get there, after which he could line his pockets with gold as rapidly as he could pick it up. In June, 1862, he arrived in British Columbia and immediately started for the Cariboo. At Fort Yale he purchased a horse and saddle for one hundred dollars and thereafter continued his journey on horseback until he reached Lytton, fifty-seven miles from Fort Yale, where he was offered one hundred and forty dollars for his outfit. This he accepted, after which he continued his journey on foot,

walking three hundred miles. Finding that gold was not as easily acquired as he had been led to believe, he retraced his steps and on arriving at Fort Yale secured a situation with the sappers and miners who were building the wagon road from Yale to Lytton. His wages were sixty dollars a month, from which amount he had to pay for his own board and lodging. He remained there for a month and then left for Victoria, but through the winter suffered from ill health caused by his month's work. The next spring he entered the employ of William Hood, a California capitalist, as foreman on his contract with the government to build a section of the wagon road from Spence's Bridge to Clinton. Mr. Hood was the owner of the Los Guilliers ranch in Sonoma county, California, and he gave Mr. Baxter a letter of introduction to his family, whom Mr. Baxter visited in the winter of 1863-4, and through them became acquainted with the family of C. J. Hannath, who was then living in Santa Rosa, and whose daughter, Harriet, he married in San Francisco in 1869. Returning to British Columbia in the spring of 1864, he entered the employ of Barnard's Express Company, engaged in carrying mail from Yale to Cariboo on horseback through the early summer months and later by a two horse wagon, or stage, as it was called. When the storms of winter came, however, he had to make the trip on snow-shoes.

In the spring of 1865 Mr. Baxter engaged with Oppenheimer Brothers & Company, then the leading interior merchants of British Columbia, becoming salesman and bookkeeper at their Lytton general merchandise store. In early October he joined a government exploring party organized to report on the practicability of the upper Columbia river for steamboat navigation. The trip was by way of Fort Kamloops, the South Thompson river, Shuswap lake and across the Selkirk mountains to a point on the Columbia some miles below Death Rapids, where they felled a cedar tree and made a dugout canoe, proceeding up the river some distance above the rapids to a creek on which they located gold and which they named Gold creek. By that time winter had set in and they started down the river and through the Arrow lakes, reaching Fort Shepherd, a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, in December. For two or three weeks they had been on short rations of dried salmon, but at the fort replenished their supplies, and, buying saddles and packhorses, proceeded up the Kettle River valley and across the Okanogan river at Osoyoos lake, where they were entertained by a Mr. Law, collector of customs. They proceeded up the Similkameen valley to Princeton, a trading post at the western base of the Cascade mountains, where

they traded their horses to the Indians for snowshoes and then started across the mountains, on which the snow lay to a depth of from five to ten feet, arriving at Fort Hope on Christmas Eve. They proceeded as best they could over ice and snow and reached New Westminster ten or fifteen days later, where they made report of the trip to the government, saying that the upper Columbia was navigable from Fort Shepherd to Death Rapids.

On arriving at Victoria David Leneveu, a leading merchant there, sent him to take charge of his Fort Yale business, which he did during 1866 and part of 1867. Later in the latter year he engaged with two importing houses at Victoria to go to Fort Dunvegan on Peace river and report on the prospect of collecting an account of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars extended by them to a band of outlaws doing business at half a dozen stations along Peace river in opposition to the Hudson's Bay Company. On arriving at Dunvegan he found a well stocked larder of frozen moose meat and a plentiful supply of vegetables in the cellar of a very comfortable log house, the vegetables having been grown in a garden immediately adjacent to the house and directly across the river from the Hudson's Bay "Fort Dunvegan." Peace river there is two or three hundred yards wide, running through a fine grazing country, but in November the river freezes over, the ice in midwinter being three feet thick, and remains frozen until May. The summers, however, are delightful, with wild flowers and wild berries, wild service berries being gathered by the ton by the Indians, dried in the sun and stored away for winter use. The outlaw traders allowed Mr. Baxter to bring out about enough furs to pay for the goods he had taken in, but the old account was not and never has been settled. On his return to Victoria he found that the two importing houses had failed.

During the winter of 1868-69, having tired of the nomadic life and realizing from experience that "a rolling stone gathers no moss," he concluded to go to California. In San Francisco he obtained employment in the office of P. B. Cornwall, president of the Black Diamond and Bellingham Bay Coal Companies of California as coal weigher. In a few weeks he was made bookkeeper and cashier and after two years' service in the San Francisco office was sent to Sehome, now the center of the city of Bellingham, as manager of the company's general mercantile store, the largest north of Seattle at that time, carrying a stock worth forty thousand dollars. There he remained five years, receiving a liberal salary with house and fuel furnished free and anything needed by the family supplied at wholesale cost. While thus engaged Mr. Baxter accepted an appointment

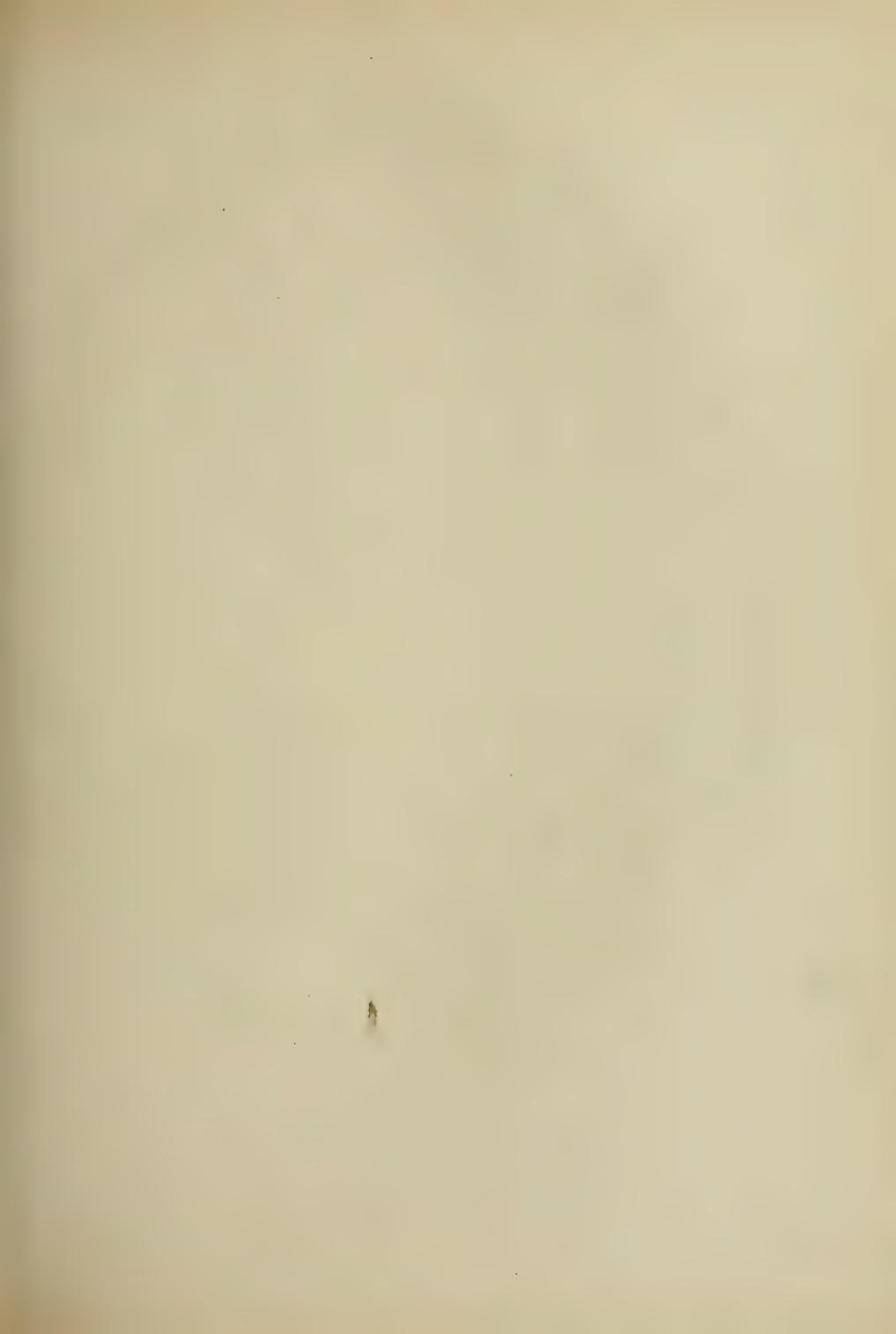
from the board of county commissioners to fill out the unexpired term of C. C. Finkboner, county treasurer, who had resigned. Mr. Baxter had acquired a local reputation as an experienced accountant and the financial affairs of the county were in a bad condition, being run on a scrip basis, the scrip or county warrants being current at about forty cents on the dollar, while acceptable under the law at par in payment of the county portion of the annual taxes by surrender of any piece of scrip, principal and interest, amounting to less or at least not more than the proportion of county tax, but when a warrant amounted in principal and interest to a sum in excess of said county proportion, it then became the duty of the treasurer to indorse on the back of such warrant the amount of said county portion of the tax, this indorsement constituting a payment on the amount so indorsed. This system, duly authorized by the statutes of Washington territory, was in Mr. Baxter's judgment a barbarous one and necessitated the introduction of a new system of accounting on the treasurer's part, which at the earnest request of the county commissioners he undertook to do. He succeeded in the undertaking and received the thanks and congratulations of the board. The course won the strong opposition of his democratic opponents, however, who caused three indictments to be returned by the grand jury against Mr. Baxter, one for holding the county treasurer's office at Sehome instead of Whatcom, where they had some town lots for sale, and two for buying county warrants for less than their face value. The law provided a penalty for any county officer who indulged in speculating in county warrants. By this time, owing to the improved system of accounting, county warrants had become current at sixty-five cents on the dollar instead of forty cents as before, so that the virtuous democrat found himself in the position of having to pay sixty-five cents instead of forty cents for such warrants as he needed for the payment of taxes. This of course aroused his indignation, so he induced a gentleman, who at the time was owing a bill to the Bellingham Bay Coal Company, to offer Mr. Baxter a county warrant to be applied to his account, which he accepted at sixty-five cents on the dollar, and placed the value of it, about seventeen dollars, to his credit on the company's books. He also accepted another warrant for a few dollars from another customer on the company's account and paid him for it in merchandise at sixty-five cents per dollar. His attorney at Port Townsend wired Mr. Baxter that he was indicted and advised him to report immediately. He hired a canoe and Indian crew and proceeded to Port Townsend, where he insisted on prompt trial, which was ordered by Hon. Orange Jacobs, federal judge. He was tried only on one account and was acquitted

by the jury, while the court, after completely exonerating him, gave the complainants such a lecture as they probably never forgot.

At San Francisco, California, on the 6th of October, 1869, Mr. Baxter married Harriet Hannath, a daughter of C. J. and Eliza Hannath, natives of Toronto, Canada, and of English parentage. Their children are: Sutcliffe Benjamin, who married Pearl Chamberlain; Laura Emma, who died in 1914; Fred Hudson, who married Kate McGraw, daughter of ex-Governor J. H. McGraw; and Olive Eliza, who became the wife of Rollin Sanford, cashier of the Union Savings & Trust Company of Seattle.

Mr. Baxter has always been a republican in politics from the time that he commenced to vote, which, under the territorial law, he could do on taking out his first citizenship papers, which were acquired in Seattle in 1871, while the final papers were secured in the third judicial district court at Port Townsend in 1873. In 1874 Mr. Baxter joined the Masonic fraternity. He became one of the organizers of the Rainier Club of Seattle and he has long been widely and prominently known in this city. His history is connected closely with the development of the northwest and with many pioneer events in British Columbia and in the state of Washington.







Reginald de Parsons.

Reginald Hascall Parsons

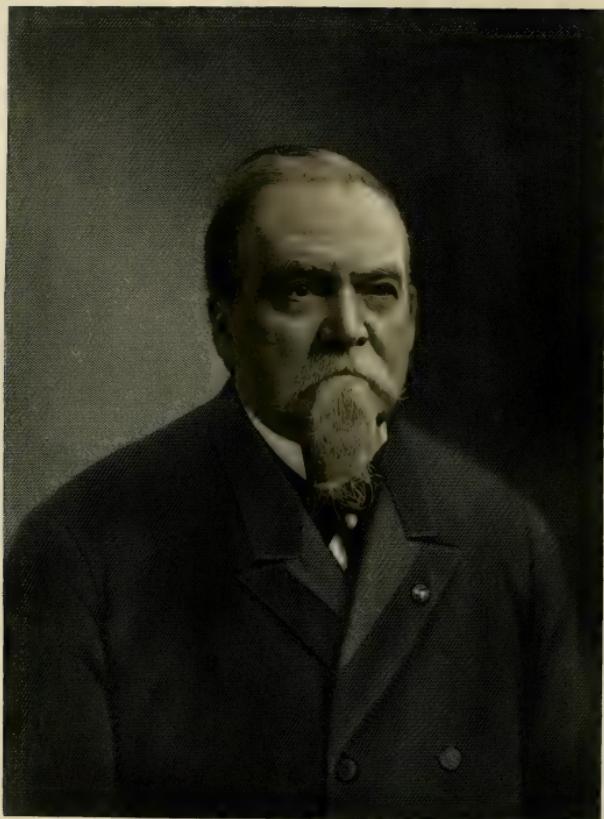
REGINALD HASCALL PARSONS, a prominent and respected citizen of Seattle, is at the head of the Northwestern Fruit Exchange, having been chosen president on its organization in 1910. His birth occurred at Flushing, Long Island, New York, on the 3d of October, 1873, and he comes of an ancestry honorable and distinguished, among his ancestors being John Bradford, the first governor of Massachusetts; Governor Winthrop, of Connecticut; General Absalom Peters, of the wars of the Revolution and 1812; John Bowne, one of the first Quakers, whose home, built in 1661 at Flushing, Long Island, sheltered George Fox and is still in a fine state of preservation and has always remained in the family; and Samuel Parsons, a horticulturist of international reputation during the '50s and '60s of the last century. George Howland Parsons, now deceased, father of Reginald H. Parsons, was president of the Colorado Forestry Association and one of the first in the country to promote intelligent conservation through regulation and government control. His wife is the daughter of a well known New York judge.

Reginald H. Parsons obtained his education at Providence, Rhode Island; Colorado Springs, Colorado, and Berkeley, California. For two years he attended the University of California as a member of the class of 1898, belonging to the Glee Club there. He also took a leading part in athletic activities at school and college. His first work was in connection with railroading, for he was one of a party to run the reconnaissance for the Rio Grande Western Railway in 1891-2 across the Great American Desert in Utah and Nevada. Later, at the age of eighteen years, he was connected with a small railroad in southern New Mexico as station agent. Subsequently he returned to college, and when he left the university became identified with real-estate operations in connection with the original townsite company which started Colorado Springs, Colorado, residing in that town for twenty years. He was likewise engaged in business as a mining stock broker and for nine years was connected with Bemis Brother Bag Company, the last five years as manager of their Seattle branch, opening their business here in 1904. Mr. Parsons moreover became president and manager of the Hillcrest Orchard Company, owning two hundred acres of bearing pear and apple trees in the Rogue river val-

ley of southern Oregon. This is considered one of the finest pear orchards in the world and in 1908-1910 established the world's record for prices received for deciduous fruit in car lots sold in London, England. Mr. Parsons assisted in the organization of the Rogue River Fruit & Produce Association and became president of the Northwestern Fruit Exchange at the time of its organization in 1910, this being a quasi public-service corporation. He was also vice president of the Orchard & Investment Company, organized in 1913 to purchase orchard properties in various parts of the United States; president of the Methow Valley Live Stock Company, operating in the Methow valley of northern Washington and also near Tolt, Washington; and one of the original stockholders in the Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining Company of Cripple Creek, Colorado. His interests are varied and important and his activities have proven profitable to the community as well as to himself.

On the 30th of January, 1901, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, Mr. Parsons was united in marriage to Miss Maude Bemis. Her father, Judson M. Bemis, of Boston, Massachusetts, is the head and founder of the firm of Bemis Brother Bag Company, which was organized in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1858, and now enjoys the distinction of being the largest importer of burlap and manufacturer of cotton and burlap bags in America. He built the town of Bemis, Tennessee, and there established cotton mills and gins, employing three thousand operatives under the most enlightened and sanitary conditions. To our subject and his wife have been born five children, those living being: Anne, Reginald Bemis, George Howland and Mary Bowne. The family attend St. Paul's Episcopal church.

Mr. Parsons is a republican of the conservative progressive type but has not participated actively in politics. While actively engaged in business in Seattle he took part in municipal affairs, serving as chairman of the first "City Beautiful" and being one of the citizens' committee appointed from various bodies to break the deadlock in negotiations incident to the incoming of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railroad. For some years he was a director of the Title Trust Company. He belongs to the Beta Theta Pi, a college fraternity, and is also a member of the University, Rainier and Arctic Clubs of Seattle, the Arlington Club of Portland, the University and Country Clubs of Medford, Oregon, and the Rocky Mountain Club of New York City. Mr. Parsons is a broad-minded and liberal man, interested in the work of reform and improvement along lines that do not hamper the free and independent development of the individual and yet contribute to the world's progress.



Alfred L. Palmer

Alfred Lee Palmer

ALFRED LEE PALMER was for a third of a century a resident of Seattle and was recognized as one of the most esteemed and honored citizens of the metropolis of the northwest. He came well equipped by college training and broad experience for professional activity in the field of law and won distinction at the bar, but gradually his investments in real estate claimed his interests and in the later years of his life his attention was given to the management and control of his property. His activities in the real estate field constituted an important factor in the city's improvement, and his genuine personal worth gained him the sincere and unqualified respect of all who came in contact with him.

Mr. Palmer was born in Mina, Chautauqua county, New York, June 11, 1835, his parents being Joseph and Mary (Hill) Palmer. The ancestral history of the family is traced back to England, but representatives of the name settled in the colony of New York prior to the Revolutionary war and when the country became involved in a conflict with England, David Palmer, grandfather of Alfred Lee Palmer, joined the army and rendered valiant aid to the cause of liberty. At one time he was the owner of a farm that is now embraced within the city limits of Rochester, New York. His son, Joseph Palmer, was born on the old family homestead there and continued a resident of the Empire state until 1840, when he removed with his family to Andrew, Iowa, his son, Alfred L. Palmer being at that time a little lad of five years. The father, who was a man of influence and prominence in Iowa, filled the office of probate judge and was also elected superintendent of public instruction. In the latter connection particularly he left the impress of his individuality upon the progress of the state. He was also the owner of considerable farm land. He wedded Mary Hill, who was born in Vermont, her mother being a member of the celebrated Lee family of Virginia.

Alfred Lee Palmer acquired his early education in the district schools of Andrew, Iowa, and pursued his more advanced studies in the Mount Morris (Ill.) Academy and also at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. Deciding upon the practice of law as a life work, he then matriculated in the Albany Law School at Albany, New York, pur-

suing a complete general course of law in that institution, after which he was admitted to the bar. Returning to Iowa, he engaged in the practice of his profession in Jackson county, but in the fall of 1861, soon after the outbreak of the Civil war, he closed his office, sold his books and donned the blue uniform of the nation, going to the front as a member of Company I, Twelfth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Though sworn in as a private, his comrades elected him to the position of second lieutenant. He was afterward detached for recruiting duty and enlisted one hundred men for the service. In the meantime his regiment was captured by the Confederates and he was assigned to the Eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in which he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. At the battle of Corinth he was shot through the right lung. Being incapacitated by this wound, which did not heal for twelve years, he was honorably discharged in 1863. He then returned to Jackson county, Iowa, and as soon as his health would permit resumed his law practice, which he prosecuted with success, advancing steadily in his chosen calling, his ability at length leading to his nomination to the office of county judge. He was elected and reelected, serving for two terms, and upon the bench made an excellent record as a faithful and impartial jurist. When Lincoln was made the capital of Nebraska he removed to that city and made land investments which resulted profitably. For fourteen years he continued his residence in Lincoln, devoting his attention to the practice of law and to the management of his real estate investments, and during that period he also occupied the office of county judge for two terms.

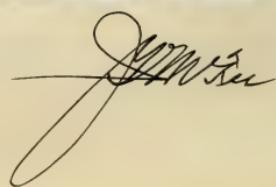
The fall of 1882 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Palmer in Seattle. At that time no railroad had been extended to the city, but he recognized its favorable geographic position and felt that the future must hold something attractive in store for it. His enterprising activity became an element in the later development and progress of the city and at all times he was quick to foster and further any plan or measure for the public good. For a number of years he was occupied largely with professional business at the bar but was quick to note and take advantage of favorable opportunities for real estate investment both in Seattle and Tacoma, thus acquiring substantial property interests. The growth of his business in that connection at length forced him to discontinue his law practice and give his undivided attention and energy to his real estate business, in connection with which he did considerable building and otherwise improved his property. For a third of a century he took a prominent and helpful part in Seattle's development and progress, giving tangible demonstration

of his own faith in the city which led others to follow his example. The Palmer House sprang into existence as a result of his efforts and business enterprise and following the disastrous fire of 1889 he erected the fine York Hotel on First avenue, a six story brick structure, which for many years was one of the most notable buildings of the northwest. Among other buildings erected by him in recent years are the three story building at the corner of Fourth and Pine streets; the six story brick structure on First avenue South, now occupied by the Western Electric Company; the two story brick apartment house in Ballard; and various residences. He also erected the A. L. Palmer building, a six story brick structure on First avenue South, now used for manufacturing purposes. He also owned a number of other valuable city properties. It is acknowledged that Seattle has had no more loyal citizen than Mr. Palmer. His faith in the destiny of the city was unbounded and his entire business career was a practical demonstration of his confidence in the city's resources and growth.

In 1860 was celebrated the marriage of Alfred Lee Palmer and Lydia Butterworth, of Andrew, Iowa, and they became the parents of two children: Alice, who died in infancy; and Carrie, who was a graduate of the University of Washington and studied law under her father's direction, being the first woman admitted to the bar in this state. She married John B. Denny, but both have passed away, leaving two children: Harold; and Anna, who is the wife of C. A. Gay, by whom she has a son and two daughters. On the 27th of September, 1870, Mr. Palmer married Miss Rocelia A. Chase, of Maquoketa, Iowa, a daughter of Royal B. Chase, a capitalist dealing in farm lands. She is a descendant of Ira Chase, who was a member of Washington's army in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Palmer was educated in the Rockford (Ill.) Female Seminary, now Rockford College, and by her marriage she became the mother of seven children. Frank J., who is a resident of Seattle, was married in 1904 to Miss Francis Kaylor, of Iowa, and they have two children, Rogene and Geraldine. Hattie P. is the wife of Donald B. Olson, who is now superintendent of the Monroe Reformatory but makes his home in Seattle, and they have three children, Donald B., Jr., Kenneth B. and Jeannette. Don H., who is a graduate of the University of Washington and the Rush Medical College of Chicago, is engaged in the practice of medicine in Seattle. In 1914 he held the office of president of the King County Medical Society. He was married September 3, 1902, to Miss Maude Gruwell, and they have two children, Dorothy and Rex. Leet R. was a student of the Pullman Agricultural College and the Minnesota Agricultural College and is

at present engaged in farming in Arlington, this state. He was married at Barry, Illinois, to Miss Alza Smith, of that place, in March, 1904, and they have three children, Alfred Lee, Catherine Rocelia and Richard. The next member of the family, Lee C. Palmer, is proud of the fact that he is a native of Seattle. As soon as he completed his studies he associated himself with his father in the real estate business and is so engaged at the present time. He was married in Seattle, June 14, 1910, to Miss Olive R. Powles, a daughter of J. B. Powles, a Seattle commission merchant, and they have two children, Lee C., Jr., and Marylee. Ben B. Palmer is a graduate of the University of Washington and continued his education in the University of Pennsylvania. He is now associated with the *Ætna* Life Insurance Company. Esther Rocelia, the youngest of the family, is an alumnus of the University of Washington.

The family is prominently known socially and Mr. Palmer was recognized as one of the most prominent members of the Masonic fraternity in Seattle, having held the office of eminent grand commander of the Knights Templar for the state of Washington and having for some time the distinction of being the oldest living past grand commander in the state. Mrs. Palmer is past grand matron of the state of Washington in the Order of the Eastern Star and she is also a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Palmer was also a member of the Stevens Post, G. A. R., and likewise belonged to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He held membership in the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle and could be depended upon to cooperate in all of the work undertaken by that body to further the commercial, industrial and civic development of his city. During the period of his residence here he commanded the respect and enjoyed the goodwill of his fellow citizens, who recognized his public-spirited devotion to the general good and his hearty support of those activities which had featured most largely in the city's upbuilding. He was in his seventy-ninth year when he passed away on the 19th of August, 1914, a citizen whom Seattle could ill afford to lose. His demise was the occasion of much sincere grief and resolutions were passed by all of the fraternities and clubs to which he belonged. His memory is cherished by his many friends and the influence of his life is still potent.

A handwritten signature in cursive ink, appearing to read "J. M. Weston".

John Gordon McFee

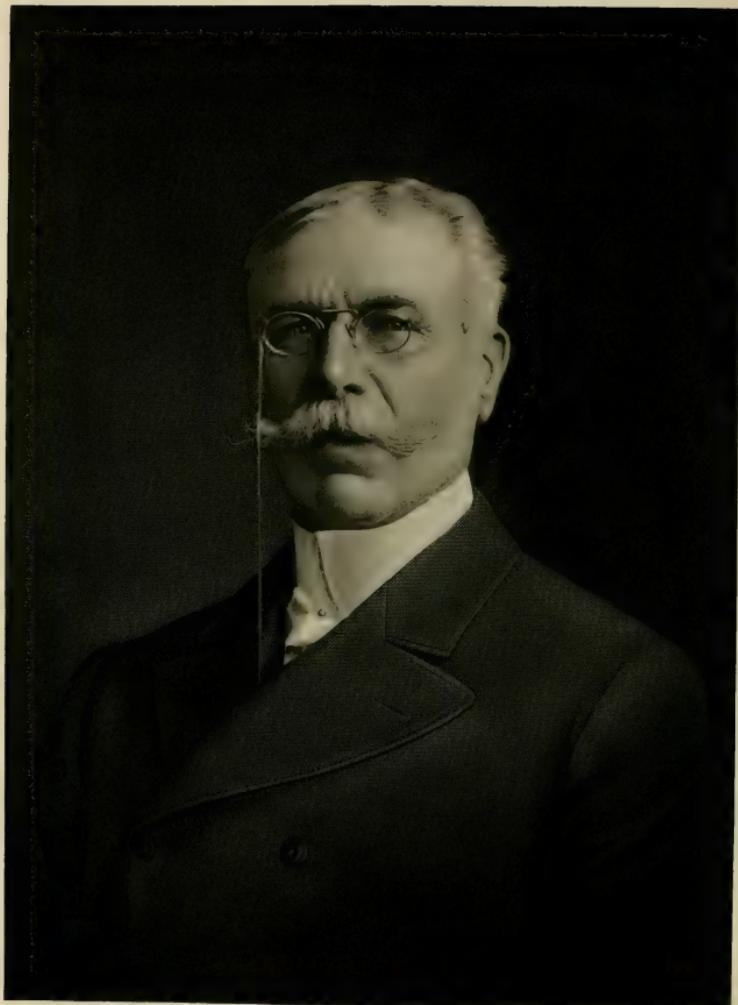
EENLY alive to the possibilities of every new avenue opened in the natural ramifications of trade, John Gordon McFee, in the utilization of opportunities which have come to him, has entered into active connection with some of the most important business enterprises and corporate interests of Seattle and the northwest. Well defined plans and purposes have carried him steadily forward until many large business concerns have felt the stimulus of his cooperation and benefited by his executive force and administrative direction. For twenty years he was a prominent railroad contractor and has also had important holdings in timber properties and farm lands. He was born December 29, 1863, at Russelltown, in the province of Quebec, Canada, his parents being John and Eliza (Gordon) McFee, natives of Inverness, Scotland, and Russelltown, Canada, respectively. The father's birth occurred in the Highlands of Scotland, where he remained until sixteen years of age, when he accompanied his parents and their family to Canada. The Gordon family, descended from old Puritan stock, removed to Canada from Vermont.

John Gordon McFee acquired a common school education in his native town and afterward was graduated from the Montreal Business College with the class of 1882. When twenty-one years of age he left Canada and started westward, proceeding as far as Minneapolis, where he remained for six years, removing from that city to Seattle in 1890. In his early career he engaged in bookkeeping and was also employed as paymaster in connection with railroad construction. Later he took up railroad contracting, which he has now followed for two decades, and in this connection has built up a business of large proportions that has taken him into Idaho, Oregon and British Columbia. He has expert knowledge and experience along that line and has executed a number of very important contracts. He has also made investments in timber lands, in creosoting timber and in farm lands and he has an interest in various smaller business undertakings and investments.

His activities have constantly broadened in scope and in importance and with the passing of the years his business interests have

taken on organized form and have been developed into some of the most important corporations of this section of the country with Mr. McFee as one of the chief executive officers. He is now president of the firm of G. W. Upper & Company, of the Russelltown Timber Company, the Philchuck Ranch Company and the McFee, Henry & McDonald Company Limited of Canada. He is also the vice president of the Drummond Lighterage Company and of the Pacific Creosoting Company and is a trustee of the Northern Life Insurance Company. In his undertakings he is largely associated with H. C. Henry and Malcolm McFee, and their interests are a most important element in promoting the material prosperity and business development of the northwest.

On the 1st of September, 1891, in San Francisco, California, Mr. McFee was united in marriage to Miss Christena Louisa Gordon, a daughter of Charles and Ann (Edwards) Gordon. To them have been born three children, namely: Annie Gordon, Susan Henry and Louisa Catherine. The religious faith of Mr. McFee is indicated by his membership in the Bethany Presbyterian church. His political indorsement is given to the republican party and his social nature finds expression in his membership in the Rainier, Seattle Golf and Country and the Seattle Golf Clubs. These associations also indicate much of the nature of his interests and recreation. He is a man of pleasant, genial nature and his affability and courtesy, combined with many sterling traits of character, have won for him the warm friendship of those with whom he has been associated. It is in the broader field of business, however, that he is most widely known, for his extensive connections have gained him a large acquaintance, while his strong powers, his forcefulness and resourcefulness have established his position in the front rank of Seattle's leading business men. He has passed over the pitfalls into which unrestricted progressiveness is so frequently led and has focused his energies in directions where fruition is certain. If a pen picture could accurately delineate his business characteristics it might thus be drawn: A progressive spirit ruled by more than ordinary intelligence and good judgment; a deep earnestness impelled and fostered by indomitable perseverance; a native justice expressing itself in correct principle and practice.



O. F. Wegener

O. F. Wegener

N the day in February, 1886, when martial law was declared on account of the "anti-Chinese riots," O. F. Wegener arrived in Seattle. He had made his way to the Pacific coast in search of a climate which he hoped would prove beneficial to a member of his family suffering from tuberculosis and had spent nine years at different points in California, Oregon and eastern and southwestern Washington. It was his intention then to try British Columbia but while en route thereto, in the fall of 1885, he spent two days in Seattle, which determined him that he had found the place he was seeking. Not only was its climatic condition attractive, but he believed that its geographic situation would give it excellent advantages as a city. There was a probability that Lake Washington would be connected with the bay by canal, thus giving to the town a fresh-water harbor not possessed by any other seaport on the Pacific coast of the United States or Canada. He felt that this would make Seattle a rival of San Francisco. Moreover, the expected growth of the town and the work of civil engineering necessitated thereby seemed to hold out to him a successful future in business.

Two days after his arrival he saw four hundred United States soldiers quartered in the Pacific building, transferred hither from Vancouver in response to the governor's call. The town was commercially dead and the people were divided into two classes, the pro and the anti-Chinese. The former mostly belonged to the wealthy families who could afford to keep Chinese servants and most of them were members of the orthodox Protestant churches, while the opponents of the Chinese were mostly working men and women and the class of small business men. Years before, in California, Mr. Wegener had had opportunity to see the evil consequences of unlimited Asiatic immigration. While in the employ of the Central Pacific Railroad Company he often had hundreds of Chinamen working under him and he had become thoroughly acquainted with their language and character. He believed that unless the immigration of Chinese workmen was stopped, the Pacific coast would become a Chinese colony in which the white people could not live.

Owing to the stagnation in business, Mr. Wegener accepted temporarily the editorship of a German weekly of Seattle and in its columns expressed his views on the Chinese question, thus becoming a partisan in the contest between the two opposing elements and bringing upon himself the bitter opposition of the leading men and organs of the pro-Chinese faction. He also met with hostility from certain members of the anti-Chinese element who believed that there was a scheme secretly favored by the big corporations to replace on the whole Pacific coast white workingmen and women by Asiatics—a scheme which could only be achieved through a revolution. But the majority of the anti-Chinese party in Seattle were law-abiding citizens and had no desire to enter upon a revolution. Mr. Wegener believed that legislation would be enacted in Washington, D. C., against flooding the land with Chinese labor but advised the anti-Chinese people of Seattle to organize a political party with a view to electing men of their number to office, which would prevent the employment of Chinese on public work. The plan found favor with many, but the revolutionists were antagonistic and prevented the political organization from becoming a successful project. Every Sunday forenoon the men and women who had volunteered during the week to gather subscribers to support the anti-Chinese platform and who would vote for the candidates for office, brought in many names, until it seemed that the ticket could be elected; but the opponents were also busy as well, politically and otherwise. It became known that they organized the university students, clerks and other young men whom they could control in military companies and gave them military drill with arms. To these young men were turned over the guns which had been loaned by the local authorities to the Grand Army veterans for the purpose of firing volleys over the graves of buried comrades at their funerals. It also happened that suddenly the governor, who was one of the leaders of the pro-Chinese element, obtained the withdrawal of half the detachment of United States soldiers. This peculiar coincidence stirred up the hot-headed men of the Knights of Labor and the cry "We too must arm!" was raised. Mr. Wegener firmly objected, claiming that the remaining two hundred United States soldiers would protect the party at the coming election against any military force, but he did not know that there were men of violent character in the ranks of the pro-Chinese faction who planned to carry the election at any price, for on that occasion an entire ticket of city officials was to be elected.

About three weeks before the election, when returning to his office from a trip in the country, Mr. Wegener found a number of the leading officials of the Knights of Labor waiting for him. Greatly excited,

they told him that all the United States soldiers were leaving on a boat at two o'clock the next morning and that their baggage was then being loaded. The report proved correct, and it was seen that the opponents meant to carry the election by violence. Only the United States soldiers had a right to keep order, and it was known that if the military organization of young men were at the polls it would mean fraud, disorder and violence. Only one man could prevent the success of this scheme of the pro-Chinese party—the president of the United States, to whom Mr. Wegener at once telegraphed, explaining the situation and asking him to give the unarmed citizens protection at the coming election by leaving the United States troops in Seattle, promising at the same time to send in a few days a petition signed by hundreds of citizens. Half an hour before the boat was to leave the next morning, by telegraph the president ordered the soldiers to remain in Seattle. Two days later Mr. Wegener forwarded a petition signed by over five hundred citizens, and three weeks later there was held a quiet election at which the entire anti-Chinese ticket was elected. This brought intense hatred down upon Mr. Wegener, notwithstanding the well known fact that his telegram had prevented a disgraceful riot on election day and probably the shedding of blood.

After this election Mr. Wegener would gladly have withdrawn from connection with the troubles, but the people's party believed that there would be no political peace in King county unless the pro-Chinese party was expelled as well from the county offices, there being strong indications that the county funds were not honestly handled by the most prominent county officials. Through public opinion, therefore, Mr. Wegener was dragged into county politics. He worked hard to secure the nomination of good men, which was more difficult than at the city election, for following the success of the people's party there, a horde of office seekers had joined them for the sole purpose of winning office, many of whom were either morally or mentally unfit for the positions they sought. Nevertheless Mr. Wegener and his associates secured the nomination of a majority of good men and the probability that they would be elected increased from day to day through the energetic campaign which was conducted. What hampered them most was a lack of funds to conduct the campaign. As chairman of the executive committee of his party Mr. Wegener had to pay not only the campaign expenses but even the traveling expenses of some of the candidates. Beside that, he had to keep the little weekly newspaper alive, which he had bought for campaign purposes and which did not pay for itself. Four weeks before the election he found that he was unable to raise any more money for the general campaign,

because the few rich candidates of the people's party were notoriously close and paid only their own personal campaign expenses. Just at that time a well-to-do man who had retired from business and was related to one of the oldest and most prominent families of Seattle, visited Mr. Wegener and counted out twelve hundred dollars before him, which he said should be Mr. Wegener's if the latter would withdraw from the campaign. He said: "We must elect our candidate for sheriff, and we can do so if you quit electioneering. If you do, you'll be one of us. Your family will be made welcome by us and we will support you in any political aspirations you may have." The offer convinced Mr. Wegener that there was corruption in the courthouse which to cover up, the sheriff, who had it in his power to fix grand and petit jurors, was needed. It is needless to say that Mr. Wegener declined the offer and on the same day wrote home to his wife, who lived on a timber ranch in Lewis county, and from money she had received from the sale of her property in Portland, Oregon, she sent him the money needed for the successful termination of the campaign, which resulted in the election of the entire people's party ticket save one constable.

On refusing to be bribed Mr. Wegener was made the subject of vile newspaper attacks which culminated on the day before the election in an editorial of the Post-Intelligencer, in which he was called "an open and avowed enemy of the United States government." He endeavored to get the editor of the paper indicted for criminal libel but failed to get the necessary twelve votes from the eighteen members of the grand jury. Seven of them evidently thought that he was a traitor to the United States government because he had helped to defeat the corrupt members of the King county courthouse ring, two of whom were, under the new county administration, indicted on eleven charges of forgery and grand larceny for having stolen from the county treasury sixty-six thousand dollars, of which amount forty-five thousand dollars was collected from the wealthy bondsman. The criminal charges against the defaulters were not pressed and the prosecution dropped the cases, but for years Mr. Wegener was persecuted by the Post-Intelligencer, although one of the later proprietors apologized privately to him and the same editor who in 1886 had termed him "an open and avowed enemy of the government" wrote him eight years later, on September 6, 1894, a letter in which, while thanking Mr. Wegener for saving him from a public exposure, he said: "I may add that I have long regretted the utterances of the paper against you during the campaign of 1886. I regard you as a good citizen. I have many reasons for feeling kindly toward you, and some of them I know

now for the first time. I am sincerely grateful to you for not having resurrected . . ." Public acknowledgment of the wrong done Mr. Wegener was never made, however, and the persecution continued when the editor of 1886 and 1894 was dead.

When the election was over Mr. Wegener reviewed his situation. The whole pro-Chinese faction held him responsible for its defeat, and as it was composed of the wealthy class and the members of corporations, the very people who would mostly need the services of a civil engineer, he could easily see that if he opened an office in Seattle that element would boycott him. While considering the possibility of overcoming that antagonism, he met one of the officials of the Vancouver United States land office, who asked if Mr. Wegener could assist in having their district enlarged by abolishing the Olympia office and opening one in Seattle. He had been in Olympia on land-office business and became convinced that it was an impractical place for that purpose because the town had the least possible means of transportation and the cost to the settler of going there to file on land was consequently so high as to prevent the settlement of the land in the northwestern part of the territory. Mr. Wegener also recognized that Seattle would be a far superior location for the United States land office and that the change from Olympia to Seattle would benefit the entire Puget Sound country generally and Seattle and King county especially. He thought, too, that if he could bring about that change, Seattle's population would owe him a debt of gratitude which would wipe out all the antagonism of his former political opponents. To carry out the plan he made use of his appointment as representative of the coal miners of King county at the industrial convention to be held in Cincinnati, went to the convention and then on to Washington, where he told Mr. Voorhees, representative from the district, of his mission. He was informed that General Lamar, secretary of the interior, and also the commissioner of the general land office, were opposed to the removal of the Olympia land office. Mr. Wegener then interviewed General Lamar, who, after fifteen minutes discussion of the matter, agreed that the office should be moved to Seattle, but the land commissioner opposed the change, saying that Mr. Voorhees opposed it and that Mr. Wegener was nothing but a private citizen, having no legal authority to represent the Puget Sound people. The request was therefore refused.

While in Washington, Mr. Wegener was invited by the labor unions to give a lecture on the Chinese immigration question. He did so and embraced the opportunity to discuss also the iniquities of the tariff. At that time congressional investigations regarding the cause

of the prevailing hard times were being made and Mr. Wegener's lecture was favorably commented upon by the Washington Post and other papers and he was invited by several United States senators to discuss the labor question with them. Finally, at an audience with the president, he was requested by him to prepare a written statement about the cause of the industrial depressions of 1884 to 1886. On another occasion the president asked particulars regarding the martial law period of Seattle, and when Mr. Wegener thanked him for granting the telegraphic request not to remove the troops from Seattle until after election, he heartily laughed and said there was a joke about the matter which Mr. Wegener did not know. While he and the leading Knights of Labor had asked for the protection of the soldiers against the pro-Chinese faction, who had first called for the soldiers for their own protection, the Chinese had in the same night telegraphed to him, also asking that the soldiers might stay in Seattle to protect the Chinese against any possible violence on the part of the Knights of Labor. It seemed to be the desire of the majority of the people to keep the soldiers, consequently they were ordered to remain, although the president was not in favor of martial law. A few days later, when Mr. Wegener called upon the secretary of the interior again to get his consent to the change of the United States land office, he refused to grant this in face of the open opposition of the general land commissioner and the secret objection of Mr. Voorhees, but said that Mr. Wegener could have the office of governor of Washington Territory in place of Governor Squires, who was to be removed—that the president was willing to make the appointment. Mr. Wegener declined for three reasons: first, he had promised Mr. Semple to support his candidacy; second, he knew that the pro-Chinese faction of Seattle would leave nothing undone to prevent the senate from confirming the appointment; and third, because he thought he could do more good to Seattle and himself by getting the land office established there than if he was made governor. At another meeting with General Lamar he was again offered the governorship, which he said the president wished to bestow upon him as a reward for telegraphing to him to prevent riot and bloodshed at the election, but he declined in favor of Mr. Semple and returned to Seattle.

Arrived in Seattle, Mr. Wegener immediately interested the county commissioners in the change of the land office from Olympia to Seattle and they passed a resolution authorizing him to bring the matter before the president. During the next few days he obtained a number of letters to prominent men in Washington who were to speak to the president about the necessity of establishing the land office in

Seattle. He then returned to the capital at his own expense, was granted an interview with the president, to whom he explained the whole matter—the opposition of Voorhees and the land commissioner, the conditional approval of the secretary of the interior and the necessity of the change. In less than half an hour the president agreed to give Seattle the land office, but Mr. Wegener was warned by men in a position to know what was going on in the land commissioner's office that extraordinary efforts were made to influence the president against him and the proposed change. One claim was that there was no money on hand to make the change and Mr. Wegener settled that by agreeing to move the office from Olympia to Seattle for one dollar and give bonds for the proper performance of the contract. After having become convinced that the president and secretary were not to be influenced against the establishment of the land office, he left Washington, where he had remained for three months. He had to remain in the east for several months more on private business, and when he returned to Seattle the land office was established and in full operation. The new location of it increased the number of applicants for land from the adjoining and also from the northerly counties and caused many residents of Seattle and other places to take up homesteads, timber and coal lands who would never have gone to Olympia for the purpose, while the money brought to the Seattle lodging houses, hotels and restaurants by the strangers who visited the land office, increased business in Seattle in a marked degree. Owing to the factional bitterness which had been engendered at the time of the anti-Chinese riots, Mr. Wegener never received credit for what he accomplished in connection with the land office, which has been of immense benefit to Seattle.

Mr. Wegener was connected with another event of public interest. In 1894 a German woman, with her year and a half old child, was murdered near South Seattle and several hundred dollars stolen from the premises. Her husband, Muller by name, was an employe of the Hemrich brewery, having been engaged to take the place of Henry Craemer, another German worker. The latter, who was in very straightened circumstances, was arrested on suspicion that he was the murderer. Three weeks later, when Mr. Wegener read in the morning paper that the accused man had been convicted of murder in the first degree and would be hanged and that he had three little children and a wife who could not speak English, he determined to go and see the family and help them if they needed it. He met the woman at the house where they lived in South Seattle. She had not heard of her husband's conviction and when asked if she were in need, she said she had a

few dollars and the county commissioners had promised to give her four dollars' worth of groceries a month. Mr. Wegener saw that the children were, like the mother, very small and unable to work yet except to sell newspapers. They were a girl of twelve, a boy of ten and a girl of six. The small size of the children aroused his pity and he told the woman that he would help her and the children so that they would not suffer. She accepted the offer but asked also if Mr. Wegener would see that her husband would get an appeal or a new trial. He had no intention of interfering with the legal proceedings, believing that the accused was guilty, but out of pity for the family he went to the attorney for the defense and asked what the cost of appeal would be. The reply was two hundred and fifty dollars for the writing out of the court proceedings, besides the lawyer's fee. He was also told that in case of the convicted person being impecunious, the county was accustomed to pay the cost of court but it was necessary to get the recommendation of the trial judge, which was always given in cases of that kind when the appellant's life was at stake. After an absence of several days from town, the lawyer informed Mr. Wegener that the judge had refused to let the county pay the cost of the court, adding in language that was neither choice nor elegant, "Let the man hang!" This showed prejudice on the part of the judge, and when Mr. Wegener informed himself about his previous action in the case he found that Craemer had not been given a fair trial by any means, as could be shown from the court records. Thirteen days after his arrest he was arraigned for murder in the superior court and the court appointed a lawyer for his defense and gave him nine days' time, which included two Sundays, to prepare for trial. On the day set the lawyer said: "As I had neither time nor money to prepare my defense and round up my witnesses, I ask for two months' time." The prosecuting attorney replied that "the lawyer had used no diligence to prepare himself for the trial and asked the judge not to give the defense more time." The judge consented to this request and the trial was commenced at once. Craemer had no witness but his wife and was found guilty of having murdered the woman and robbed her of something over two hundred dollars. The whole town had been against him since the third day after his arrest. When the wife visited him in jail, asking him repeatedly in the presence of several witnesses where he had been on the evening of the murder, and when he answered in a low voice, "Tacoma," she told him if he had committed the murder he should hang for it. The interview was reported in all the Seattle papers. On the same day a news item was given out by the chief of police stating that a man by the name of Jack Quincy in whose company Craemer claimed

to have been in Tacoma on the afternoon of the day of the murder, was not known there according to a thorough search made by a Seattle police officer. This news item was also published in the Seattle papers, read by every juror, the judge and the people and, not being proved to be false by the defenseless prisoner, was generally believed. Craemer's wife testified at the trial that she had known for two weeks that her husband would go to Tacoma on the day on which later he was accused of having murdered Mrs. Muller, but her testimony was not believed after what she had asked and told Craemer in jail. These two news items, more than anything else, convicted Craemer, although there was also evidence given by him about his visit in Tacoma which was flatly contradicted by a reputable witness and which leaves a serious doubt to this day whether he is guilty or not. But in a case where a man's life is at stake, the court should give the accused time for a defense and a lawyer who will "use diligence." This was not done because the two news items mentioned had convinced the court and the jury long before the trial that he was guilty. Mr. Wegener thought so, too, but also knew that Craemer had not been given a chance to defend himself. He had neither time nor money to do so. Mr. Wegener considered the trial an iniquitous farce and determined to take up the man's defense. He paid the cost of court, hired lawyers to appeal the case and supported the family, which required every cent that he and all the members of his family earned to do this. He tried to get the assistance of the Germans but failed. For Craemer's defense he received thirteen dollars and fifty cents and for his family the German Ladies Aid Society gave five dollars, while five American women each gave twenty-five cents. Craemer's relatives in Germany refused to contribute anything, but two years later, after Mr. Wegener had threatened to expose them and had carried on an appeal at an expense of thousands of dollars, they sent seventy-five dollars, although some of them were able to pay ten times as much.

After his appeal to the supreme court had failed to give Craemer a new trial, Mr. Wegener would have abandoned the fight, but just at that time he obtained evidence from Tacoma which showed that the news item published by the chief of police of Seattle in all the city papers regarding the non-existence of Jack Quincy was false. The assistant postmaster of Tacoma made an affidavit stating that Jack Quincy was well known to him, that he had got his mail for months in the Tacoma postoffice and up to within a few days after the report of the murder of Mrs. Muller had appeared in the Tacoma newspapers. He furthermore stated in his affidavit that he had informed the Seattle police officer to that effect a few days after Craemer's arrest. The

police officer, after Craemer had been sent to the penitentiary, acknowledged the truth of the postmaster's affidavit and stated that he had given the chief of police, Rogers, the information obtained in the Tacoma postoffice. When Mr. Wegener learned this in 1895, a year after Craemer's conviction, he was convinced that while the suppressed information about Quincy did not prove Craemer's innocence, it proved that the chief of police had contributed to his conviction by suppressing evidence in favor of Craemer and publishing false news in the Seattle papers about the latter while he was helpless in jail. Mr. Wegener discussed the matter with F. W. Duenkel of Tacoma, a well-to-do druggist, and with A. Weichbrodt, owner of the Tacoma German newspaper, and they decided to form a Craemer defense committee and to endeavor to the best of their ability to obtain a new trial or secure pardon for the man. As times were hard and it was believed the expenses of the work would be heavy, they wrote out a statement of the case, had it printed in German and sent several thousand copies to German newspapers and societies in the east and California, many of which supported their work by financial contributions. When the city editor of the Post-Intelligencer, an Australian Englishman and a friend of the Seattle chief of police, was informed concerning their activities in favor of Craemer, he again began personal attacks upon Mr. Wegener which continued for two years, until the latter engaged the chief editor of the paper as one of his attorneys. The defense committee, of which Mr. Duenkel was the treasurer, had a tremendous task. They appealed first to the United States supreme court, then brought the case before the superior court in Seattle again, then appealed to the United States circuit court, once more to the United States supreme court and finally to the state board of pardon, before which Mr. Wegener, although ill at the time, made a seven-hours' argument which so injured his throat that it has disabled him from further public speaking. However, he convinced the board that Craemer had not had a fair trial and should not be hanged. He was pardoned by the governor, who was bitterly hostile to Craemer, to a life term in the penitentiary. The committee received from various sources only about four thousand dollars which was not one-third of the cost of the defense, and the remainder of the money they had to make up in one way or another, the heaviest of the burden falling upon Mr. Wegener because he had also undertaken to support the family, which he did from his own means for three years, by which time the Craemer children had become self-supporting. In this great work of benevolence Mr. Wegener lost his own and his wife's property, ruined his health so that he was unable to work during a whole year and his

business was consequently injured. His friends on the committee also incurred severe losses, but all had the satisfaction of having saved the life of a man whom police officers endeavored to railroad to the gallows without a fair trial and with a view of obtaining a thousand dollars reward. When Craemer was taken away from Seattle, Mr. Wegener told him that if he behaved well he would do all in his power to secure his pardon, demanding, however, that if he was freed he and his whole family should do all in their power to prove his innocence. This they promised and Mr. Wegener in return assisted the family to get along so that they would be financially able to take up and carry out the fight for the proof of their father's innocence. He watched over the girls until they were of age, let the boy learn the machinist trade and aided the family in obtaining valuable property on easy conditions. In January, 1909, Craemer was pardoned on evidence obtained by the committee, but since his release he and his family have done nothing to establish his innocence.

Concerning his interest in religious teaching in the public schools, Mr. Wegener writes as follows: "Unsatisfactorily as the Craemer case ended, it has given me some vital information on one of the gravest public questions needing a solution. It is the education of children. Craemer was an atheist who did not send his children to church. When I heard that taunting remarks had been made to them in the public school about their convicted father, I sent them, at my expense, to a Christian day school, where they received proper religious instruction. After a year and a half the school was closed for want of proper support. The Craemer children were at that time truthful, honest and obedient, in fact good Christian children. Their mother then sent them again to the public school with the result that their character gradually changed and became the reverse of what it had been. They still went to church for some time but finally quit and ignored all their religious teaching. I drew the natural conclusion that in the Godless schools the children become Godless. To become honest, truthful and law-abiding citizens, they need religious moral teaching, and not only for a year or two but during their whole school time, from the age of six to fourteen, for virtue and vice are not only acquired by learning but also by habit.

"With the effect of the Godless school upon the Craemer children before me, I could understand why the immortal Washington in his 'Farewell Address' so emphatically recommended religious moral teaching to the American people. Said he: 'Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of

patriotism who would labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. A volume would not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of the investigations in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience, both, forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in the exclusion of religious principle.'

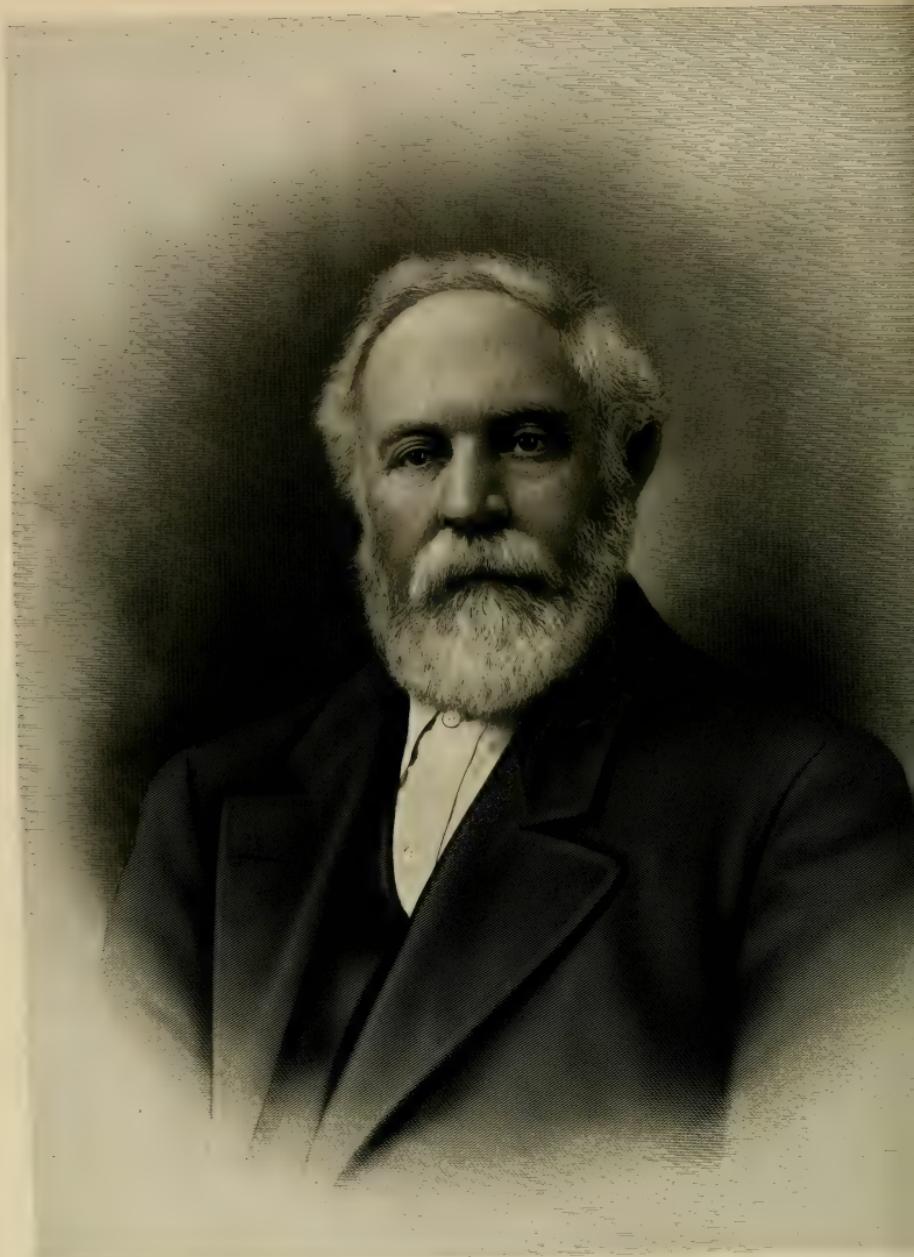
"With this recommendation of religious moral teaching by the wisest statesman this country has produced before me, and my experience with the Craemer children, I commenced, as soon as the Craemer case had come to an end, in 1909, to agitate the question of religious moral teaching in the public schools among Christian and non-church-going people. As the creation of one or more state religions is forbidden by the national constitution, I proposed that the Decalogue, as the divine commandment of the Creator of the world, should be taught in every public school; because I am convinced that the existence of an all-wise and all-loving Creator cannot any more be denied. Natural science furnishes an endless amount of indirect proof on the subject. And I believe the great majority of the American people perceive the necessity of such religious teaching, the absence of which since the middle of the '60s of the last century has lowered the standard of morality and honesty of our people to such a degree that the criminal element is steadily increasing faster than the population, and that the criminals constantly commence their lawless career at an earlier age of life than in previous years.

"While I was writing, and at different churches and other places speaking on this all-important subject, I made a business trip to San Diego along the Pacific coast of Washington, Oregon and California, and seeing how utterly unprepared this coast is against any invasion, I concluded to drop my religious school work and in my seventy-fifth year commenced to write a book in which, under the title, 'The Secrets of the Japanese Government,' I showed up the gigantic political fraud underlying the present Japanese government, partly from my own experiences in Japan at the end of the '60s of the last century and partly from English, but principally Japanese sources. The book gives a perfectly correct and truthful pen picture of Japan's past and present civilization, of the rule of the Samurai class, the absolute impossibility of any member of the weak-minded imperial family,

which believes in its own divinity, to rule the people, and of the existence of a war and conquest policy of the Japanese government, adopted in 1869, which is particularly intended to secure for the Japanese a foothold on the North American continent, including the conquest of Alaska.

"Although every statement contained in the book is absolutely true, I could not get a publisher for it in the whole United States and had finally, in my seventy-ninth year, to publish it myself and try to bring it as best I could before the American people, whose childlike confidence in the friendship of the Japanese government has allowed them to leave their whole Pacific coast states, territory and insular possessions open to a successful Japanese invasion. As soon as the Japanese danger has passed, as I hope it will, I intend to devote all my time to the question of religious teaching in our public schools, with the hope that my initiatory work in the matter may be rewarded by my seeing the high standard of morality and honesty existing in the United States at my first landing here, in 1858, reestablished, never to be lost again through Godless schools."





William H. Surber

William Harvey Surber



WILLIAM HARVEY SURBER of Seattle was born on a farm in Madison county, Indiana, some eight miles from Andersontown, November 7, 1834, son of John and Betsy Surber. His father was of German descent and was a native of Virginia, removing to Indiana in 1822; and his mother also came from German stock. The son received a country school education and lived on the home farm until the age of twenty-two, assisting his father in clearing out timber and in other laborious work incidental to rural life. During his early period he acquired a reputation as a skilful marksman and hunter. In the winter of 1856, while on one of his hunting excursions, he shot a deer with a flint-lock rifle, and twenty years later, upon returning for a visit to the scenes of his boyhood, learned that it was the last deer killed in Madison county.

In the early part of 1857, having heard that an expedition, headed by Gallant Raines, was in process of organization at St. Joseph on the Missouri river, with the intention of crossing the plains to California, young Surber left home, accompanied by a neighbor, Jack Foster, proceeded to that place and joined the party, which, as finally made up, consisted of sixty-two persons, sixteen of whom were young women. There were forty wagons, twenty-two being loaded with provisions, thirty-eight yoke of oxen, and five hundred head of loose cattle. The start was made from St. Joseph on the 7th of March. Throughout the journey, which was made without untoward incident, Surber acted as official hunter for the company. He and Foster left the train at Grizzly Flat, California, and went to Hangtown (later known as Placerville), and then to Sacramento, where they arrived in October. For some nine months he was employed on a ranch twelve miles from that place. In July, 1858, deciding to seek his fortune in the Fraser river gold diggings, he sailed from San Francisco to Victoria, British Columbia, and there took the steamer Beaver for his destination. Arriving at the diggings he took a claim on Emery's Bar between Fort Yale and Fort Hope, and after working industriously with a rocker all winter found himself in possession of six hundred dollars. This did not seem to him a sufficient reward for such labor, and in the spring he returned to Victoria and went by schooner to Port

Gamble, Washington, and thence by trail to Port Madison. Being unable to obtain employment at the latter place, he hired two Siwash Indians, who took him in a canoe to Seattle, landing him on Yesler's slab pile at the foot of what was then Mill street, now Yesler avenue, on the 12th of May, 1859. The same day he was employed at the carpenter's trade by Tom Russell and George Barker (at that time the only carpenters in Seattle), and he continued to work for them until April of the following year. His employers, not thinking it necessary to learn his name, called him Joe, and he has ever since been familiarly known to Seattle people as Joe Surber. Afterward he worked for Captain Libby in driving piles, and at the same occupation for J. M. Colman, having charge of the driver at Utsaladdy; and for some time he also served as second engineer on the steamer J. B. Libby. In the fall of 1863 he bored the logs used for conveying water to the old university, a distance of about seven blocks.

In 1861, after the McGilvra road was built from Seattle to Lake Washington, Mr. Surber took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres on the north side of Union Bay, but he abandoned the homestead and bought the same acreage, with five acres more, from the government at a dollar and a quarter an acre. He still retains about forty acres.

Becoming a well known and popular citizen of Seattle, he was chosen the first chief of police of the city in 1866 when Henry Yesler was mayor and W. R. Maddox, Charles Burnett, Charles Terry, and Frank Matthias were members of the council. Although he has not since been active to any extent in politics or identified with official affairs, he has at all times enjoyed a high personal reputation and is today known and esteemed throughout the community as one of the representative old citizens.

Much interest attaches to the career of Mr. Surber in connection with his reminiscences, or more properly the historical records, of the early and later conditions of wild game in the Puget Sound country. We have already alluded to his youthful expertness as a marksman and hunter, and after coming to Washington he fully maintained his reputation in those respects. It is asserted by competent authorities that he has killed at least twice as many deer, cougars and wildcats as any man who has ever lived in the state. Cougars he invariably slew whenever opportunity offered as a matter of protection to the deer. He has a three inch scar on the top of his head as a result of a cougar hunt. In a single winter he disposed of five of these animals. It was by his hand that the last cougar slain in the vicinity of Seattle met its death. This event happened on his place on Union Bay in 1895. The

dogs forced the beast to mount a fence, and Mr. Surber, wishing not to mar its pelt with a ball, killed it with a picket.

At the time of his coming to Seattle (May, 1859) game abounded, and deer were especially numerous. The meat of that animal was in much request in the market, as beef was then costly and often difficult to get at any price. He accordingly devoted much of his leisure to hunting and with very substantial advantage in those days of narrow financial means. On many of his hunting trips he shot from three to five deer but never more than enough to satisfy a reasonable demand; no old-timer ever regarded Mr. Surber as a pothunter or other than a sportsman of the highest type. He made his first hunt about four days after his arrival. Borrowing from Tommy Mercer a Yager rifle he went into the woods after dinner and at what is now Fourth and Marion streets killed a three-pronged buck, which he dragged single handed through the brush to Yesler's Mill. By hunting evenings he was able to pay his board and lay by a comfortable sum. In 1867 he devoted four months exclusively to hunting, and in that period secured one hundred and fourteen deer, seven bears and one elk—this elk being the last killed in King county (September 12, 1867). He shot it in Frost's meadow at Smith's Cove. He had previously killed five elk, all between Lake Union and Green Lake. His first elk (shot September 1, 1859, just north of the Latona bridge) he sold to Arthur Denny, who was then running a meat market on Commercial street, and the two hind quarters and one fore quarter brought forty-seven dollars. Aside from the six elk bagged by Surber, only two are known to have been killed in King county—one by David Denny a little north of Oak Lake, and the other by Indians on the old McGilvra road at what is now Thirty-ninth and Madison streets. As late as June 12, 1906, Mr. Surber saw three deer, one in front of his house on Union Bay and the other just north of the Golf Club, and one of these (a buck) he killed. The experiences of Mr. Surber as a hunter have been the subject of various publications in the press, and by special request from T. S. Palmer, the official in charge of game preservation for the federal department of agriculture, he has recently furnished some exact particulars for the historical records of the department.



ELMER E. CAINE

Elmer E. Caine

HE marked natural ability and business enterprise of Elmer E. Caine were constantly shown in the conduct of his interests from the time when he started out in life on his own account until he became the head of the Alaska & Pacific Steamship Company and was prominently identified with the shipping interests of the northwest. He readily recognized and improved his opportunities and moreover he coordinated seemingly diverse elements into a unified and harmonious whole. His prominence in business and his personal worth, which had gained for him many friends, caused his loss to be deeply regretted when death claimed him on the 25th of August, 1908. He was born at White Lake, near Muskegon, Wisconsin, May 31, 1863, his father being Alfred A. Caine, who was descended in the maternal line from one of the Harpers connected with the distinguished family of that name at Harpersburg, New York.

After pursuing his education in his native state, Elmer E. Caine went to Chicago, Illinois, where for four years he was employed in a notion house. Later he became passenger agent for the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company at Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he spent three years, and in 1889 he became a resident of Seattle. From that time forward he was connected with the steamboat business, his entrance into that industry being made as the senior partner in the firm of E. E. Caine & Company, operating freight and tug boats on the Sound. He was thus engaged until he organized the Pacific Clipper Line in 1898, for the Alaska trade, in which connection the company operated some of its own vessels and acted as agent for others, making trips to Skagway, Cape Nome and other Alaska points. They built the steamer G. W. Dickinson, with a capacity of sixteen hundred tons, which was later sold to the government for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The company also built two sailing vessels, completed in 1901, each valued at seventy-five thousand dollars, and they operated altogether ten vessels in the Alaska trade. Mr. Caine's first business venture was to operate the steam schooner J. C. Brittain and later he obtained control of the Arlington dock, making his first start to fortune by bringing stone to Seattle after the big fire of 1889. He purchased the steamer **Rapid Transit** and used it in the

Alaska trade during the rush of 1895 and 1896. At the dissolution of the Pacific Packing & Navigation Company he purchased the steamships Jeanie, Santa Clara, Santa Ann, Dora and Excelsior and operated them under the name of the Alaska Pacific Navigation Company, selling out to the Northwestern Steamship Company in 1904. The following year he went to the east and purchased the steamships Buckham and Watson, which he brought around Cape Horn. They were put on the San Francisco run by the Alaska & Pacific Steamship Company, and the Buckham, sent out by Captain Caine, was the first ship to sail from Seattle with relief supplies after the earthquake and fire at San Francisco. Later he built the Falcon and he organized and was a heavy stockholder in the Alaska Pacific Express Company, now operating at the principal ports of Alaska. His faith in the great Alaska country was responsible for his prosperity in a great measure. In addition to his other interests he became the head of the Superior Portland Cement Company at Baker and with James F. McElroy, A. T. Van de Vanter and George W. Dickinson he organized the King County Fair Association, of which he was one of the stewards at the time of his death. He also built the Prudential building on Railroad avenue.

The Captain was married in Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Miss Minnie A. Roberts, and they had an attractive home in Seattle, celebrated for its gracious hospitality. Fraternally he was connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks as one of its life members. He likewise belonged to the Rainier Club and in these organizations was a popular member. He had just started to realize his plans for the erection of a fifty thousand dollar home at Lake Park, on Lake Washington, but died before his plans could be carried to completion. In 1906 he purchased a large game preserve, known as Protection Island, in the Strait of Juan de Fuca. It seemed that life had for him every possibility for comfort and happiness. He had conducted his business to such a point that it was possible to have leisure for the enjoyment of those things which were of interest to him, but death frustrated his plans and he passed away August 25, 1908, at the comparatively early age of forty-five years, his death being the occasion of deep and widespread regret among his many friends. He possessed sterling qualities that had gained for him the warm regard and goodwill of all with whom he had come in contact and everywhere people spoke of him in terms of the highest respect. His life record indicated the possibilities which are before the young, demonstrating what could be accomplished when ambition points out the way and enterprise and diligence continue therein.



Charles H. Cobb

Charles Herbert Bebb



HARLES HERBERT BEBB, a well known Seattle architect, was born at West Hall, Mortlake, Surrey, England, April 10, 1856, a son of Henry Charles Lewis and Jessie (Green) Bebb, the former of English and the latter of Irish birth. The son pursued his early education in private schools at Kensington, afterward attended King's College in London and a preparatory institution at Yverdon, Switzerland. He was also a student in the University of Lausanne (Switzerland) for some time, after which he returned to London, continuing his study under a private tutor. He pursued a private course in civil engineering in the School of Mines in London but before his graduation, however, he accepted an offer to go to South Africa, where for five years he was connected with the engineering department of the Cape government railways in the western division, in the construction work of the Cape Town-Kimberley Railway. That work covered the period between the years 1877 and 1882. In the latter year, work being suspended, he returned to London and later in the same year came to America. It was his intention to secure a position with the Illinois Central Railroad, which was then building its line to Texas, but when he reached Chicago he found that there were excellent business opportunities in that city and decided to remain there. He accepted an offer from the Illinois Terra Cotta Lumber Company and was soon appointed its construction engineer with full charge of all of its work. In that capacity he devoted special attention to the subject of fireproofing as related to the requirements of the high steel buildings which were then in process of evolution, and he soon became known as one of the most competent experts in that important line. It was due to his personal efforts that the contract for the fire-proofing of the Chicago Auditorium, the largest contract of its kind which had ever been awarded at that time, was given to his company. In addition to the work on that structure, he had charge of the fire-proofing of the Chamber of Commerce building, the Monon block and many others of importance. After five years, however, he resigned his position with that company to become superintending architect with the firm of Adler & Sullivan, of Chicago, remaining with them for four years, during which time he gained

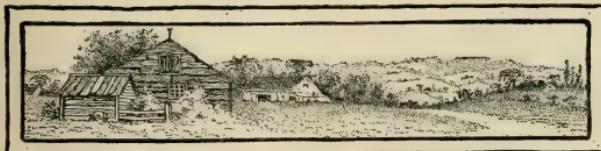
new laurels in his profession and added to his already enviable reputation. While still with that firm, in 1890, he came to Seattle to assume charge of the erection of the projected Seattle Theater and Hotel building at the corner of Second avenue and University street, but financial complications followed the failure of the Baring Brothers and the enterprise was abandoned, after which Mr. Bebb returned to Chicago.

A little later, however, he once more came to Seattle and made permanent settlement. He accepted the position of architectural engineer for the Denny Clay Company, with which he was connected from 1893 until 1898. At the end of that period he embarked in business for himself as a practicing architect and has met with conspicuous and well merited success. Under his direction has been built the Frye Hotel, the Athletic Club, the Stander Hotel, the Cyrus Walker building, the Hoge building, the New Seattle Times building and other public buildings and many private residences, the latter including the homes of William E. Boeing, F. S. Stimson, Harry Whitney Treat, A. S. Kerry, H. C. Henry, C. F. White, E. A. Stuart, C. H. Cobb, William Walker and John Campbell. Mr. Bebb is associated with Carl F. Gould and his firm laid out the accepted grouping plan for the University of Washington. Moreover, his firm has designed the first two buildings on the Liberal Arts Quadrangle, the Home Economics building and the Political Science and Commerce building and they are now in the course of construction. Mr. Bebb is also the architect for the estate of Cyrus Walker and the Denny estate. He has written extensively for the technical press on engineering subjects and in 1901 he was elected to membership in the American Institute of Architects, a fact indicative of the prominence to which he has attained as a representative of the profession. He was also a delegate to the international convention of architects held in Vienna, Austria, in 1907 and he was elected a fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1910, while the same year he was elected a member of the Royal Institute of Arts of London, England, and the American Federation of Arts, Washington D. C. He was appointed expert adviser to the state of Washington under Governor Hays' administration and conducted the Washington state capitol competition. In addition to the buildings previously mentioned that he has erected, mention should be made of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, and various buildings of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, including the Washington State building, the Good Roads, Fisheries and King County buildings, beside many warehouses and factories. He is also architect for the park board of the city of Seattle. He likewise has

important financial interests and has served on the board of directors of the Union Savings & Trust Company, occupying that position for three years.

In Chicago, in 1882, Mr. Bebb was united in marriage to Miss Virginia Rutter Burnes, a daughter of Dr. Arthur Pue Burnes, of Ellicott City, Maryland, a claimant to the estate of the earl of Derwentwater, who was the ninth earl and last of the line. Dr. Burnes served with distinction in the southern army and was surgeon-in-chief of the Jordan White Sulphur Springs Hospital at the close of the Civil war. To Mr. and Mrs. Bebb has been born a son, Joseph C., who was married to Aubrey Lewis, a daughter of Dr. Lewis, chief surgeon of the United States Pacific Squadron, now deceased. They have one daughter, Virginia A. C. Bebb, born in 1912.

In his political views Mr. Bebb has always been a stalwart republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and, while never a politician in the sense of office seeking, he became the first chairman of the board of appeals of the city of Seattle, serving for three years, after which he resigned. Fraternally he is a Mason of the Scottish Rite, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree. He belongs to the University Club, the Seattle Golf and Country Club, the Rainier Club, the Seattle Athletic Club, the Engineers Club, the Ranch Gun Club and the Firloch Club. Official honors have come to him in connection with his profession, for on three different occasions he has been elected president of the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He is a member of the Northwest Society of Civil Engineers in addition to the organizations already mentioned which are of a strictly professional character. He has made architecture paramount to other interests of his life that have to do with the public and his concentration and devotion to his profession has gained him notable prominence as one of the leading architects of the northwest.





Edwin J. Brown

Edwin Jay Brown, D. D. S., LL. B.



R. EDWIN J. BROWN stands out prominently, a representative of that sturdy, able and efficient class known as "self-made men." Denied the advantages under which most men enter the professions, by hard work, untiring energy and close application, he fitted himself for the practice of dentistry and later the law.

Dr. Brown was born in Oregon, Ogle county, Illinois, October 30, 1864, a son of Steven and Margaret (Kittleton) Brown. The father's people were residents of the state of New York prior to the Revolutionary war, owners and operators of a chain of flour mills, and strong sympathizers with the British crown. At the close of the war, desiring to live as British subjects, the family removed to Canada, there re-establishing itself in the milling business. It was in that country that Dr. Brown's father was born in the year 1812. In 1864, however, Steven Brown crossed the border with his family, and became a resident and citizen of the United States, establishing his home at Oregon, Illinois, where Dr. Brown was born.

After attending a country school known as Dr. Light's school about four miles from Oregon and the Ober school, two miles from Chaney station, Dr. Brown became a pupil in the ward primary schools at Grand Haven, Michigan. He left those schools at the fourth grade and after some years he attended the Wells Preparatory School at Oregon, Illinois, in the year 1882.

His attendance at this school and further education were very soon thereafter interrupted by his being thrown entirely upon his own resources. When at the age of nine years he began to face the realities of life as a newsboy and, against the protest of the entire Brown family, annexed a boot blacking department. The meager education he obtained until leaving the Wells Preparatory School was gained at such time as was permitted by the requirements of this business. After leaving the school he obtained a broader experience and a broader understanding of many lines of business. By successive employment as bellboy, sailor, shingle packer, barber and traveler, he gained a personal acquaintance with, and a close insight into the lives of many classes of people.

In the fall of 1881 the Doctor experienced his first call to the west, and with a school boy chum, William Axford, started for Yellowstone Park proceeding as far as Minneapolis and St. Paul, but the climate was not suitable for their light weight clothing and they returned to a climate more in harmony with their wardrobe.

Again in the spring of 1884 he turned to the far west, visiting California and proceeding up the Pacific coast as far as Portland, Oregon, where he remained until February, 1885, at which time he returned east to Kansas City, Missouri. Still a boy just passing his teens he opened a barber shop in Kansas City in which business he was engaged until taking up the study of dentistry and while attending the Western Dental College, from which he received a degree in 1897. In the fall of 1895 he opened a dental office there under the preceptorship of Dr. W. J. Brady, now dean of the Western Dental College. On his graduation from that institution he was offered a position of resident demonstrator and professor of prosthetic dentistry and dental technique in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at San Francisco, California, but remained in Kansas City in order to take up the study of law. While engaged in the practice of dentistry he attended the Kansas City School of Law from which he was graduated in June, 1899.

It had always been his intention after his visit to the Pacific coast in 1884 to make that section of the country his future home as soon as circumstances would permit and in February, 1901, he arrived in Seattle and in association with Dr. Fred Steine purchased the Brown Dental Offices from Dr. C. P. Brown. Very soon thereafter he acquired his partner's interest in the practice and has devoted the larger part of his time to his practice until the present. In the fall of 1903 he organized the law firm of Parker & Brown, which association, however, was discontinued in January, 1913. His interests aside from his dental offices are in mining properties in Oregon, Washington and Alaska, and in the development of orchard and farm lands in Grant county, Washington.

In Kansas City on the 3d day of May, 1886, Dr. Brown was married to Miss Lelia Dell McClelland, a daughter of Calvin P. McClelland, of Ottawa, Kansas, and Fannie (Logan) McClelland, a cousin of General John A. Logan. Dr. and Mrs. Brown have become the parents of three sons; Edwin James, who married Miss Frances Stevenson of Seattle and is a practicing attorney whose biographical record appears on other pages in these volumes; Kirk Charles, who is now studying medicine at the University of Colorado; and William Clyde, who married Miss Margery Draham of Seattle, and who is

now devoting his time to agriculture on his father's ranches in Grant county, Washington.

In politics Dr. Brown holds the views of the socialist party. He is active in many charities, he takes an active interest in all questions of municipal and public welfare and has been active and prominent in all lines of political endeavor. He is a member of the Ancient Order of the United Workmen, of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World. He also is a member of the Seattle Commercial Club, the Washington State Art Association and the Seattle Athletic Club, being an enthusiast in all forms of athletics and out-of-door sports, particularly automobiling.





J. G. Norton

John C. Norton



MONUMENT to the business ability of John C. Norton is the University State Bank of Seattle, of which he was the builder and president, remaining at the head of the institution until his demise. Mr. Norton was born in Maine on the 2d of February, 1846, and in early manhood he took up the profession of teaching, in which he displayed marked ability and success, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired. He was forty-three years of age when he came to Seattle in 1889, commissioned by the Free Methodist church to assist in the erection of the seminary at Ross, having been ordained a minister by that church previous to his coming here. He took up his abode upon a forty acre tract of land which was situated in what is now the University View addition and which was the property of Mrs. Norton. Upon that farm he lived for fourteen years and in the meantime the quick growth of the city advanced the value of this property rapidly, making it possible for him to sell at a handsome figure. He then built a fine home on University boulevard and turned his attention to financial interests by becoming the organizer of the University State Bank. He was later chosen its president and largely formulated its business system, in which progressiveness was tempered by a safe conservatism. He continued at the head of the bank until his demise and its growth and prosperity are largely attributable to his efforts and his farsighted business policy and sagacity.

On the 5th of May, 1892, in Seattle, Mr. Norton was joined in wedlock to Miss M. A. Widger, who was born in the state of New York and in early life removed westward to California, but several years prior to the great fire of 1889 she became a resident of Seattle. She is a portrait painter of considerable note and has on exhibition at her home several very fine paintings, particularly one of her husband, from which the accompanying steel engraving was made.

Mr. Norton voted with the republican party, and, while not an office seeker, kept well informed concerning the political situation and the attitude of the two great parties concerning vital questions of the day. The Masonic fraternity found in him an exemplary representa-

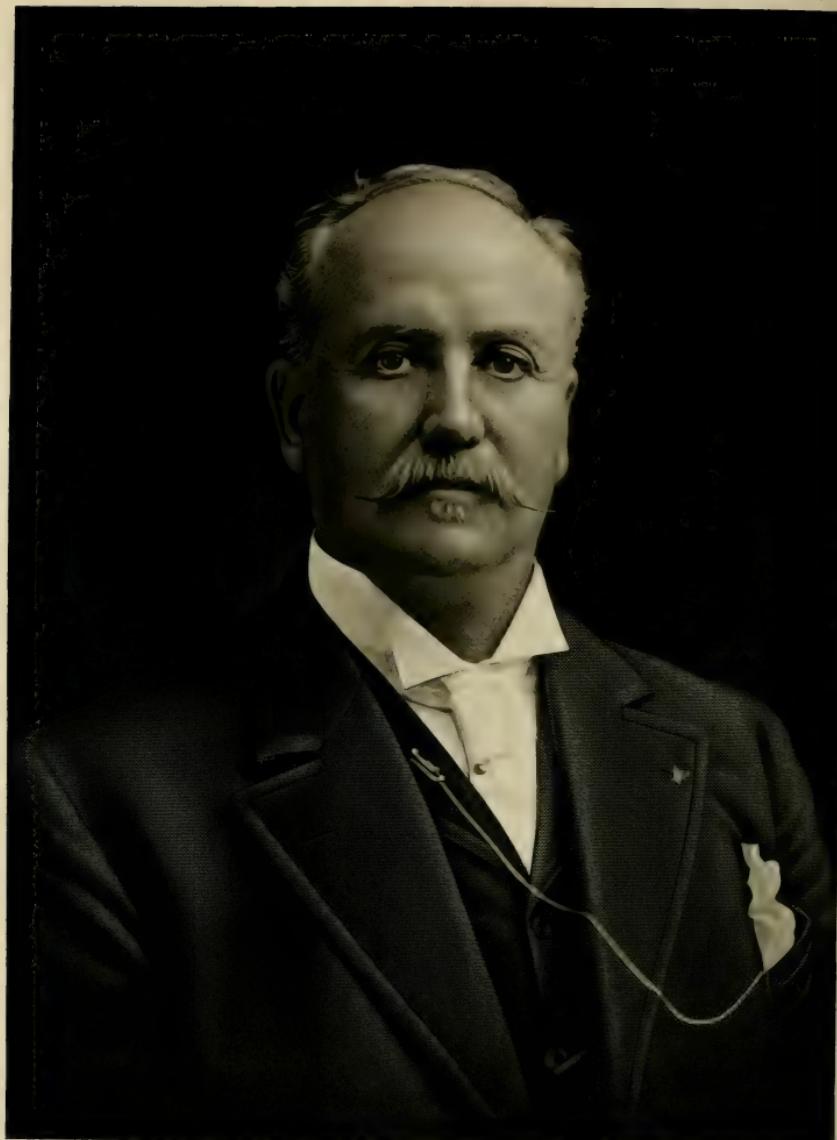
tive and his fellow townsmen recognized in him a citizen who was always active for Seattle's growth and benefit. Both he and his wife lived to witness great changes in the city. The vestiges of villagehood were wiped out with the great fire and the work of upbuilding was continued upon a larger, broader and more modern scale. Mr. Norton was among those who had wisdom to foresee something of the changes which the future would bring and therefore made investment in property which ultimately brought to him a most gratifying financial return.





Minerva A. Norton





James B. Metcalfe

James B. Metcalfe



AMES B. METCALFE has long been regarded as a distinguished attorney of the northwest. A contemporary biographer has said of him: "Mr. Metcalfe is a native of Mississippi, his birth having occurred near Natchez, in Adams county, on the 15th of January, 1846. He is of English and Irish lineage.

The Metcalfes arrived in Massachusetts in 1620 and were numbered among the Puritan settlers of New England, Michael being the progenitor of the family in America. Representatives of the name removed to Connecticut and others to Ohio, while the branch of the family to which our subject belongs was founded in Mississippi by his father. On the maternal side the ancestry can be traced directly to Deacon Samuel Chapin, whose bronze statue adorns the park in Springfield, Massachusetts. Nathaniel Chapin, the grandfather of our subject, was an ensign in the Revolutionary war, and members of the Metcalfe family were minute men at Concord and Lexington, so that on both sides Mr. Metcalfe of this review has inherited the right to become a Son of the American Revolution. He has availed himself of the opportunity this has given and is a valued member of the organization. His father, Oren Metcalfe, was born in Enfield, Connecticut, in 1810, removed thence to Ohio, and subsequently became a resident of Mississippi, where he was married to Miss Zuleika Rosalie Lyons, a native of Adams county, Mississippi. The Lyons family had emigrated from Ireland to this country at a very early day in its history and had for many years resided in the south, where they were people of very high repute and influence. Oren Metcalfe was the owner of an extensive plantation, which he successfully controlled and operated, at the same time taking a very prominent part in public affairs, his influence there being on the side of progress and improvement. For fifteen years he served as sheriff of his county. The cause of education found in him a very warm friend; for many years he was treasurer of Jefferson College, and his wife was president of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Orphan Asylum. Both held membership in the Presbyterian church, he being an elder in the First Presbyterian church of Natchez for forty years. His life, at all times honorable and upright, was an example well worthy of emulation and

his influence and efforts were so discerningly directed that they proved of the greatest value to the community with which he was associated. He was subsequently called to his final rest at the age of eighty-six years and his wife passed away in 1869. They were the parents of thirteen children, three of whom are yet living.

"James Bard Metcalfe pursued his education under the direction of private tutors and in the schools of Natchez. In 1863 the need of the southern states to replenish the army with additional troops caused him to offer his services to the Confederacy. He had deep sympathy for the people of the south, and also prompted with a spirit of adventure, he ran away from home, joining the army as a member of the Tenth Mississippi Cavalry. His first service was in defense of Mobile, Alabama, and he had the honor of being a commissioned officer of his company. For some time he served under the gallant cavalry leader, General N. B. Forrest, participating in many of the memorable engagements of the Civil war. He remained in active service until the close of hostilities and endured all the hardships and privations which befell the southern army during the last two years of the great struggle. He was paroled at Jackson, Mississippi, by General E. R. S. Canby. He had many narrow escapes, bullets several times piercing his clothing, yet he was never wounded.

"When the war was ended Mr. Metcalfe returned to Natchez. His family had suffered much through the loss of property and in an endeavor to retrieve his fortune he accepted a clerkship in a mercantile house, while later he was connected with a banking establishment. He studied law at night under the direction of Judge Ralph North, spending all his leisure moments outside of banking hours in the acquirement of his legal knowledge. Desiring better opportunities for advancement, in 1870 he came to the Pacific coast, locating in San Francisco, where he accepted a position in the Pacific Bank, continuing at the same time to pursue his law studies for a year. On the expiration of that period he entered the law office of the firm of Bartlett & Pratt, where for a year he studied most assiduously and was then admitted to the bar by the supreme court of California. At that time the firm of Bartlett & Pratt was dissolved and the firm of Pratt & Metcalfe was formed. He soon entered upon a very active practice, meeting with highly satisfactory success. His ability as a lawyer was rapidly winning him a foremost place among the able members of the bar of San Francisco when in 1883 business called him to Seattle, and he became so deeply impressed with the bright future that lay before the city that he decided to link his interests with its destiny.

"In accordance with that determination, in May, 1884, Mr. Met-

calfe took up his abode in Seattle and opened an office for the practice of his profession, which he continued alone for some time, his clientage steadily growing each year. After three or four years he entered into partnership with Junius Rochister under the firm name of Metcalfe & Rochister. The business relation between them was maintained for about two years, during which time they were connected with some of the most important trials in the territory. It was during that period that Mr. Metcalfe most signally distinguished himself as a jury lawyer in the homicide case of the Washington territory versus Miller, which is found reported in volume 3 of the Washington Territory Reports. The case attracted much attention, and popular prejudice against the accused was so strong that it was difficult to obtain a fair and impartial trial. For two and one-half years this case was before the courts, and in the four trials which were heard every inch of the ground was fought with great skill by able lawyers in behalf of the territory. Unremitting zeal and almost unrequited toil—for the defendant was poor—were brought to bear on the case by Mr. Metcalfe and his able partner, and the final acquittal of their client was regarded as one of the most brilliant victories in the history of criminal cases in the northwest. Mr. Metcalfe's appeal to the jury was a most masterful effort, and the entire management of the defense evinced the most thorough knowledge and application of the law. Since that time Mr. Metcalfe's practice has been largely in corporation and admiralty law, in which it may be said he stands without a peer. While his practice has been of a very important character and his clientage is extensive, he has also been connected with other interests. He was one of the originators and one of the most active promoters of the first cable line in Seattle, known as the Yesler Avenue line, running from a point near the bay to Lake Washington. His prominence in business circles of the city is shown by the fact that he was sent as a delegate from the Seattle Chamber of Commerce to the Pacific Board of Commerce which met in San Francisco in September, 1890, and well did he represent his city's organization.

"In his political views Mr. Metcalfe is a stalwart democrat, and while in San Francisco he attained much prominence as a politician and was sent as a delegate of his party to represent California in the democratic national convention held in Cincinnati in 1880, at which time General Winfield Scott Hancock was nominated for the presidency. In other political movements Mr. Metcalfe was also very prominent and influential. He served as captain of a company composed of Union and Confederate veterans during the Kearney agitation in San Francisco, and in 1887 was appointed by Governor Semple

the first attorney general of Washington territory, in which office he served with honor and credit until the admission of the territory into the Union and in which he continued under Governor Moore until the adoption of the constitution. During the campaign of 1886 Mr. Metcalfe made a thorough canvass of the territory in behalf of the nominee of his party for delegate to congress. His addresses were magnificent oratorical efforts, spoken of in the highest praise by those who heard them. One journal in alluding to his speeches said, 'We have listened to many powerful orators but never heard a clearer or more powerful argument,' and he would at one time have been the unanimous choice of his party for delegate to congress, but decided to decline the honor, and stood with unswerving fealty in support of his candidate, the Hon. C. S. Voorhees, whom he placed in nomination in a speech which created the greatest enthusiasm. In many public addresses outside the line of his profession Mr. Metcalfe has established a reputation as an orator of much power, force and grace, and while he possesses in a very marked degree the qualities which would fit him for any position in public life, he desires to give his entire attention to his professional duties.

"In the great fire which occurred in Seattle in 1889, it was his misfortune to lose his law library, which was at that time one of the most valuable private collections of law books in the city. Soon after the fire he built a three-story business block and in this building, after the formation of his partnership with C. W. Turner and Andrew J. Burleigh, he established new offices, which are equipped with probably the largest and most complete law library in the northwest. After some time Mr. Burleigh retired from the firm, and it continued as Metcalfe & Turner until the present firm of Metcalfe & Jure was established. They now occupy spacious offices in the Pacific block and among their clients are numbered some of the largest corporations in the state of Washington. Mr. Metcalfe has also been in many ways a most valued resident of the city of his choice and has ever been ready to promote the welfare of Seattle. During the anti-Chinese agitation he served as lieutenant of Company D of the National Guards and was on active duty throughout this crisis in the city's history. Public excitement ran high, and on the evening of the day on which the riot occurred, in which one man was killed and several wounded, he was detailed to post the guards, the city being then under martial law. The undertaking was one of much danger, as the streets were filled with throngs of excited men, but such was his patience, firmness and loyalty to duty that he accomplished his tasks with splendid success and continued to serve with his company from the time martial law

was proclaimed until the arrival of United States troops, when Mr. Metcalfe and his men were relieved from further military duties. Mr. Metcalfe is known as a man of the highest type of bravery, having a courage which will face any danger if necessary, yet never taking needless risks. His courage was strikingly shown on a cold night in February, 1887, when he and Hon. D. M. Drumheller, then attending the legislature from Spokane, were about to take the steamer at the Olympia wharf. The deck of the steamer was covered with ice, which could not be seen in the darkness, and Mr. Drumheller slipped and fell into the water. Without a moment's hesitation General Metcalfe plunged in after his friend and saved his life at the risk of his own.

"In 1877 Mr. Metcalfe was happily married to Miss Louise Boarman, a native daughter of California, born in Sacramento, her parents being Thomas M. and Mary Boarman, of that city. To Mr. Metcalfe and his wife have been born two sons, Thomas Oren, now in business in New Orleans, and James Vernon. Mr. Metcalfe is a gentleman of strong domestic tastes, devoted to his family and their welfare, and gives to his sons every opportunity for obtaining a thorough education. He takes very little interest in fraternal matters, but was at one time colonel of the first regiment of the Uniformed Rank of the Knights of Pythias. In private life he commands high regard, and the circle of his friends is almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintances. As long as the history of jurisprudence in Washington shall be a matter of record, the name of Mr. Metcalfe will figure conspicuously therein by reason of the fact that his career at the bar has been one of distinguished prominence, and that his was the honor of serving as the first attorney general of the territory of Washington."

His son, J. Vernon Metcalfe, is practicing at the bar of Seattle, where the name of Metcalfe has long figured in a prominent connection. He is now identified in professional activity with his father. The son, as most boys do, largely devoted the period of his youth to the acquirement of an education and following his graduation from the high school of Seattle with the class of 1905 he entered the University of Washington. Anxious to follow in the professional footsteps of his father, he enrolled as a law student, pursued the regular course and was graduated in 1909 with the LL. B. degree. Immediately afterward he entered upon the practice of his profession in connection with his father, but while he has the benefit of the senior Metcalfe's experience and the reputation of the name, he recognizes that advancement at the bar must depend upon individual merit and ability, as is the case in every line of work which has as its basis in-

tellectual activity. He is carefully preparing his cases and his work is done with a thoroughness that marks his devotion to his clients' interests and he has especially fitted himself for the practice of the admiralty courts.

J. V. Metcalfe is identified with two college fraternities, the Delta Tau Delta and the Phi Delta Phi. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, has membership in the Arctic Brotherhood and gives his political allegiance to the democratic party. All other interests, however, are made subservient to his purpose of winning a creditable name and place at the bar and already he is accounted one of the foremost of the young lawyers of the northwest. He and his brother, Thomas Oren, are representatives of the type of fine, stalwart American citizens which is the best evidence that the republic shall endure. They have proved themselves worthy of their ancestry and are adding to the honor of the family name.





Carroll B. Graves

Judge Carroll B. Graves

HE title which prefaces the name of Carroll B. Graves has been well earned and his record as a jurist is characterized by strict impartiality and a masterful grasp of every problem presented for solution. He was born at St. Mary's, Hancock county, Illinois, November 9, 1861, his parents being John Jay and Orilla Landon (Berry) Graves. The family is descended from Captain Thomas Graves, who in 1607 emigrated from England to Jamestown, Virginia, on the William and Mary, the second ship to make that voyage. He became a prominent member of the Virginia colony, aiding in molding its destiny during its formative period. He sat in the house of burgesses which met in June, 1619, and which was the first legislative assembly to convene in America. The family continued to reside in Virginia until the close of the Revolutionary war, when the great-grandfather of Carroll B. Graves removed to Kentucky. His son, Major Reuben Graves, the grandfather, served as a soldier in the War of 1812 under General Harrison. While descended from Virginia ancestry in the paternal line, on the maternal side Carroll B. Graves comes from old New England stock, his mother having been a daughter of Dr. Jonathan Berry, of Grand Isle, Vermont, who was the chief surgeon on the American flagship at the battle of Plattsburg in the War of 1812. There were four sons in the family of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Graves, three of whom reside in Spokane. One of these, Frank H. Graves, is a prominent member of the bar there and was one of the first owners and a trustee of the world famous La Roi mine of British Columbia. He was also associated with Senator George Turner and others in the ownership of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Jay P. Graves, another brother of Judge Graves, founded the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, the largest mining corporation in Canada, of which he has been continuously vice president and general manager. He also organized and became president of the Spokane Terminal Company, the Spokane Inland Railway Company and the Coeur d'Alene & Spokane Railway Company, all of which he merged into the Spokane & Inland Empire Railroad Company. Will G. Graves is associated in the practice of law with his eldest brother, Frank H., and is accounted one

of the distinguished members of the Spokane bar. He is also prominent as a factor in the political history of the state, having been elected for several terms a member of the state senate, in which he became a most influential factor, his able work as chairman of the committee on constitutional revision and amendments and as a member of the judiciary committee having left a deep impress upon the laws of the state.

Judge Carroll B. Graves, reared in his native county, became a student in Carthage College, Illinois, and for a year prior to his admission to the bar acted as principal of the public schools of Vermont, that state, and was also city attorney there during the same period. His identification with the northwest dates from 1885, in which year he became a resident of North Yakima, Washington, where he opened a law office and entered upon the practice of his profession. Not only did he attain professional prominence but also became a leader in municipal affairs. He was associated with the late United States District Judge Whitson in drawing up the city charter for North Yakima and as the first city attorney prepared a complete code of ordinances. He afterward became a resident of Ellensburg and while there residing was elected superior judge of Kittitas, Yakima and Klickitat counties in the fall of 1889. His course upon the bench during his first term was so acceptable that he was reelected for a second term and thus served for eight years. He then again took up the private practice of law and for some years was identified with practically all of the important litigation held in the courts of central Washington. He became a resident of Seattle in 1905 and entered upon the general practice of law in this city, where for five years he acted as counsel for the Northern Pacific Railway Company. He is now a member of the law firm of Bogle, Graves, Merritt & Bogle, which has a large corporation practice, while in the field of general practice they have an extensive clientage in eastern Washington. Judge Graves possesses comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and is regarded as one of the best informed lawyers of the state. He has given much study and attention to irrigation matters, being retained by many of the largest projects of that character in Washington and he has aided in writing all the late acts of the state relative to irrigation and water rights. In a word his opinions on such subjects are largely accepted as authority and the profession as well as the public entertains the highest regard for his ability in the field of law practice.

Judge Graves has been married twice. In January, 1888, he wedded Miss Ivah E. Felt, of Keokuk, Iowa, and they became parents

of two daughters: Marion Kellogg, now the wife of William F. Finn; and Florence Felt, the wife of John D. Thomas. Both are residents of Seattle. In June, 1898, Judge Graves wedded Catherine Osborn, of Ellensburg, Washington, and they have one child, Carolyn. The Judge is an Elk and is also a member of the Rainier Club of Seattle.





BENJAMIN F. BRISTOW

Benjamin F. Briggs



ENJAMIN F. BRIGGS, one of the pioneer settlers of Seattle and well known in business circles, acted as confidential agent for Dexter Horton for many years and in that capacity was concerned in many important transactions. He also owned considerable property in the city. A native of Massachusetts, his birth occurred in Freetown on the 19th of July, 1832. His father, Franklin Briggs, was also born in the Bay state and, like so many of the sons of Massachusetts, was a seafaring man. During the War of 1812 he was mate of a vessel and was captured by the British, who held him in the Dartmouth prison for several months. He was an able navigator and was master of several vessels. His wife, who was in her maidenhood Miss Sarah Hathaway, was also a native of Massachusetts.

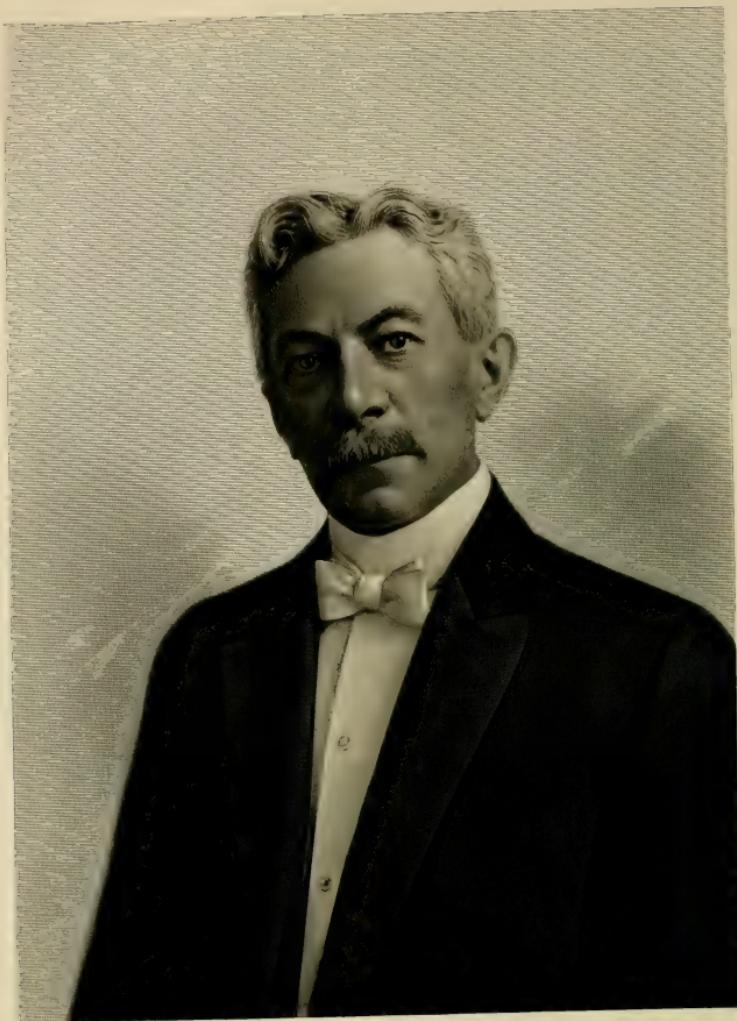
Benjamin F. Briggs attended the public schools in his boyhood and later was a student in an academy at Middleboro, devoting the winters to study and the summers to work on various vessels. In 1853 he went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama and for three years thereafter was identified with the maritime interests on the Pacific coast. He then entered into partnership with Captain Lamb and for several years engaged in the grain and general commission business in San Francisco. Later he held a position as an accountant in that city but in 1869 he came to Seattle, which then gave little promise of developing into the present metropolis. In June, 1870, he opened the first banking house established in this city and became cashier of the institution, which was a private bank and was conducted by the firm of Dexter Horton & Company. He remained in that connection for twenty-one years and was confidential agent for Mr. Horton before and after that gentleman sold his interest in the bank and devoted his attention to his other important interests. As confidential agent Mr. Briggs was given a great deal of freedom in the management of his employer's business, and his advice and counsel were usually acted upon. He proved thoroughly efficient in the discharge of his duties. He purchased property for himself and erected five substantial buildings upon his land at the corner of Spring

and Seventh streets and on Madison street. His investments proved very profitable and he gained financial independence.

Mr. Briggs was married in 1869 to Miss Rebecca Horton, a daughter of Dexter Horton, and to this union were born three children, Ida, Alfred and Laura Mabel. The last named gave her hand in marriage to Samuel Trethewey, who was born on Owen Sound, Eastern Canada, but who for several years has been engaged in the real-estate business in Seattle. Their children are, Lauren and Hazel. Mrs. Rebecca Briggs passed away in 1875 and Mr. Briggs later married Miss Sarah Griffith, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he had four children, Frank, Clarence, Clyde and Herbert.

Mr. Briggs was a stalwart republican and served acceptably on the city council. He supported the Methodist Protestant church and his fraternal affiliation was with the Masonic order. He was active in business until his demise, which occurred on the 17th of August, 1902, and in his passing Seattle lost a man who could always be depended upon to further the development of the city along business and civic lines. All who came in contact with him held him in the highest esteem and there were many who felt for him warm personal regard.





Frank Whitney Parker

Frank Whitney Baker



OR a quarter of a century a resident of Seattle, Frank Whitney Baker has during that period won for himself a position in the foremost ranks of the city's business men and at the same time his public spirit has found tangible expression in the stalwart support of many movements which have had direct bearing upon the welfare and upbuilding of the metropolis of Washington. The breadth of the continent separates him from his birth place, for he is a native of Youngstown, Niagara county, New York. He was born September 19, 1852, of the marriage of David C. and Adelia H. (Cobb) Baker, and is descended in the paternal line from Dutch and English ancestry, while in the maternal line he is of English descent. Both families, however, were established on American soil during colonial days and both were represented by valiant soldiers of the Revolutionary war and by those who have shown equal patriotism in other relations. Through maternal connection Mr. Baker is a grand-nephew of Dr. Lyman Cobb, the noted educator and author of textbooks. His parents became residents of western New York during its pioneer development and Mr. Baker figured prominently in the upbuilding and progress of that part of the state.

After attending the local schools Frank Whitney Baker continued his education in Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, of Lima, New York, in Wyoming Seminary of Kingston, Pennsylvania, and in Eastman's Business College, of Poughkeepsie, New York. In early life he engaged in teaching for a brief period but afterward removed to Greenville, Michigan, where he entered into active connection with the line of trade of which he has since been a representative, becoming an employe of the firm of Sprague Brothers, retail hardware merchants. He afterward went to Detroit to accept the position of head bookkeeper with the firm of Black & Owen, and remained with their successor, the Black Hardware Company, in the same capacity. After Seattle was largely laid waste by the great fire of 1889 and new business enterprises were springing up to meet the immediate demand, the Black Hardware Company having merged its interests with the Seattle Hardware Company, removed its business plant to

this city, and in March, 1890, Mr. Baker took up his abode in Seattle, and from that time forward through twenty years he was a most active factor in the development of the company's business and the extension of its trade relations. His efforts were largely seen in the result which made this one of the most important and extensive concerns of the kind on the Pacific coast. He became treasurer of the company and acted in that capacity until April, 1910, when he retired to enjoy a well earned rest, although he still retains financial interest in various important business concerns of the city. He was the first president of the Title Trust Company, and is still a member of the board of directors. He is vice president and director of the National City Bank and is identified with various other interests.

His activity, too, extends along various lines of a semi-public character, whereby the welfare of the city has been advanced. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, of which he has been vice president and trustee, and he has served as vice president and trustee of the Charity Organization of Seattle. He did splendid work in connection with the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition as one of its trustees, as chairman of its finance committee, and as a member of its executive committee. One of the features of his citizenship has been his recognition of opportunities and advantages that have to do with the public welfare and full utilization of these to the extent of his power and his time.

On the 26th of December, 1888, Mr. Baker was married in Elmira, New York, to Miss Jennie Sibbelle Godfrey. He is well known in club and fraternal circles, holding membership in the Commercial Club, Seattle Golf and Country Club, Arctic Club, Rainier Club and Seattle Athletic Club. He is a prominent and well known Mason, holding membership in Arcana Lodge, No. 87, F. & A. M.; Oriental Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M.; Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T., and Lawson Consistory, No. 1, A. & A. S. R., and is past wise master of Rose Croix Chapter, No. 1. He is also a member of Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and upon him has been conferred the highest honor of the Scottish Rite, as he was elected to the thirty-third degree by the supreme council for the southern jurisdiction of the United States. He is widely known because of his public service, which has been of a most helpful character along various lines affecting the general welfare. In politics he is an earnest republican, and though he has frequently been urged to become a candidate for political office and honors, he has always declined, although he has been frequently spoken of in connection with the mayoralty. He stands, however, for good government in

city and state and his influence is a potent factor in advancing civic virtue, in upholding the best interests of the community and in lending dignity to the term citizenship.





Dr. Weickborth

Irvin Arthur Weichbrodt, M. D.



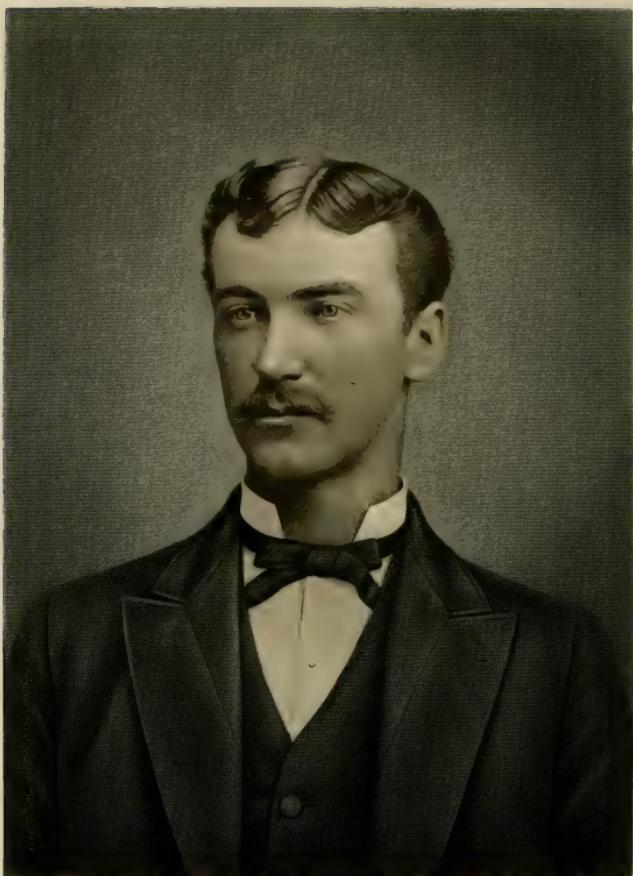
R. IRVIN ARTHUR WEICHBRODT, a member of the medical fraternity of Seattle specializing in surgery and gynecology, was born October 7, 1878, in Seward, Nebraska, a son of Arthur L. Weichbrodt, who was a native of Berlin, Germany, and came to America in 1873, settling at Lincoln, Nebraska. He has devoted his life largely to journalism and is now editor and proprietor of the German paper "Die Wacht Am Sunda" at Tacoma. He came to Washington in 1882, first settling at Seattle but afterward going to Tacoma where he established the paper which he is now publishing. He married Laura Ballard, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Joseph Ballard, a descendant of an old Pennsylvania family represented in the Revolutionary war. Members of the family became pioneer settlers of Indiana. Mrs. Weichbrodt is still living and by her marriage she became the mother of four children.

Dr. Weichbrodt, the eldest of the family, accompanied his parents to Tacoma in early boyhood and there attended the public schools until he reached the age of thirteen years, when he became a newsboy of that city. He was afterward an A. D. T. messenger and still later took up the study of pharmacy. His first position in connection with the drug business was in the store of Virges & Company at Tacoma, with whom he remained for three years. He then passed the state examination, after which he left home and became a range rider in eastern Washington and western Montana, spending a year in that connection. With his earnings on the range he paid his tuition in the University of St. Louis at St. Louis, Missouri, where he was graduated in 1903 with the Bachelor of Science degree, while the following year he won his M. D. degree. He then became an interne in the St. Louis City Hospital under Dr. Amichs and later he pursued post-graduate work in the Post Graduate Hospital and in the Bellevue Hospital of New York city, thus splendidly qualifying for the onerous and responsible duties of the profession.

Returning to Washington, Dr. Weichbrodt passed the required state examination and located for practice at Winlock, where he remained for five years. He afterward spent a year in post-graduate

work in New York, in the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Maryland, and in Berlin and Vienna. Following his return from abroad he practiced for a year at Winlock and then removed to Seattle. Later he again entered upon post-graduate courses, spending six months in post-graduate work in New York, but in January, 1912, returned and resumed active practice. In 1913 he spent two months in further study in New York, specializing in surgery and gynecology, which he has since made the principal features of his practice. He is thoroughly conversant with all the latest scientific researches in those fields and practices according to the most scientific methods.

On the 15th of September, 1903, in Seattle, Washington, Dr. Weichbrodt was united in marriage to Miss Eugenie Levy, a native of Denver, Colorado, and a daughter of Benjamin C. Levy. Dr. Weichbrodt figures very prominently in fraternal circles. He has advanced far in Masonry, being now a Mystic Shriner, and he also holds membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias, the Owls and the Moose. He is likewise a member of the College Club of Seattle and the Seattle Automobile Club and he finds his chief diversion in fishing, hunting and motoring. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party and both he and his wife are members of the Episcopal church. Along strictly professional lines he has connection with the King County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the American Gynecological Association. The thoroughness with which Dr. Weichbrodt masters anything which he undertakes is shown by the many times which he has gone to the east for post-graduate work, thus continually broadening his knowledge and promoting his efficiency. He is now recognized as a distinguished member of the medical profession in Seattle and one of marked power and ability.



JAMES M. FRYE

James M. Frye

DURING the later years of his life James M. Frye occupied the responsible position of superintendent with the firm of Bebb & Mendel, architects, of Seattle. He had a wide acquaintance in Seattle, in which city he was born on the 22d of August, 1861, and there spent his entire life. He acquired his education in the public schools and in the State University and for a number of years after leaving school attended to the business interests of his father, looking after his property. In 1900, however, he became associated with Bebb & Mendel, architects, and was superintendent of all their large building operations until May, 1904, when failing health compelled him to resign.

In 1887 Mr. Frye was united in marriage to Miss Loretta Ripley, a daughter of J. M. Ripley, who came to Washington in 1882 from Watsonville, California. Before removing to the coast he was a resident of Galena, Illinois, and after coming to Seattle he conducted a hotel for a time but later retired from active business. To Mr. and Mrs. Frye were born two children, Russell Marion and Ruth Louise. The family circle was broken by the hand of death on the 14th of February, 1905, when the husband and father was called to his final rest at the comparatively early age of forty-three years. He had a wide acquaintance in Seattle, where his entire life had been passed, and he had been a witness of the growth of the city from the days of its villagehood. Its history was familiar to him and among its residents he had a circle of friends that was constantly growing. He displayed many sterling traits that endeared him to those with whom he came in contact.



Portus Baxter

Portus Baxter

PORTUS BAXTER, sporting editor of the Post-Intelligencer and one of the best known newspaper men on the Pacific coast, prepared for his present position in the school of experience and won his reputation by his own efforts. He was born at Derby Line, Vermont, October 7, 1867, a son of Major Henry Baxter, who served in the Civil war under Generals L. A. Grant and Sheridan. He was advanced to the rank of major in recognition of his bravery at the battle of Cedar Creek. He married Laura White, a native of Bennington, Vermont, who died in the year 1872, while Major Baxter, surviving for a considerable period, passed away in Seattle in 1890.

Speaking of his education, Portus Baxter says that he attended Goddard Seminary at Barre, Vermont, that he entered the front door of Tufts College, passed right through and came west to Seattle, arriving October 23, 1889, being then a young man of twenty-two years. He has devoted almost his entire life to newspaper writing and since 1890, when he entered the employ of the Post-Intelligencer, has been continuously connected with that paper, identified with every department. For many years he has now occupied the position of sporting editor and for some time was also editor of the Sunday magazine section.

He claims that Clarence B. Bagley, editor of this History of Seattle, is responsible for his being a newspaper man instead of a banker, for when a boy he became associated with a bank in which Mr. Bagley was cashier. He filled the position of errand boy and during the absence of one of the head officials of the bank Mr. Bagley took it upon himself to stand sponsor for the said errand boy for the munificent sum of one dollar per week to be used for carfare, thereby causing a general disturbance and a special meeting of the stock-holders on account of such extravagance. The head official of the bank refused to allow this exorbitant sum to a boy who had nothing to do but run errands and, therefore, leaving his position, he soon afterward secured employment on the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, of which Will H. Parry was then city editor. He was given in charge of Larry K. Hodges, who now holds an important position

with the *Oregonian* of Portland. His training was most thorough and oftentimes of an arduous character. It would not be unusual for him to be sent to Ballard at eleven o'clock at night to get the details for a story on a fire and perhaps, upon his return, he would be informed that the information for which he had been sent was in the hands of the editor before he left the office and that he had been sent simply to find out if he could perform that duty. During the time that he was not on his way to Ballard or engaged in performing some similar service, he was being instructed by W. M. Sheffield in police reporting and other departments of reportorial work. The first big story to which he was assigned was a murder case known as the Nordstrom case, which was heard in 1895 and which was carried to the supreme court of the United States, where it was defended by James Hamilton Lewis, now United States senator from Illinois. The murder was committed at the top of Cedar mountain and Mr. Baxter left Seattle late in the evening to go to the scene in order to get the details for his paper. In company with Dr. George M. Horton, who was then coroner, and Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Caldwell, he drove in a lumber wagon after dark up the dangerous mountain road. It was between one and two o'clock in the morning when they returned to the little railroad station and Mr. Baxter roused the agent out of bed to send his message to the paper for the morning publication. After the agent had sent part of the message his wrist gave out and, as the reporter had had some experience when a lad in telegraphy, he continued the message. Speaking of this occasion, however, he said: "If men could be arrested for their thoughts those on the Seattle end of the line would be serving a life's term if all they thought of the man who was playing that machine at the other end could be brought up against them."

Gradually Mr. Baxter was advanced and all who know aught of the *Post-Intelligencer* are familiar with his writings. Those who read between the lines of this review may get the story of his faithfulness, fidelity, resolute purpose and determination, for it was by hard work that he won his advancement, proving his worth in his service. He is today one of the well known newspaper men of the Pacific coast, and, moreover, he is a stockholder in the Union Savings & Trust Company Bank of Seattle, in the National Bank of Commerce at St. Louis and the Metropolitan National Bank of Washington, D. C. He is likewise a stockholder in the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Seattle and in the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Baxter was united in marriage to Lora Scott, a native of Big Rapids, Michigan, but reared in Washington, her father being George

Washington Scott, who came to Seattle in the early '80s. Mrs. Baxter was educated in the public schools of this city and in the University of Washington. Mr. Baxter belongs to the Elks Lodge, No. 92, of Seattle, to the Press Club and to the Seattle Athletic Club and usually gives his political allegiance to the republican party but feels that he is not bound by party ties and often follows an independent course. He and his wife are well known in the social circles of the city and occupy an attractive winter home at No. 1611 Fifteenth avenue, while they have a summer home at beautiful Three Tree Point.





JOSEPH BORST

Joseph Borst

EVERAL years before the great rush of gold seekers to the Pacific coast in 1849, following the gold discoveries in California the preceding year, Joseph Borst made his way to the west in 1845. He was born in Schoharie county, New York, in 1821, but from 1845 until his demise was identified with the golden west. After a brief time spent in Washington he went to California, but in 1849 again came to this state, settling in Lewis county, where he took up a homestead claim, also preempted more land until he was the owner of more than six hundred acres. He always maintained his residence in Lewis county until called to his final rest in 1885, but was very actively engaged in the livestock business in Seattle and at other points along the western coast. He likewise sold a great deal of stock in Victoria, British Columbia. He raised large numbers of cattle east of the mountains and had extensive land holdings in that part of the state. His business affairs were most systematically, wisely and successfully conducted and he became known as one of the foremost cattle dealers of this section. He sold a large number of cattle to local meat dealers and also bought for local men, and the extent and importance of his business affairs brought him a wide acquaintance in Seattle. He was always ready to give his aid and his influence on the side of the city's upbuilding and of the advancement of the state and his cooperation was counted as a valued factor in promoting the public good.

Mr. Borst was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Roundtree in 1854, and they became the parents of four children, Eva Estella, Ada, Harbin David and Allen Turner, the two latter both residents of California. The eldest daughter married S. S. McElfresh and resides in Lewis county. The daughter Ada became the wife of John C. Blackwell in 1891, but he was an eastern man and did not like the west, so they spent much of their time in the east, although Mrs. Blackwell has always maintained a home in Washington. After her husband's death she returned to this state and took up her residence in Seattle, where she has since lived. She is widely known socially here and has an extensive circle of warm friends. She is a member of the Congregational church and of the Leschi Improvement Club

and the Woman's Century Club, and it is to her that we are indebted for the material concerning her honored father. Her mother still maintains a home on the old homestead but spends most of her time in California, where she has extensive holdings.

In his political views Mr. Borst was a democrat and kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day, but the honors and emoluments of office had no attraction for him. He deserves mention in this history as one of the pioneer settlers of the west, having arrived here at a time when the Pacific coast country was cut off from the east by the long stretches of prairie and of the desert and the mountain ranges, all of which made travel almost impossible before the building of the railroads. He knew California before it entered into the wild period of excitement that followed the discovery of gold there and he was identified with the development of Washington from a period when the most farsighted would never have dreamed that there would spring up within its borders several great metropolitan centers and that it would take the lead in various productions among the great states of the Union.





F. W. Shillistad

Frank William Shillestad

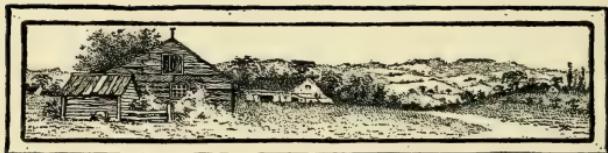
FRANK WILLIAM SHILLESTAD, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of the Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Company of Seattle, was born in Chicago, Illinois, on the 31st of October, 1865, a son of Ole and Regina (Petersen) Shillestad. He was ten years of age when he left his native city and became a resident of Seattle on the 3d of July, 1875. Here he attended the public schools and ultimately was graduated from the Seattle high school with the class of June, 1881, while in 1888 he completed a course in the Seattle Business College.

Early in his business career Mr. Shillestad was actively engaged as a stenographer and bookkeeper. He served as bookkeeper in the undertaking establishment of Ole Shillestad from 1882 until 1886 and was afterward stenographer for the firm of Jacobs & Jenner from 1890 until 1893 and later acted as bookkeeper and stenographer for the Sackman-Phillips Investment Company from 1893 until 1895. During the four succeeding years he filled the position of bookkeeper with R. Marchant, a commission merchant, and has also been with E. M. Gordon, a commission merchant. From 1899 until the present time he has been with the Denny Clay Company and its successor, the Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Company, acting first as auditor, while for the past three years he has been assistant secretary and assistant treasurer. He has thus advanced step by step along progressive business lines and his present position is one of responsibility.

On the 21st of November, 1900, in Ballard, Washington, Mr. Shillestad was united in marriage to Miss Lillian May Draper, a daughter of the Rev. Elisha Draper, and to them have been born two children, Frank William and June Lillian.

Mr. and Mrs. Shillestad are members of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church and he also holds membership with the Amphion Society, the Municipal League, the Seattle Credit Men's Association, the Commercial Club and the Rotary Club—connections which show the breadth and nature of his interests and activities. He is also a member of the Pioneer Association of Seattle. In politics he is a republican but is independent in his support of candidates, seeking ever to put the best man in office. The history of Seattle is largely

familiar to him, for at the time of his arrival here it was a village of about twelve hundred inhabitants. He has therefore watched its growth to its present population and has seen it become one of the most thriving and progressive cities of the northwest with a splendid outlook for the future.





Wigbert Moeller

Wigbert Moeller



IGBERT MOELLER has been prominently connected with the industrial growth of Seattle and is recognized as one of the men of wealth of the city. He has done much important work along lines of public improvement and has been especially active in securing the development of the south end of the city and the improvement of the Duwamish river. A native of Hessen, Germany, he was born in the village of Silges, where his parents, Adam Joseph and Josephine (Wilhelm) Moeller, continued to reside until called by death. The region in which he was born and where his boyhood was passed is the section of country in which St. Boniface, the Apostle to the Germans, labored centuries ago and the prayer-book which he was holding in his hands when struck down by the saber of a heathen is still exhibited in the town of Fulda, as is one of the first prayer-books ever printed. The first forty-two syllable Bible was printed in that district of Germany.

Mr. Moeller acquired his early education in the common schools of Silges, and after joining his brother in Nebraska City, Nebraska, in March, 1868, attended the country school near that place for a short time. He was later a student in Talbot Hall, an Episcopalian school, near Nebraska City. In 1870 he went to Jefferson county, Nebraska, which at that time was but sparsely settled. There was still the ever-present danger of Indian raids and in the previous year thirty-seven settlers had met death at the hands of the hostile red men. Game such as buffalo and antelopes abounded and conditions were in general those of the western frontier. While living near Nebraska City Mr. Moeller was employed in a small sawmill owned by his uncle, but on removing to southwestern Nebraska turned his attention to farming. The grasshoppers devastated the country for three years in succession, and in 1875 he decided to try his fortune in a more favorable locality and went to San Francisco, California. He remained for two and a half months near Redwood but not finding that section to his liking he went to Portland, Oregon, arriving there in October, 1875. He farmed near McMinnville, that state, for a year but in November, 1876, came to the Puget Sound country. He landed at New Tacoma, which then consisted of but fourteen houses,

while the country around was still wild as but little clearing had been done. He only remained one night in that settlement and the next day came to Seattle on the steamer *Messenger* (one of the finest boats of that time), which took three hours to make the trip to Seattle. At that time saloons and dance halls were much in evidence in the small town which bore the name of Seattle and Mr. Moeller decided not to remain. From Seattle he went partly on foot and partly by narrow gauge railroad to Lake Union when there was nothing but woods to be seen in that district. Even then, however, there were many canoes and sailboats of all kinds on the Sound, which presaged the great shipping interests of Seattle today. He returned to Tacoma and there learned of some German families living near Puyallup. He walked to that settlement, finding there a few houses, one store and the Meeker log house, in which was located the postoffice. From Puyallup he walked to the present site of McMillan and after staying all night with a settler went as directed to another settler, who pointed out to him some vacant government land one and a half miles southwest of Puyallup. Mr. Moeller concluded to locate there and returned to Olympia, going the entire distance on foot, and entered eighty acres of land as a homestead. He purchased an adjoining eighty acres from the Northern Pacific Railroad; subsequently entered eighty acres more from the government and bought another eighty acre tract from the railroad company. He also took a timber claim. When he first settled upon his land his only means of reaching civilization was by an Indian trail that led to the prairie, three miles distant. He soon began to cut a good wagon road to the prairie but the timber was so heavy that this task occupied a whole winter. The following winter a road was cut through to Puyallup and later Mr. Moeller organized a road district and a school district. The county aided in opening up the district and in making roads. Mr. Moeller erected a schoolhouse, having built a portable sawmill upon his land. In 1878, while living in the timber, he and the other settlers of the locality were furnished arms by the federal government as it was feared that a hostile tribe of Yakima Indians east of the mountains would make a raid upon them, but there was no attack. Mr. Moeller failed to find a market for the lumber manufactured by his mill and tiring of ranching, he decided to change his location. Accordingly he removed his mill to Bay View, in the vicinity of Anacortes, Skagit county, and was the first man to erect a steam sawmill in that county. This was in 1885 and two years later he started a logging camp on Guemes island. The following year he manufactured a large number of piles but was unable to market them until

June, 1889, when the big fire in Seattle created a heavy demand for lumber of all kinds. A few days after the fire Mr. Moeller came to Seattle and soon disposed of his piles, which were used at the foot of Washington street, where the Heffernan Engine Works are now located. About this time he moved his sawmill to Wooley Junction and manufactured the first lumber at that point. He shipped many of the ties used in the construction of the old Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad, the Anacortes Northern and the Great Northern from Mount Vernon to Fairhaven. In 1891 he sold out and returned to Tacoma, there engaging in the hay and grain business for a year. Later he erected a mill at Silverton, on the Everett & Monte Cristo Railroad. There again Mr. Moeller was a pioneer as his mill was the first one erected in that district. During the panic of 1893 practically all mining operations were suspended and he lost almost all that he had accumulated during the previous years. He moved the machinery to Everett and remained there for one and one-half years although there was very little to be done in the sawmill business. However, he was not idle as he aided in various movements seeking the advancement of that locality. Among other things he labored effectively to secure the removal of the county seat from Snohomish to Everett, which change has proved beneficial to the county at large.

When Mr. Moeller located permanently in Seattle in the fall of 1895 he was in very limited financial circumstances but he had great faith in the future of the city and of the country and persevered even though at first his efforts seemed to bring but little return. He began buying and selling all kinds of second-hand machinery, his first location being in the basement of the Starr-Boyd block, for which he paid a rental of fifteen dollars per month. A year or so later, as the owners of that property wished to raise his rent, he looked for other quarters and secured rooms at the corner of Weller street and Occidental avenue, where he got more space for ten dollars per month than he had previously received for fifteen. His business increased rapidly and in order to meet the demands he soon had to install a machine shop and during the Klondike boom his trade grew so fast that it was necessary for him to seek a new site for his business. In 1899 he purchased property in Seattle and continued to engage in the machinery business until 1901, when he sold his machinery to the Starr Machinery Company and his shop to the Marine Iron Works. In 1902, following his return from a trip to Europe, he built a sawmill near Issaquah, King county. In 1903 he sold that property and also his timber holdings to the Robinson Manufacturing Company of Everett. He erected what is now known as the Elliott Bay sawmill, which he

sold to the Oregon-Washington Railroad Company in 1906. He also put up the first building on Spokane avenue and East Waterway.

About 1899 Mr. Moeller joined the Seattle Manufacturing Association and at once became a working member of that body. Foreseeing the time when Seattle would need a manufacturing district which would provide facilities for connecting steamboat lines and railroads and which would likewise afford sites for homes for the working men near their business, he started the first movement for the improvement of the Duwamish river. His clearness of vision has been more than justified and it is evident that the district along the river is to be one of the most important sections of the city along industrial and commercial lines. In 1904 Mr. Moeller removed to Youngstown, buying his present home site, and soon afterward he organized all of the south end improvement clubs into one federated club with the object of working together in securing needed improvements for that district. In the fall of 1906 he went to Washington, D. C., to represent the Seattle Manufacturing Association at the National Rivers and Harbors Congress and was honored by that body by being made first vice president for the state of Washington. While in the national capital he sought to secure government aid for the Duwamish river improvement project and takes just pride in the fact that the greater part of the work completed along that line is due directly to his untiring labors. He is still fighting aggressively for the development of manufacturing and commercial interests in the south end and on the tide lands and is certain that in the next few years much more will have been achieved than has been done up to the present.

In addition to the associations already mentioned Mr. Moeller belongs to several improvement clubs, the Commercial Club and the Municipal League. He is a man of unusual energy and fearlessness and these qualities, combined with his naturally sound judgment and his long business experience, fit him preeminently for his work in securing public improvements and commercial progress. Seattle has gained much because he has had the vision to see the lines along which the industrial development of the city will proceed and the public spirit and enterprise to direct that development for the general good.



CAPTAIN JAMES CARROLL

Captain James Carroll

APTAIN JAMES CARROLL had no small part in developing commerce in northern Pacific waters, especially in Alaska, and for forty-five years was closely identified with shipping interests on the coast. He commanded the first large steamer to enter Alaskan waters and there was no phase of the shipping industry of this section of the country with which he was not thoroughly acquainted. He became also a representative of commercial activity in Alaska and his efforts were ever of far-reaching and beneficial effect. A native of Ireland, he was born November 1, 1840, but when only six months old was brought to the United States by his father, Lawrence Carroll, who established the family home in Kendall county, Illinois, where he spent his remaining days, his death there occurring when he had reached the age of seventy years.

The youthful experiences of the farm boy were those of Captain James Carroll to the age of sixteen years, after which he went to Chicago, where he took up the life of a sailor. He spent two years on the Great Lakes and then went to New York, after which he sailed the high seas. He became connected with the merchant marine service in trips made largely to Japan and China and was in the latter country during the Chinese war of 1861. Later Captain Carroll went to California and thence sailed to the Sandwich and South Sea islands and later into Atlantic waters, visiting many European ports. In 1863 he received his first promotion and afterward filled all of the higher offices in the service and visited almost every foreign land. In 1865 he once more reached San Francisco and for many years was on Pacific waters. In the early days he was connected with the National Steamship Company and in 1866 he was the second officer on the brig, Swallow, which had as a passenger, Mr. Burlingame, envoy to China, whose mission was to effect a treaty with that country. He commanded the Colorado on the China run and was master of other vessels for the same company. Later he commanded the Pelican, the Great Republic, the California, afterward known as the Eureka, the Idaho, the Ancon and a large fleet. In 1878 Captain Carroll became an employe in the Alaska service, sailing from Portland and Seattle

and carrying the first tourists to that country. This was at a period antedating the development of mining interests in Alaska. He afterward became connected with E. C. Hughes, N. A. Fuller and George E. Piltz in equipping the two vessels, Juneau and Harris, and made a trip to Alaska in the fall of 1880. It was in the early '80s that he took the California, the first large steamer to enter Alaskan waters, to Sitka and Wrangell and for years he continued in the Alaska service. For a quarter of a century he was with the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and every new vessel built and launched by the company was intrusted to his care. While running to Alaska he made the acquaintance of many prominent and wealthy men from the east and in 1891 appeared before congress, representing a syndicate of moneyed men, with an offer of fourteen million dollars to buy Alaska. He was convinced of the injustice done by congress in withholding reasonable laws from the territory and he was most earnest in his endeavor to cooperate with the capitalists in their effort to make the purchase of the country. He was the first master of the Queen, a well known vessel, and was the first to take her through the Wrangell Narrows.

On the 4th of January, 1898, Captain Carroll abandoned seafaring life and afterward became agent for the Alaska Commercial Company, for the Rodman mines and for the Northern Lakes & Rivers Navigation Company and also became a general merchant and outfitter in Alaska. Several years later he returned to the Pacific Coast Company to command the new steamer, Spokane, but retired again about 1906 and later was prominently identified with business interests in Seattle. He was a representative of the Rodman mines located on Baranof island, where the company operated a sixty stamp mill and seven miles of railroad. He was also interested in the Alaska Commercial Company, owning three ships running from Seattle to Alaska, and they also owned nearly all of the boats on the lower Yukon with the exception of those belonging to the North American Lading & Transportation Company. The same company owned and conducted nearly all of the larger stores on the Yukon. Captain Carroll removed his outfitting business from Seattle to Skagway, where he operated extensively as a grocery merchant, carrying a stock amounting to twelve thousand dollars, while at Nome, Alaska, his outfitting business was capitalized at fifteen thousand dollars.

At San Francisco, California, Captain Carroll was married to Miss Dorothy Bowington, and of their children only one survives, John, now agent of the Grand Trunk at Seattle. Mrs. Carroll

passed away in 1900 and at San Francisco in 1903 Captain Carroll wedded Elizabeth A. Reid, a native of Victoria, British Columbia.

Captain Carroll was largely independent in politics. He was prominent in Masonic circles, holding membership in Port Townsend Lodge, No. 6, F. & A. M.; Victoria Chapter, No. 120, R. A. M.; California Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; and Lawson Consistory, No. 1, S. P. R. S. He was also long identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows and the Elks and he belonged to the Master Mariners Association and to the Masters and Pilots Association of San Francisco. He was the first delegate from Alaska to congress and he did much to influence and promote the welfare of that country. Of him it has been written: "In the history of the Pacific coast shipping his superior as a shipmaster has not been known, while few men have been his equal." He passed away May 17, 1912, at Seattle.





N. Watson

Harry Watson



T is doubtful if any Seattle citizen ever passed from this life who left behind more warm personal friends or whose death was more sincerely regretted than that of Harry Watson. He possessed those sterling qualities of manhood which in every land and clime awaken confidence and respect and his death occasioned loss both to business circles and to the social community. He became a resident of Seattle in 1891 and for a considerable period was a partner in the Bonney-Watson Company, funeral directors. He died November 1, 1915, at the age of forty-four years. He was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1871, and his identification with the western country dated from 1890, when he became a resident of California. A year later he removed to Seattle and in 1892 entered the employ of Bonney & Stewart, undertakers, with whom he remained for two years and then accepted the position of superintendent of the Lakeview cemetery. In 1897, when his former employer, George M. Stewart, was appointed postmaster of Seattle and Mr. Bonney was absent in Mexico, Mr. Watson was made manager of their business and in 1903 their interests were incorporated under the name of the Bonney-Watson Company, Mr. Watson having become a partner in the enterprise. The firm ranked first among those engaged in this line of business. They developed a large establishment, carrying all that was finest in the line of undertaking goods, and their faithfulness and reliability brought to them a constantly growing patronage. Mr. Watson could truly be called a self-made man, for the success which he achieved was attributable entirely to his own labors, his business integrity and his commendable determination and ambition. In 1904 Mr. Watson was united in marriage with Miss Meldrum Potter, a native of San Francisco, California, and a daughter of Charles and Alice Potter. The father is deceased but the mother resides with her widowed daughter in Seattle. Mr. Watson had one child, Hugh Watson, a son by a former marriage.

In Masonry Mr. Watson occupied a prominent position, holding membership in St. John's Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M.; Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T.; and Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. His life was an expression of the beneficent spirit upon which the Masonic

order rests. He was also a devoted member of Seattle Lodge, No. 92, B. P. O. E., and he became a life member of the new Chamber of Commerce and also of the Commerical Club. His interest in those organizations was deep and sincere, for he recognized their purpose of furthering the welfare of the city along all those lines which work for material development, improvement and civic righteousness. When death called Mr. Watson, the Argus said: "It is doubtful if there is a man in Seattle who has as many warm personal friends as were numbered by Mr. Watson. His charities were unusually large and the world is better for his having lived." Mr. Watson was always considerate of the feelings of others, kindly in purpose, generous and manly in deed. He believed in and appreciated the good in those with whom he came in contact and he had the faculty of drawing out the best that was in those with whom he was associated. He held to high ideals himself, and such was the force of his character that others delighted to be associated with him in all that he undertook for the benefit of the individual and the community.

"He leaves behind a patriot's name to after times,
Linked with a thousand virtues and no crimes."





C. G. Russell

Charles B. Bussell

CHARLES B. BUSSELL is a capitalist of Seattle, with offices at 410 American Bank building. His investments are largely represented by fruit lands, real estate and canneries and are the visible evidence of a life of well directed energy and keen business sagacity. He was born in New York city, January 8, 1864, a son of Francis F. Bussell, whose father came from Cornwall, England, early in the nineteenth century. Francis F. Bussell was born in New York city, in 1827, and devoted many years of his life to the lumber business. He married Virginia Alwaise, who traces her ancestry in America back to 1640 through English and Dutch lineage, one of the early representatives of the family being the famous Anneke Jans. Following Charles B. Bussell's removal to Seattle his parents also came here. Francis B. Bussell died while on a visit to New York in 1888, and is survived by his widow, who still lives in this city.

Charles B. Bussell attended the schools of the American metropolis, graduating from No. 60 grammar school when he was sixteen years of age. He afterward spent a year as a student in the College of the City of New York but because of his father's illness was obliged to discontinue the course in order to assist in the care of his father's business interests. He gained comprehensive knowledge of the lumber and shipping business in its practical phases and actual conditions, learned of the water front aspects, the best methods of receiving cargoes and of supervising shipments. All this knowledge and experience proved of great service and benefit to him when he entered the business field of Seattle. He arrived in this city on the 5th of May, 1884, and his first position was that of cashier, bookkeeper and store-keeper for the Snoqualmie Hop Growers' Association on its King county ranch. In the spring of 1886 he entered into partnership with R. M. Hopkins of the Seattle Soap Company and a year later purchased Mr. Hopkins' interest in the business; but the great competition of eastern firms and the low prices which prevailed forced him to sell out and he lost his entire capital.

Discouragement has no part in the make-up of Mr. Bussell and, undeterred by his losses, he set to work to gain again a firm footing

in the business world. In 1889 he embarked in the real estate business and, owing to his foresight and his intimate and accurate knowledge of the value of water front lands, he has won brilliant success, acquiring an immense fortune. In 1890 he first made purchase of tide lands and has continually kept on purchasing such property until he is now one of the largest individual holders of that class of land in Seattle. He continued to buy tide lands against the advice of almost everyone, who felt that the investment would be lost, but after five years these lands began to increase in value and in 1906, when railroad terminals were in demand, he sold within a short space of time tide lands to the value of over one million five hundred thousand dollars. His judgment thus found its justification and those who once criticised his course were forced to congratulate him. His operations in real estate have been very extensive through a period of more than a quarter of a century but he is now connected with only two companies, the Bussell Land Company and the Weber-Bussell Canning Company, which were organized by him and of both of which he is the president. The land company has owned valuable tracts of fruit lands and the latter company owned and operated a large number of canneries at Sumner, North Yakima, Washington, two in Freewater and in Newberg, Oregon. Recently, however, Mr. Bussell has been disposing of his canneries and confines his attention mostly to handling real estate.

In 1885 Mr. Bussell was united in marriage in the city of Mexico to Miss Elizabeth V. Adam, daughter of Francis Adam, and they have one son, Wallace A., who was born in Seattle, April 19, 1886. Mr. Bussell was married in 1914 to Miss Emma Louise Korthals. Mr. Bussell has been a witness of Seattle's growth and development from the days of villagehood and has contributed to the results that have made it a city of metropolitan proportions, advantages and opportunities. He has met conditions which would have utterly discouraged many a man of less resolute spirit, but in his vocabulary there is no such word as fail. He has ever recognized the fact that each day and hour has its opportunity and that effort intelligently put forth must ultimately win its reward. In Seattle he took advantage of opportunities which others passed heedlessly by. He noted the indications of growth and the signs of the times, laid his plans accordingly and in the fullness of time has reaped the rewards of sound judgment, of indefatigable industry and of judicious investment.



Edward Brady

Edward Brady

EDWARD BRADY, a prominent attorney of Seattle, was born at Rio, Columbia county, Wisconsin, May 10, 1859, and was one of a family of seven children. His parents, John and Rosa (Nugent) Brady, were born near the town of Ballyduff in County Cavan, Ireland. The father came to America in 1833, and the mother a few years later. His father, John Brady, served as a soldier of the Mexican war and after returning from that conflict removed with his family to Wisconsin in 1848, settling on a farm about a mile from the village of Rio. He and his wife were very desirous that all of their children should be well educated and made many personal sacrifices to that end.

Edward Brady spent his early life upon the farm and attended the village school. In the fall of 1875, at the age of sixteen, he entered the University of Wisconsin and graduated from that institution in the classical department in 1881. He was able to attend the university and complete his course by reason of financial assistance given to him by one of his older brothers, John Brady, to whom he always feels grateful and whom he considers his greatest benefactor. For seven years following his graduation he devoted his time to teaching and to the study of law and during that period he availed himself of the opportunity of broadening his education and laying the foundation for higher scholarship. In 1888 he came to Seattle and located here in the practice of law. During the twenty-seven years in this city his business has been in the nature of a general law practice. He and his associates have transacted a large volume of legal business covering cases of nearly all kinds and descriptions. His first association in the law business was with Henry C. Schaefer, a friend of his, a young graduate of the Wisconsin State University. Mr. Schaefer unfortunately had an attack of typhoid fever and died in the summer of 1893.

On the 6th of June, 1894, the anniversary of the Seattle fire, Edward Brady and Wilson R. Gay formed a law partnership under the firm name of Brady & Gay and had offices in the Roxwell building, on First avenue and Columbia street, occupying practically the entire front part of the second floor of that building. Upon the completion

of the Alaska building, the first constructed of Seattle's new and modern office buildings, they moved into it. The partnership of Brady & Gay continued for about twelve years and was one of the best known law firms in the state. In 1908, Edward Brady formed a law partnership with George H. Rummens, under the firm name of Brady & Rummens, with offices in the Alaska building, where they now conduct their business, having the confidence of the entire community for faithfulness and efficiency in their professional work.

Mr. Brady has always taken great interest in the growth and development of Seattle. Immediately upon his arrival in Seattle he and Charles M. Morris, a friend of his from his native town, Rio, Wisconsin, purchased a tract of land, then a forest, on the ridge overlooking Lake Washington, which they cleared, improved and platted into lots under the name of Prospect Terrace Addition. Many nice homes are now located in this addition. They afterward purchased a tract of land on the ridge north of Lake Union which they cleared, improved and platted in the addition known as Edgewater's Second Addition. Upon the revival of the city's growth in 1902, Edward Brady, in association with Dr. A. P. Mitten, one of Seattle's prominent citizens, now deceased, built the Summit building on the first hill at the corner of Madison street and Minor avenue, which for a long time was one of the best family hotels in the city. They later disposed of this property. At the time of the erection of this building it was considered a very great advancement in the way of affording high-class living accommodations for the public. In 1909, in association with J. H. Raymond, a contractor and builder of this city, he built the Monmouth apartments, a large brick building covering the entire block fronting on Yesler Way from Twentieth avenue to Twenty-first avenue; they also built the Raymond apartments, a fine four-story brick building on First avenue and Warren avenue; both of these apartment houses are among the best in the city and the company composed of Edward Brady and J. H. Raymond still own them. Edward Brady owns a number of pieces of good real estate in the city of Seattle, and a number of fine tracts lying north of the city. His investments and enterprises have not been confined entirely to Seattle. In 1902, in association with his brother, James Brady, he formed a corporation known as the Brady Shingle Company which for over ten years operated a mill at Edmonds, Washington, which was one of the leading industries of that town. At the death of his brother in 1912, he disposed of this property. In 1902, in association with A. H. Ruelle, a prominent lumberman of this city, he invested in a shingle and timber business and purchased

a large tract of land and timber north of Lake Washington, around and about Summit Lake in King county, which a few years afterward they sold to the Campbell Lumber Company, reserving to themselves the eighty acres of land, upon which is situated the beautiful little lake, and through which the new brick road from Seattle is now projected to be built. In his investments that required personal attention he has always endeavored to associate himself with a faithful, competent man to manage carefully the details and in this way he avoided diverting his attention from his profession. His enterprises have been quite uniformly successful.

In 1897 he made a location on some coal lands at Issaquah, King county, and afterward acquired title to the property from the United States government. This property was held for a number of years by the law firm of Brady & Gay and recently has been disposed of to the Issaquah & Superior Coal Company and forms one of its most valuable holdings. The success of this venture in the location of coal lands has led him to invest in other coal lands and at the present time he owns a large tract of coal land adjoining the Newcastle coal mine in King county. He owns a number of small tracts of timber in western Washington, and a number of large tracts of irrigable lands in eastern Washington.

In 1903, at Monmouth, Illinois, he married Miss Leota Douglas, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Douglas, both natives of Illinois, being each the representative of a prominent pioneer family of that state. Her grandfather, Samuel Douglas, served with honor and distinction as an officer in the Eighty-third Illinois Cavalry Regiment during the Civil war. Her mother's maiden name was Louisa Reynolds, and her father, Samuel Reynolds, was one of the first settlers in Knox county, Illinois, where he and his wife lived to a ripe old age and were honored and beloved by all. Mr. and Mrs. Brady have two children: Edward Douglas Brady, a boy of ten years; and Anna Louise Brady, a little girl of six years. They have their comfortable and hospitable home in the beautiful Capitol Hill district at the northeast corner of Thirteenth avenue North and Aloha street. Mrs. Brady takes great interest in her home and in her children. They lead a quiet home life and are kind and generous to all they meet without the least pretension of any kind. It may be truly said of them that success and wealth have not spoiled them but on the contrary have enabled them to be kinder, more sympathetic and more useful to their fellowman.

It would be difficult to classify Mr. Brady in his political affiliations. He belongs to that large and independent element that be-

lieves that each new question is to be solved by itself independent of any party organization. In social organizations he is a life member of the Seattle Athletic Club, a life member of the Arctic Club and a member of the Commercial Club. In the fraternal orders he is a member of the Elks, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Woodmen of the World and Knights of the Maccabees.





M. A. Hawthorne

Willard C. Hawthorne



WILLARD C. HAWTHORNE is a well known pioneer of the northwest, taking up his permanent abode in Seattle in the fall of 1865. He is a native of Maine, his birth having occurred at Woolwich, August 28, 1840. At the time of the Civil war he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting in defense of the Union cause as a member of the Twenty-eighth Maine Volunteer Regiment, with which he participated in a number of hotly contested engagements. After the war he made his way to the northwest, settling near Seattle, and there engaged in the milling business. He was a carpenter by trade but following his removal to the Sound country became engaged in the manufacture of lumber. In late years he has not engaged in any active business but has directed his business investments and has spent his days in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil.

On the 17th of August, 1876, in Seattle, Mr. Hawthorne was united in marriage at Trinity church, by the Rev. Bonnell, to Mrs. Mary A. (Jones) Phelps, a daughter of Hiram and Mary M. (Thompson) Jones, both of whom were natives of Maine. The father, who was born in Bangor, died in the Pine Tree state in 1864. Mrs. Hawthorne has witnessed practically all the growth and development of this city and can relate many an interesting tale concerning its transformation from a village into the present modern metropolis. She was first married to Edward F. Phelps, who was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1833, a son of Sidney S. Phelps, a native of Connecticut, who was married in New York to Miss Shew. They afterward became residents of Wisconsin, where Mr. Phelps followed the occupation of farming. His son, Edward F. Phelps, was one of the family of seven children and in his early boyhood accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, pursuing his education in the schools at Stevens Point. He took up the study of law under the direction of a well known judge of that state and was admitted to the bar in Wisconsin. Removing to the west, he practiced his profession in Montana and also served as a member of the legislature there from 1863 until 1866. He was married in Montana, in 1867, to Mary A. Jones and in 1870 they removed to Seattle, where the death of Mr. Phelps

occurred in June of that year. To him and his wife was born a daughter, Lillian M. He was a man of many splendid traits of character. He held membership in the Masonic fraternity, gave his political allegiance to the republican party and was a consistent and faithful member of Trinity church. Some time following the death of her first husband Mrs. Phelps became the wife of Willard C. Hawthorne, by whom she has two children, namely: Clara A., who gave her hand in marriage to Philip M. O'Malley; and Charles Edgar, a resident of Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Hawthorne are highly esteemed residents of Seattle, where both have lived from an early day. Mr. Hawthorne is a Baptist in religious faith. He has always been a loyal advocate of Seattle and her best interests and has ever had great faith in the city and its future.





W. H. Gaskins

Selden S. Fluhart

SELDEN S. FLUHART, a mining engineer, interested in various copper and gold mining properties and reduction plants, displays the spirit of enterprise that never fears to venture where favoring opportunity leads the way and with his expanding powers has taken on larger business responsibilities and duties, winning for himself a place among the representative business men of his city. Aside from his other interests he is actively engaged in the exploration and development of the oil fields of Washington and the northwest.

Mr. Fluhart was born in Kirksville, Missouri, March 18, 1876, a son of Charles E. Fluhart, who died in Woodland, California, in 1887. He practically devoted his life to the music business and at the time of his death was with the firm of Kohler & Chase, of San Francisco, manufacturers of musical instruments. He was a graduate of the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, the founder of which institution was his brother-in-law, Professor Baldwin, whose wife, Mrs. Sophronia Baldwin, was a sister of Mr. Fluhart. Professor Baldwin was one of the first men in the United States to establish the system of state normal schools and all others have patterned after his school and system.

Charles E. Fluhart was a man of wide acquaintance, prominent and popular, and his musical talent gave him high standing among lovers of the art. He married Frances Shahan, a daughter of James Shahan. She was left an orphan during her infancy and was reared by a Mr. Ford in Illinois, whose name she afterward bore. She became the wife of Mr. Fluhart in Kirksville, Missouri, and is now a resident of Seattle. In 1890 she was married again, becoming the wife of Charles G. Thrasher, of Seattle, a thorough and experienced mining man. Mr. Thrasher was the original discoverer of the great Le Roy mine, and from him Selden S. Fluhart has received much knowledge of a practical nature concerning mines and mining operations. By her first marriage Mrs. Thrasher became the mother of three sons, William H., Selden S. and Bert E., and one daughter, Gracie, and by her second marriage, of one son, James K. The daughter died in infancy; the four sons are now residents of Seattle.

Selden S. Fluhart attended the public schools of Redding and San Francisco, California, and at Ellensburg, Washington, to the age of twelve years, the family having removed from California to Ellensburg in 1887. There he continued his studies for a time but afterward became a pupil in the schools of Everett, Washington, where he completed his course in 1892. His first business position was with the Everett Shingle Mill Company and during the five years that he remained with that firm he acquainted himself with every phase of the business from filing of the saws to the management of the plant. In 1897 he removed to Ballard, Washington, and took up the study of mining engineering, which he has mastered with a thoroughness that has characterized his activities in every relation.

In 1899 Mr. Fluhart made his first trip as mining engineer, being engaged in the inspection and location of mines in Washington. In 1900 he became actively engaged in mining and now has extensive mining properties in Oregon, Washington and Alaska. He was one of the organizers of the United Oil & Land Company, which was incorporated in 1912 and of which he is president. He is also a prominent stockholder in other business properties, including the California Lakeview Oil Company and the United Copper Company.

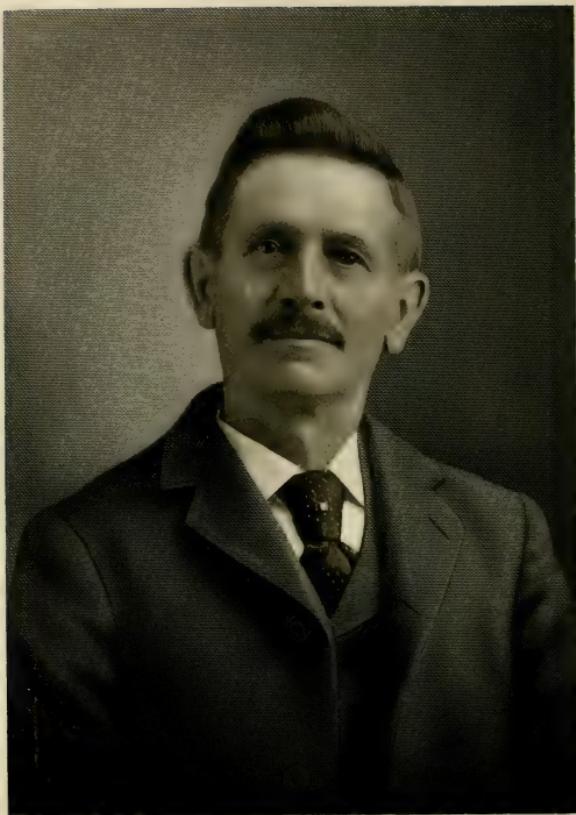
He was associated with his brothers, Charles G. Thrasher and James B. Adair in prospecting for oil in Washington and made the first organized efforts in the state in this direction. Their well was the first to produce oil in the state, as shown by government reports. Their discovery started the people of Washington not only to reflect upon the subject but to begin active prospect work for oil, followed by a general movement throughout the western part of the state.

In their prospecting Selden S. Fluhart and Charles G. Thrasher discovered on the Skagit river, Skagit county, Washington, what is now known as the greatest deposit of talc in the United States. They were joined by the former's brothers and began developing their mine under the name of the Washington Talc Company. There are now over three million tons of the material available and it is an exceptionally fine product. Talc is used not only as face powder but for other toilet and medicinal articles and in the manufacture of the finer grades of stationery.

In April, 1911, Mr. Fluhart was married to Miss Myrtez S. Banks, a native of Monroe, Wisconsin, and a daughter of George E. Banks, proprietor of Banks Pharmacy of Seattle. To them have been born two sons: Selden B., Jr., whose natal day was March 18, 1914; and Charles, born January 20, 1916. By a former marriage Mr. Fluhart has two children, Roland C. and Doratha.

In politics Mr. Fluhart is independent, voting according to the dictates of his judgment without regard to party ties. He was a charter member of the Arctic Club; was secretary of the Washington State Mining Association for three years; is a member of the Commercial Club and the Order of the Golden West; and in a large measure is interested in the welfare and upbuilding of his community. In his early manhood he aided in the support of his widowed mother, and he has made his own way in the world, winning success through his industry and perseverance.





Robert Hahn

Robert Ernest Hahn

T the period which witnessed the arrival of Robert Ernest Hahn in the northwest the most farsighted could not have dreamed of the prominence and prosperity Seattle would attain. For many years thereafter he was actively engaged in the painting and decorating business, having one of the pioneer establishments of this kind in the city. A native of Germany, he was born in Saxony, March 13, 1841, and on emigrating to America when sixteen years of age made his way to Chicago. He had previously acquainted himself with the trade of weaving but after reaching Chicago there learned the business of painting and paper hanging. He spent two years in that city and then made his way westward to California, attracted by the gold mining interests of that state. He came to Washington in 1868 and located at the corner of First avenue and Pike street, this city. There he established himself in business as a painter and decorator and continued in business for a number of years. He afterward settled upon a farm at Newsack, Washington, where he resided until 1902, when he returned to Seattle and erected a fine residence on Beacon Hill, after which he lived retired, enjoying in well earned rest the fruits of his former toil. Such was his condition that he was enabled to enjoy all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life amid most pleasant surroundings. One is reminded of the words of the poet:

“How blest is he
Who crowns in shades like these
A youth of labor
With an age of ease.”

Mr. Hahn was married in Newsack on the 22d of December, 1891, to Miss Amelia Schneider, who was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, and came to Washington in 1890. Five children were born to this marriage: Ernest, now living in Vancouver, British Columbia; Flora, August, Helen and Elsie, all at home. The family still own the property at First and Pike streets, which Mr. Hahn held for thirty years. As time passed on he owned considerable property in Seattle,

making additional purchases as opportunity offered, for he had great faith in the future of the city and believed that it would grow rapidly—a belief that found justification with the passing of time. Mr. Hahn had attained the age of seventy-four years when death called him and for almost forty-three years had lived in Seattle, so that every phase of the city's development and growth was familiar to him. He was well known not only to the German-American residents but to many others in Seattle and wherever known his sterling worth gained him high regard.





Nelson Eddy

Judge Wilson Riley Gay

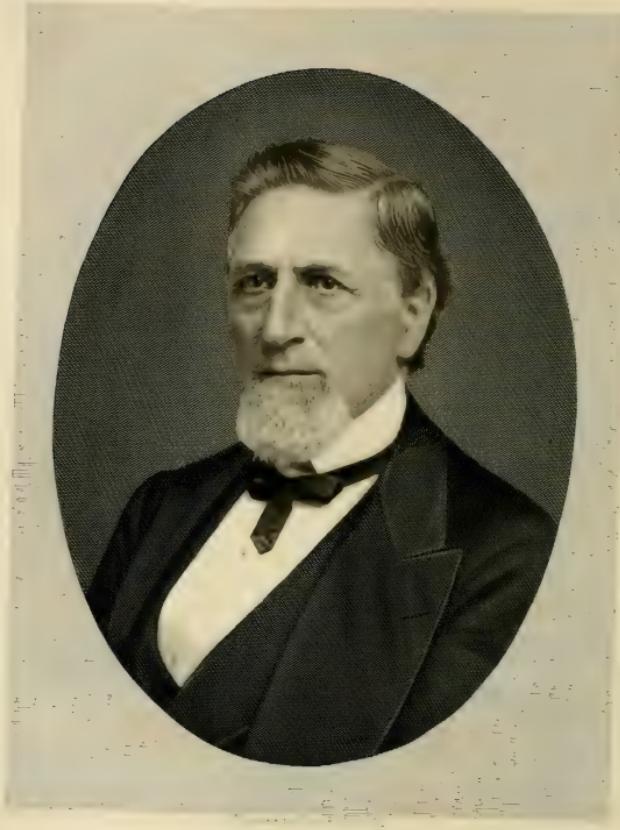
WILSON RILEY GAY, formerly judge of the superior court for King county, retired from the bench in 1912 to enter upon the private practice of law, to which he is now devoting his energies. He had been for four years actively connected with the judiciary and his record for just and equitable decisions based upon a comprehensive knowledge of the law is unassailable. His decisions indicated strong mentality, careful analysis and an unbiased judgment. He possesses that broad-mindedness which not only comprehends the details of a situation quickly but which insures a complete self-control under even the most exasperating conditions. He is now accorded a large and distinctively representative clientage, for he is one of the foremost lawyers of the northwest and he is also equally well known as a public speaker.

Judge Gay was born January 10, 1859, on a farm on French creek, in the extreme eastern part of Erie county, Pennsylvania, near Mill Village. He acquired a common-school education, supplemented by study in the Edinboro State Normal School of Edinboro, Pennsylvania, and as a young man he took up the profession of teaching in Erie county, being thus engaged for a year. At the age of eighteen he severed home ties in the east and removed to Maryville, Nodaway county, Missouri, where he taught school for a year and studied law in the office and under the direction of Judge Scribner R. Beech, being admitted to the bar in November, 1879, when twenty years of age. He lived in Missouri, much of the time in Rock Port, Atchison county, until the fall of 1888.

It was at that time that Judge Gay removed to the northwest, settling first at Portland, Oregon, where he lived for a year, engaged in the real estate business as a temporary makeshift. In the fall of 1889 he removed to Port Angeles, where he resided and engaged in the practice of law until 1893. During all that period he was United States circuit court commissioner and the principal officer before whom settlers proved title to lots on that government townsite. In 1893 he came to Seattle to engage in the practice of law, forming a partnership with Edward Brady, under the firm name of Brady & Gay. Here a liberal clientage of an important character was ac-

corded him and his ability brought him prominently to the front. In 1897 he was appointed United States attorney for the district of Washington, which then comprised the entire state, and in that position he remained until July, 1902. In the fall of 1909 he was elected judge of the superior court for King county, which position he held until May, 1912, when he resigned to re-enter practice. Judge Gay is a stockholder and one of the directors of the Post-Intelligencer Publishing Company and has other important financial and property interests, but he regards the practice of law as his real life work. He has in an eminent degree that rare ability of saying in a convincing way the right thing at the right time. His mind is analytical, logical and inductive. With a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the fundamental principles of law he combines a familiarity with statutory law and a sober, clear judgment which makes him not only a formidable adversary in legal combat but gave him the distinction, while on the bench, of having few of his decisions revised or reversed. He is a well known writer on legal subjects and his articles on automobile law are now being published in the Post-Intelligencer.

Judge Gay was married in 1890 to Miss Lillian B. Rudd and they have a daughter, Hazel, now the wife of Rollin R. Humber, of Deer Lodge, Montana. Judge Gay is a member of various secret societies and is also popular in club circles. He is a republican, active in the party, and since the admission of Washington to statehood he has been a delegate to all county and state conventions. His services are always in demand as a public speaker and his addresses are listened to with interest and are characterized by the strictest logic. Always courteous and pleasant, he represents the type of "old school" chivalry and courtesy, having the faculty of placing anyone at ease in his presence, so that it is a pleasure to meet and converse with him. The circle of his friends is almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance.



W.C. Tabor

Captain William Chaloner Talbot



THE romantic tales of Europe, covering the period of knighthood and chivalry, are not more interesting and thrilling than the story of the conquest of the west, the development of its natural resources and the utilization of its opportunities by brave men who have faced the loneliness of isolation and performed the strenuous task of subduing the wilderness and who have been forced to be constantly alert lest Indian attack should deprive them and their loved ones of life. It required strong purpose, indefatigable energy and a wonderful dream of the future to bring men from the comforts of the older civilization of the east to found and promote a great western empire. To this class belonged Captain William Chaloner Talbot, who was one of the pioneers in the development of the lumber industry in the Sound country, and the influence of his work in those pioneer times and of his extensive operations in later years cannot be overestimated.

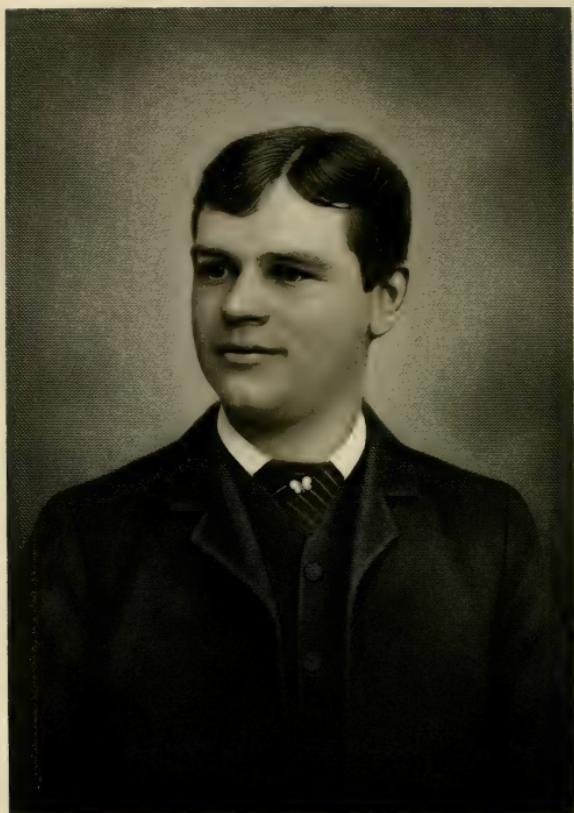
Of the old Pine Tree state of the Atlantic coast he was a native, his birth having occurred in East Machias, Maine, on the 28th of February, 1816. He came of a family which in its direct and collateral lines has been distinctively American through many generations. The founder of the family in the new world was Peter Talbot, who came from Lancashire, England, and settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts, at an early period in the colonization of America. His son, George Talbot, who lived at Scarborough and at Stoughton, Massachusetts, was the father of Peter Talbot, of Stoughton, and the grandfather of Peter Talbot, who, born in Stoughton, became a resident of Maine. In the latter state occurred the birth of Peter Talbot, who married Eliza Chaloner and thus became the father of William Chaloner Talbot.

Under the parental roof the last named spent his boyhood days. His father was a lumberman and the son was therefore, as it were, "to the manner born." His early business experiences were in the line of the lumber trade in connection with his father's business and when he was still under twenty-one years of age built and commanded a brig, which was used in connection with the West India and European trade. Several years had been spent in that way when the gold discoveries in California attracted him and as com-

mander of the Oriental he sailed around Cape Horn to San Francisco, where he arrived in 1850. The rapid growth of the city and marvelous development of California, into which state flocked thousands and thousands of gold seekers, led to a great demand for heavy timber and all kinds of lumber, and Captain Talbot's previous experience in the lumber trade led him to re-enter that field of business and he turned to the Puget Sound country as the most available source of supply. Perfecting his arrangements to engage in the lumber trade, he returned to the east, purchased the necessary machinery, which he shipped around the Horn, and then by way of the Isthmus route again went to San Francisco. From the Golden Gate he sailed up the coast to the Sound, commanding the little schooner Julius Pringle, a fifty-ton craft, aboard which were several of his business associates and employes. Business was to be conducted under the name of William C. Talbot & Company, Captain Talbot's business associates being A. J. Pope, of San Francisco, and Charles Foster and Captain J. P. Keller, of East Machias, Maine. Among the passengers was also Cyrus Walker, who a few years later became manager of the business and so continued for half a century. The party brought with them lumber, tools and supplies necessary for beginning the proposed enterprise. They first cast anchor in Port Discovery Bay and thence made explorations around the Lower Sound, going as far south as Commencement Bay. They returned to Port Discovery, thinking to establish their mill there, but found settlers had already taken up the land, after which they returned to Port Gamble, where they had already touched. It was the site of a little Indian village called Teekalet, by which name it was known for some years thereafter. They cut down trees to be converted into lumber, using the great trunks as the main supports of the mill. Work was instituted at once and when in September the boiler and other mill machinery arrived, having been shipped from the Atlantic coast, the mill was at once put in operation. There was a good market for the product and it was found necessary soon to increase the original capacity of three thousand feet of lumber per day. In fact the business grew steadily and after a few years mills were established at Utsaladdy and Port Ludlow. The business proved a profitable undertaking from the beginning and was conducted under the firm style of W. C. Talbot & Company for a time and later under the name of Pope & Talbot until 1874, when the Washington interests were incorporated under the name of the Puget Mill Company, with Pope & Talbot as the San Francisco agents. Cyrus Walker acquired an interest in 1863

and continued to manage the mill and the purchase of timber. One of the important elements of Captain Talbot's success was his ability to recognize much of what the future had in store for this great and growing western country and he garnered in the fullness of time the results of his faith and judgment.

While a resident of New England, Captain Talbot was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Gleason Foster, a daughter of General Foster, of Maine, and at his death, which occurred in Astoria, Oregon, August 6, 1881, he was survived by the widow, two sons and three daughters. More than a third of a century has come and gone since Captain Talbot was called from life's activities and his memory is yet honored by all who knew him and history will ever record the important part which he played in shaping the development of the northwest. One of the historians of the Puget Sound country has said: "This trio of noble pioneers, Pope, Talbot and Keller, being now dead, I may with propriety speak of their high character for business integrity and enterprise. They belonged to that class of men who do not idly wait for something to turn up, but were full of energy and push, and not only helped themselves, but were ever ready to extend a helping hand to the needy and unfortunate." Another historian, writing of Captain Talbot, said: "His activities and achievements are to be regarded as of the first importance in the creation and development of the representative industry of the Puget Sound, which afforded the foundations for all its subsequent progress. Personally he was known and universally esteemed for the highest traits of character, integrity and fidelity in all his relations being especially marked qualities." Time gives the perspective which places everything in its true relation and time has served to heighten the labors, the achievements and the character of Captain Talbot, for in the light of history his deeds are measured at their true value. He stood in the front rank of the columns which have advanced the civilization of Washington, have led the way to its substantial development, progress and upbuilding.



Stan Lewis

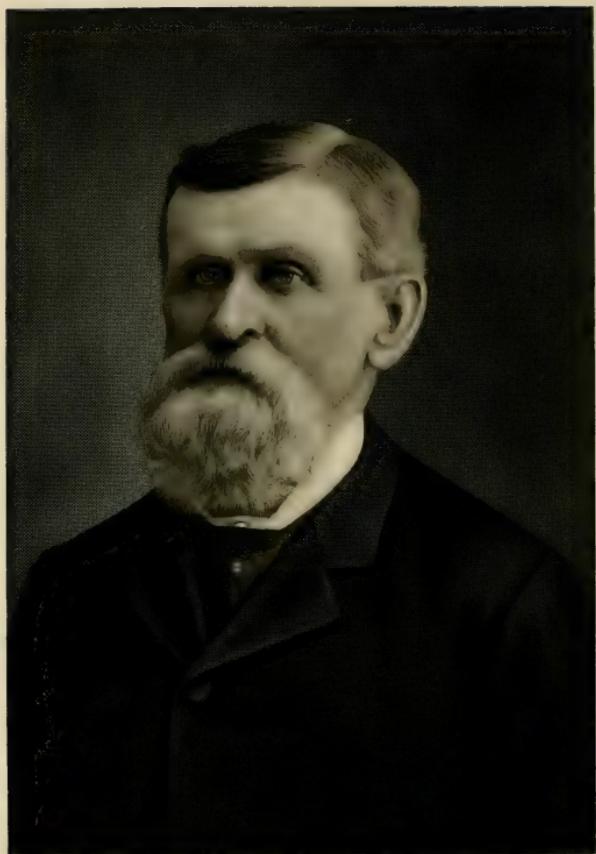
Swan Lewis

WAN LEWIS, deceased, was a well known hotel proprietor of Seattle, having come to this city in 1878 from Portland, where he had previously been connected with the hotel business. He was born in Sweden in 1862 but was brought to America when only five years of age. His father, Nels Lewis, removing to the northwest, was engaged in the hotel business but died when his son Swan was seventeen years of age. His wife bore the maiden name of Nellie Allison.

Swan Lewis was reared to the hotel business and became his father's successor. For some time he was proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, afterward conducted the Central Hotel and still later the New Western Hotel, devoting his entire life to that business. He was a popular host, studying closely the wishes of his patrons and putting forth every effort to satisfy those who were his guests. He built the New Western Hotel and residence property and during his connection with Seattle bought and sold much real estate, making judicious and profitable investments.

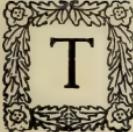
In 1889 Mr. Lewis was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Johnson, who was born in Sweden and in 1884 came to the northwest with her father, John Johnson, who engaged for a time in farming in Pierce county, Washington, but is now living in Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have two living children, Laron and Madina, both of whom are residents of Seattle. Tillie died at the age of twelve years.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Lewis was a Mason, always active in the order and he belonged also to the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. He also held office in the Swedish Society but belonged to no other clubs. In politics he was a democrat from the time that age conferred upon him the right of franchise and though he was an active and earnest supporter of the principles of the party he never sought nor desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. He was, however, a public-spirited citizen and manifested many sterling traits of character as was indicated by the goodwill, confidence and high regard entertained for him, when in 1908 he passed away at the age of forty-six years. His memory is yet enshrined in the hearts of those who knew him, for he was a devoted friend and a loving husband and father.



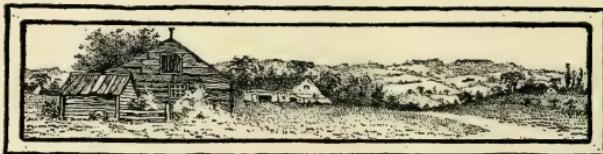
J. A. Jones

Thomas A. Jones

 HOMAS A. JONES, who figured in business circles in Seattle in connection with contracting and also as a representative of agricultural interests in this part of the state, passed away in October, 1895, leaving to his family a goodly inheritance. He had won substantial success in business by well directed energy and effort and as the years went on added to his income until he was the possessor of a very substantial competence. He was a native of New Jersey and in the middle period of his life was one of the prominent citizens of Fairbury, Illinois, where he was extensively engaged in farming, coal mining and in merchandising. He there carried on business until 1883, when he disposed of his interests in Illinois and came to Seattle. He purchased three tracts of land near the city and at once engaged in farming and also in the contracting business in connection with his son, Thomas E., under the firm style of T. A. Jones & Son. They developed a business of large and gratifying proportions, receiving many important contracts, and Mr. Jones was thus actively engaged to the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1895.

It was in the year 1846 that Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Minerva Darnall, a native of Kentucky. She was a lady of remarkable force of character and ability and was numbered among the highly esteemed pioneer women of this section of the state. She was born in Boone county, Kentucky, August 31, 1828, and was two years of age when her parents removed to Livingston county, Illinois, being among the pioneer residents of that district. Her father, M. V. Darnall, was among the organizers of Livingston county and its townships and held many positions of honor and trust there. Following her marriage Mrs. Jones became a most able assistant to her husband, her sound judgment and valuable advice proving an important element in his growing success. After his death she gave personal supervision to the farm north of Green Lake, which she and her husband had hewed out of the forest and brought to a high state of cultivation. She always took great pride and satisfaction in that place and continued active in its management until the last five years of her life. During her later years she lived with her

son, T. E. Jones, and her daughter, Mrs. Fuller, both of Seattle, and passed away at the home of her daughter on the 11th of November, 1902, at the age of seventy-four years, two months and nine days. She was survived by four children: Mrs. Rachel Fuller, Mrs. Olive De Wolfe and T. E. Jones, all of Seattle; and Mrs. Iva Kendrick, of San Francisco. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jones were widely and favorably known and during the twelve years of his residence in Seattle he became well established in business circles and enjoyed the confidence, respect and goodwill of colleagues and contemporaries.





William Adams Glasgow M.D.

William Adams Glasgow, M. D.



R. WILLIAM ADAMS GLASGOW, a well known homeopathic practitioner of Seattle, early displayed the elemental strength of his character inasmuch as he secured the funds that made possible his college and university training. The same persistency of purpose has figured throughout his later life and has enabled him to overcome many obstacles and difficulties in his path. He was born in Ontario, Canada, November 11, 1879, being the eldest in a family of four children, whose parents were George and Susan (Bingham) Glasgow. The father is now a retired farmer living in Spokane and through the years of his active business career conducted his interests most successfully. His wife, a native of Canada, also lives in Spokane.

Reared in Ontario, Dr. Glasgow attended the grammar schools and the high school there and later prepared for his profession in the Dunham Medical College of Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1901. He entered upon professional activities as assistant to Dr. Howard Crutcher, chief surgeon of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, with headquarters in Chicago, and was associated with him in the railway service for several years. For some time he practiced in Montana but in the fall of 1905 came to Seattle, where he has since been in continuous practice. While in Montana he was a member of the state board of homeopathic examiners. He belongs to the Homeopathic Medical Society of Washington, the Seattle Homeopathic Medical Society and the American Institute of Homeopathy and his study and reading have gained him a wide knowledge of the scientific principles that underlie professional work in the treatment of disease.

At Camden, New Jersey, on the 6th of October, 1902, Dr. Glasgow was married to Miss Maud Ironside, a daughter of John Ironside, a native of Ontario, Canada, and they now have one child, Beryl Dee, who was born in Seattle in 1908.

The parents are members of the First Presbyterian church and Dr. Glasgow holds membership in the Masonic fraternity, being now connected with Seattle Commandery of the Knights Templar and with the Mystic Shrine. He votes with the republican party on

national questions and issues but casts an independent local ballot, supporting the candidate who in his judgment is best qualified to discharge the duties of the office, regardless of party affiliation. His life has been quietly and uneventfully passed, characterized by the faithful performance of duty, and he performs all professional duties with a sense of conscientious obligation that makes his efforts of the utmost worth to his patients.





Martin J. Heenehan

Martin J. Henehan



MARTIN J. HENEHAN is successfully engaged in business in Seattle as a manufacturer of railway supplies, having in this connection built up an extensive trade. His birth occurred on the 8th of May, 1857, his parents being Michael and Sara (McNally) Henehan. He is descended from the O H-Aonachain's princes of Tyrawly, whose posterity have contributed materially to Irish history, many being prominent in church affairs and several being numbered among the bishops, archbishops and cardinals.

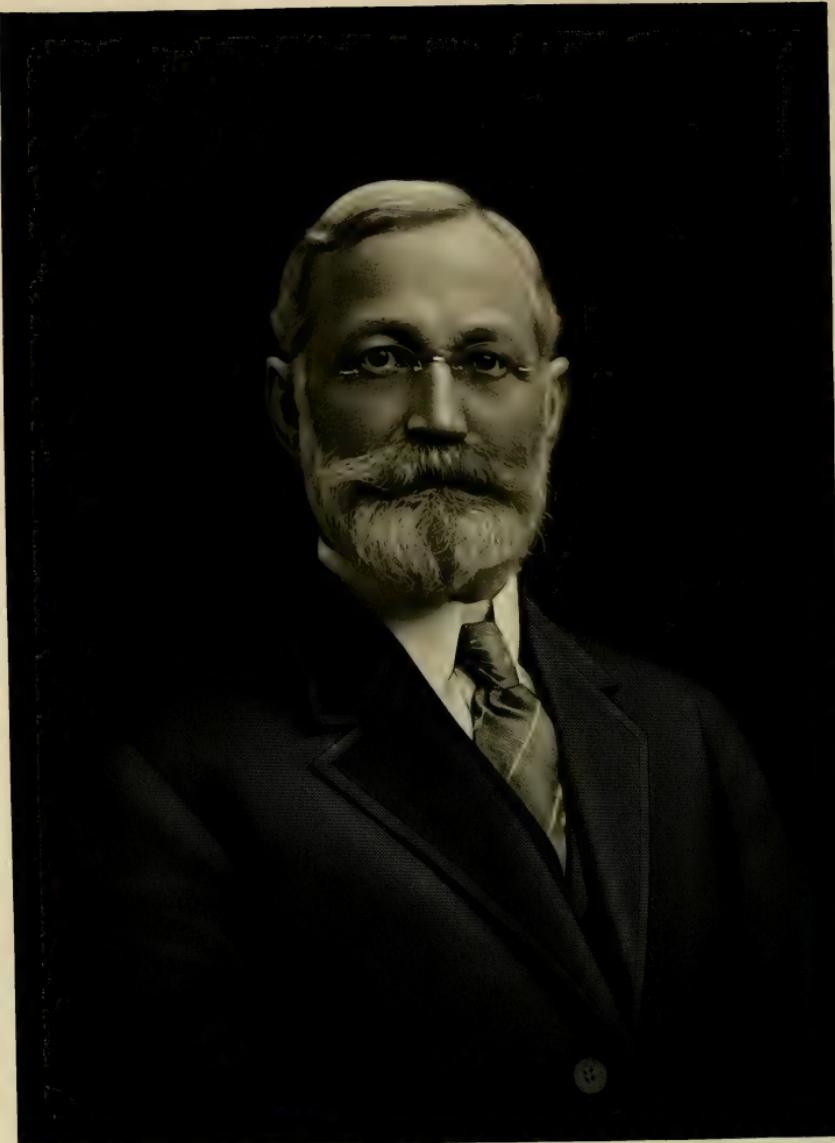
Martin J. Henehan acquired his early education in the national and Franciscan schools of Ireland and subsequently pursued a course of study in the University of Notre Dame at Notre Dame, Indiana. He later became a traveling salesman for iron and steel and thus spent several years in the middle, eastern and New England states. Prior to embarking in business on his own account he likewise acted as manager of iron and steel departments in New York city and Portland, Oregon. He is now well known in Seattle as the organizer, president and sole owner of The Seattle Frog & Switch Co., a manufacturer of railway supplies and satisfies a big demand for crossings, frogs, switches, manganese steel track specialties, which is the highest class of material in this line, track tools and equipment. It might be said that it would be impossible to travel anywhere in Seattle or out of the city in any direction without passing over his work. Mr. Henehan also serves as director of the German American Mercantile Bank and is widely recognized as a prosperous, enterprising and representative business man of the city.

On the 3d of November, 1891, in Galveston, Texas, Mr. Henehan was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Alice Gormly, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Cuffe) Gormly. Her father is a descendant of one of the leaders in the Irish rebellion and a man who was identified with national affairs in Ireland. Our subject and his wife have the following children: Bess, who is the wife of R. M. Evans; Martina; Vincent; Ulic; and Kevin.

Mr. Henehan exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party, believing firmly in its

principles. He is a member of the Arctic Club, the Rotary Club, the National Geographic Society, the Lincoln University Endowment Association and the Catholic Social Betterment League. A man of exceptional executive talent, of great activity and energy and with ability to make and keep friends, his name is inseparably associated with business and social life as one of the valued citizens of Seattle.





Alf Kristoffersen

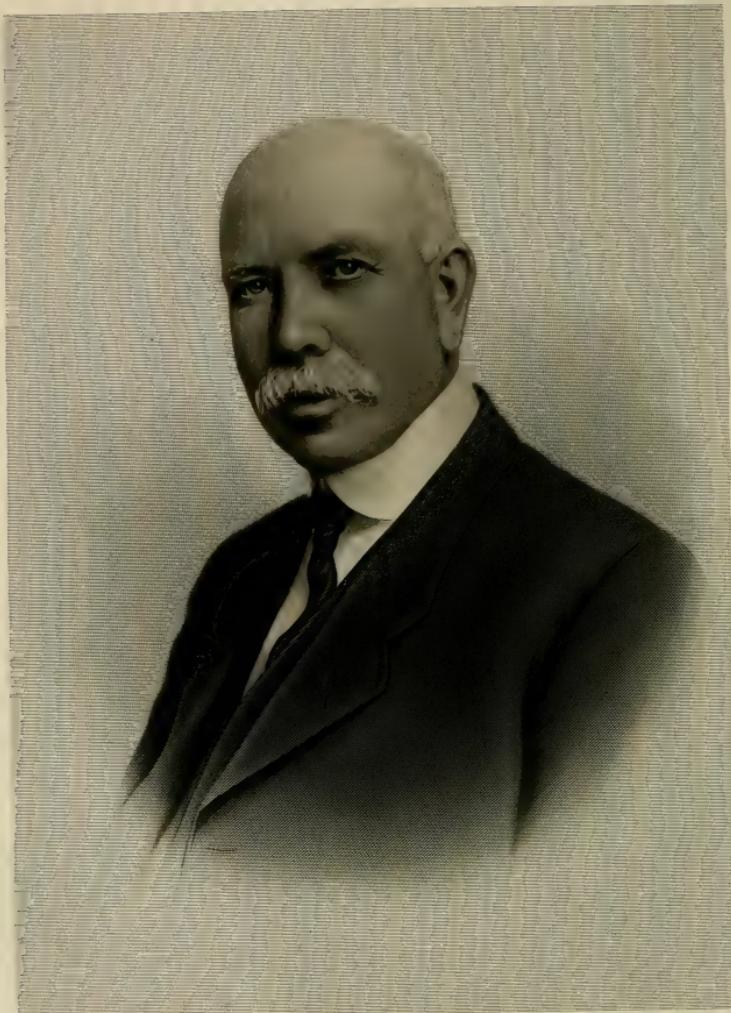
Alfred Kristoferson

MONG those who contributed to the business development of Seattle but whose life's labors are now ended was Alfred Kristoferson, who developed from a small beginning the most extensive dairy enterprise of the city. He was a native of Glanshammar, Sweden, born December 30, 1857, and his life record was closed March 18, 1914. He attended the schools of Sweden and on crossing the Atlantic to America made his way to Momence, Illinois, when twenty-four years of age. In 1890 he came to Seattle but first engaged in the dry-goods business at Mount Vernon for a short time. He next turned his attention to general farming near Stanwood, devoting about five years of his life to that pursuit. Later he took up his abode in the vicinity of Seattle and established a dairy business, beginning on a small scale. Gradually he increased his interests and from the outset he made it his purpose to supply his patrons with pure milk cared for according to the most sanitary methods. When he started out he made personal visits to his customers, supplying milk day by day, but the gradual increase in his patronage made his enterprise in time the largest in the city. Moreover, the methods which he followed set the standard for other dairymen, who were forced to adopt his plans if they would compete with him in the business. His plant was established at its present location in 1910 and he was always willing to have the closest inspection of the plant, knowing that it would serve not as a detriment but would act rather as an advertisement, for none could fail to be pleased with the orderly, systematic manner in which business was conducted and the thorough care which was manifest in every department.

In Illinois, in 1886, Mr. Kristoferson was married to Miss Alberta Clarke, and they became parents of four children: Alfred, August, Charlotte and Sten. The religious faith of the family is that of the Christian Science church. Mr. Kristoferson belonged to the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Club and also to the Swedish Business Men's Club. He was a very public-spirited citizen, optimistic in all things, and had great faith in the city and its

future development. He worked along lines that contributed to its upbuilding and in his particular field of labor he established standards which are today accepted as the exponent of the most modern and scientific methods of handling dairy products.





J Ryan

Timothy Ryan

TIMOTHY RYAN, who died February 10, 1916, was a prominent contractor of Seattle, an extensive business making heavy demands upon his time and energies. He was a native of County Limerick, Ireland, and a son of Malachy and Johanna (Ryan) Ryan, both of whom are now deceased. The father, who was a farmer and contractor and made a specialty of road building, died at the age of eighty-six years, while his wife passed away at the age of seventy-six.

The son attended the national schools of Ireland and in 1873 came to America. In the early period of his residence on this continent he engaged in farming in California and in 1884 he came to Seattle, where he was afterward engaged in contracting. His patronage grew continually in volume and importance and after the fire he built the New England Hotel, the Crane Company's building, the Hambach building, the building of the Armour Packing Company, the boat shop at the navy yard for the United States and other buildings at the navy yard. He did considerable important road building and executed contracts for other public improvements. He built the first brick highway in the state between Tacoma and Kent, also paved Second avenue from Pike street to Yesler Way, completing that work about a year ago, and paved Sixth and Eighth avenues in the Westlake district. His contracts kept him extremely busy and he employed a large force of workmen.

On the 27th of February, 1889, in Seattle, Mr. Ryan was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Gleeson, a daughter of Michael Gleeson, who was born in Ireland and came to Seattle twenty-seven years ago. To Mr. and Mrs. Ryan were born six children: Josephine, the wife of J. W. Pettinger, who was a full partner of Mr. Ryan in the contracting business; Nora Catherine, Frances Margaret and Alice Julia, at home; and James Timothy and Thomas George, who are students.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church and Mr. Ryan held membership with the Knights of Columbus. He was also a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Benevolent Protective Order

of Elks, and his political faith was that of the democratic party. He served as councilman in 1893-4, was superintendent of streets in 1894 and was county commissioner in 1897, serving for a two years' term. He did very important work in the reconstruction of the city following the fire of 1889 and through that period was associated with Matt Bramigan in his extensive building operations. He continued as a leading contractor of the city until his death, enjoying a business of large and gratifying proportions.





O. R. Keupfer,

Arthur L. Kempster

ARTHUR L. KEMPSTER, manager of the Seattle division of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company, was born in Canfield, Illinois, in 1872, a son of Thomas L. and Martha M. (Hopkins) Kempster, both of whom passed away in 1898. The father was a native of London, England, and the mother of Oswego, New York. Mr. Kempster was an architect by profession and became identified with building interests in the northwest on bringing his family to the coast in 1885.

Arthur L. Kempster, who was then a lad of thirteen years, lived in British Columbia until 1887 and at the age of fifteen years came to King county, Washington, where he has since resided. His education was acquired in the public schools of Chicago, Illinois, and of Victoria. In 1891 he entered the service of one of the early street car systems in the capacity of office boy and since that time has remained in active connection with transportation work. He was advanced to the position of cashier and later to bookkeeper. In 1895 he was appointed auditor and secretary, acting in that dual capacity until 1900. During that period the Seattle Consolidated Street Railway Company passed out of existence, being succeeded by the Seattle Traction Company, which afterward became a part of the Seattle Electric Company. Mr. Kempster remained with the new corporation as superintendent of transportation until 1911, when he was advanced to the position of general superintendent. A year later he became manager and is now occupying that position of marked responsibility and trust. His management includes supervision over the street railways, the light and the power furnished by the company in Seattle and the water power plants at Electron, White River and Snoqualmie, the coal mine at Renton and also the Diamond Ice & Storage Company of Seattle.

In 1903, at Seattle, Mr. Kempster was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Church, a daughter of E. M. Church, a pioneer settler of King county, who is now living retired at his country home at Orcas Island. Mrs. Kempster was born at Iola, Kansas, and by her marriage has become the mother of a daughter, Elizabeth Church.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Kempster are prominently known in the social circles of the city. Mr. Kempster has membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is well known in club circles, belonging to the Rainier, the Earlington Golf, the Seattle Golf, the Seattle Yacht and the Arctic Clubs. He is also a member of the Commercial Club and of the Chamber of Commerce and is imbued with that public spirit which seeks the welfare and improvement of the city along civic lines.





L S Rowley

Lewis Solomon Rowe

WHEN Seattle was a small town Lewis Solomon Rowe became identified with its business interests. At that time all trade interests centered around Front street and the most farsighted would scarcely have dreamed that the city would extend out upon and over the hills bordering the lake and that it would become a great metropolitan center, with its ramifying trade interests reaching not only to all sections of this country but to many foreign lands as well. For a number of years Mr. Rowe has engaged in no active business, for his former success was sufficient to enable him to live retired. He was born in Madison, Maine, August 31, 1831, and came of English and Scotch lineage, earlier representatives of the name having lived in New Hampshire. His father, Solomon Rowe, was born in that state and married Miss Betsey Richardson, of Maine, whose ancestors were represented in the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe became parents of ten children and the father provided for their support by carrying on general agricultural pursuits. He had large tracts of land which in time were operated by his sons, while he devoted his attention to the work of the ministry as a preacher of the Baptist denomination. His life and example were a permeating influence for good wherever he was known and wherever he went he gained many friends who deeply deplored his death when at the age of sixty years he passed away. His wife was sixty-seven years of age at the time of her demise.

Lewis S. Rowe was the youngest of their ten children and at the age of fourteen years he put aside his textbooks and left the public schools in order to provide for his own support. After walking a distance of fifty miles from his home to Bangor, Maine, he entered upon an apprenticeship to the carriage maker's trade under John Wingate, his pecuniary compensation being thirty dollars for the first year and sixty for the second. He did not complete his apprenticeship, however, for feeling that he was not receiving fair treatment, he left his employer and secured a situation in a locomotive factory, where he received a dollar and a half per day. Two years later he heard and heeded the call of the west, for he embarked on the *Orizaba*, an outward bound sailing vessel from New York, the

destination of which was San Francisco. He had gone aboard as a stowaway, intending to work his passage, and during the voyage he washed dishes. Immediately after arriving in San Francisco he engaged in blacking boots, for which he was sometimes paid a dollar, but he soon secured employment that offered better opportunities. He was ambitious and made good use of the advantages which came to him, so that he steadily worked his way upward.

After returning to New Hampshire, in 1856, Mr. Rowe entered the employ of Abbott & Downing, carriage manufacturers, with whom he remained for five years but in April, 1861, he was again in California, having landed from the steamer, North Star, which sailed from New York. While en route a severe storm was encountered and, losing its mast, the vessel was obliged to put into port for repairs. Mr. Rowe entered the employ of Kilbourne & Bent, who were conducting a carriage manufacturing business at the corner of Third and Market streets in San Francisco. His wage was originally five dollars per day but a little later he was given piece work and put in charge of the shop, so that his wages amounted to from sixty to seventy dollars per week. In 1862 he went to Honolulu to take charge of a carriage shop, but not liking the island, he returned to San Francisco after three months. Still later he went to Topeka, Kansas, and a year afterward to Newton, Kansas, establishing the first store in that town, for which he hauled the lumber a distance of thirty miles. He built up an extensive business there and when the Santa Fe Railroad was built he shipped his goods by the carload. Conditions became such, however, that he desired no longer to live in Newton. Drunken Texas cowboys and railroad men, engaged in building the Santa Fe, were continually fighting and during Mr. Rowe's residence in Newton thirty-seven men and one woman were killed. Closing out his business, he removed to Pueblo, Colorado, where he remained for two years and then again went to California.

In 1875 Mr. Rowe arrived in Seattle and opened a small store on Front avenue, at the foot of Cherry street, his stock of groceries having cost him two hundred and thirty dollars. Mr. Yesler erected a store building for him and for nine years he continued successfully in the grocery trade, winning a large patronage. When city realty sold at a very low figure he made investment in property and after an illness of two years, in which he was unable to do active work, he turned his attention to his real estate. There was a timber tract where the fine family residence now stands. He obtained five acres for four hundred dollars and this property at Denny Way and Summit street is very valuable. On Front street he erected six stores,

which returned to him a good rental, and he likewise engaged in the carriage business, having a large repository and selling many carriages. He became a partner of Hon. C. P. Stone in this enterprise and success attended their efforts in large measure, for they purchased their carriages by the car lot. They controlled the output of several eastern factories and at length Mr. Rowe purchased his partner's interest and remained in the business alone for several years but finally retired from that field. He otherwise contributed to the upbuilding of the city by erecting fifteen flats on Union street at a cost of over twenty thousand dollars. Mr. Rowe has lived to see a remarkable rise in property values, some of his holdings increasing in worth a hundredfold. He laid out and platted the Veneta addition to Port Orchard and found a ready sale for the property and in 1893 he went to the Colville reservation and located the Veneta gold mine, capitalized for seven hundred thousand dollars. His investments have been carefully placed. He seems to readily recognize not only present but future values and his business affairs have been so conducted that excellent results have attended his efforts, making him one of the prosperous residents of the northwest.

In 1856 Mr. Rowe was united in marriage to Miss Cynthia Clifford and they had a daughter, Lizzie Ella, now the wife of C. F. Dean. For his second wife Mr. Rowe chose Miss Miranda F. Hummell, and Vena, the daughter of this marriage, has become the wife of Edwin Maxwell. Out of humble surroundings Mr. Rowe has risen to a position of prominence, entering into important and extensive business relations. In his business life he has been a persistent, resolute and energetic worker, possessing strong executive powers, keeping his hand steadily upon the helm of his business, and he has been strictly conscientious in his dealings with debtor and creditor alike. If a pen picture could accurately delineate his business characteristics, it might be given in these words: a progressive spirit ruled by more than ordinary intelligence and good judgment; a deep earnestness impelled and fostered by indomitable perseverance; a native justice expressing itself in correct principle and practice.



Charles L. Hibbard

Charles L. Hibbard

 CHARLES L. HIBBARD is interested in a number of important mining and commercial enterprises in Seattle and is recognized as a man of unusual energy, foresight and business acumen. In fact, his business qualifications are such as have won for him world leadership in his special lines. He deals in wool, hides and pelts, furs, ivory, whalebone and other foreign products, and also does wool pulling as a member of the Hibbard Stewart Company, and their trade radius is greater than that of any other Seattle house.

Mr. Hibbard belongs to that class of men who have had the prescience to recognize the possibilities and opportunities of the great west and in utilizing the advantages offered on the coast has attained to his present notable and enviable position. He was born on the 2d of March, 1861, in Davenport, Iowa, a son of Edwin and Mary Ann Hibbard, both of whom were natives of Sheffield, England, but in 1848 emigrated to America. They became residents of Davenport, Iowa, where they lived for many years, the father passing away in 1884, while the death of the mother occurred in 1886.

Charles L. Hibbard received his general education in the schools of Davenport and after completing the high-school course there attended a business college in that city and also took a two years' law course. At the age of twenty he came to Seattle and in 1887 here established the first wool-pulling plant in Washington. He was also the first person to divert furs and skins from Alaska to Seattle and operated sealing vessels, taking fur seal during the late '80s. About that time he also purchased several important business properties in the city, believing firmly in the possibilities of development in Seattle, a faith which has been more than justified. In 1897 he went to Alaska during the gold rush and was fairly successful. In 1885 he took advantage of the demand for food in Alaska and sent the first beef cattle to Dawson, which sold for as high as two dollars per pound. Since coming to Seattle he has been connected with its development along industrial and commercial lines and is now identified with a number of local enterprises of that character and also has important mining interests. He is today active in the

management of gigantic business interests as a member of the Hibbard Stewart Company, dealers in hides and wool. They buy and sell goods at nearly every port in the world. They are the largest buyers of walrus ivory in the world and they handle more fine furs than any other house on the face of the globe and merchandise and provisions to the amount of thousands of dollars annually are taken from Seattle and traded by them for furs in other countries. Mr. Hibbard is thoroughly acquainted with the markets of the world in the lines in which he deals and such has been the development of his business connections that the volume of his trade is now very large.

In 1881, at Rock Island, Illinois, Mr. Hibbard was married to Della R. Ballou, a daughter of Dr. Hirley Ballou. To this union has been born a son, Henry C., whose birth occurred in Seattle, September 22, 1885, and who married Frances P. Joyce, of Ogden, Utah, a daughter of Dr. R. S. Joyce, a man of great ability, who is very prominent in his city.

Mr. Hibbard was formerly a republican but recently has supported the democratic party. He is a popular member of the Rainier and Arctic Clubs and of the Elks lodge. One element of his success has been his ability to recognize opportunities which others fail to see and the spirit of initiative, which has led him to take advantage of those opportunities and to do pioneer work in developing various industries in this region. His close attention to his business interests has not prevented him from taking part in various movements seeking the advancement of his community along moral and civic lines and those who have been brought into contact with him esteem him as a public-spirited citizen.



W.W. Mayo

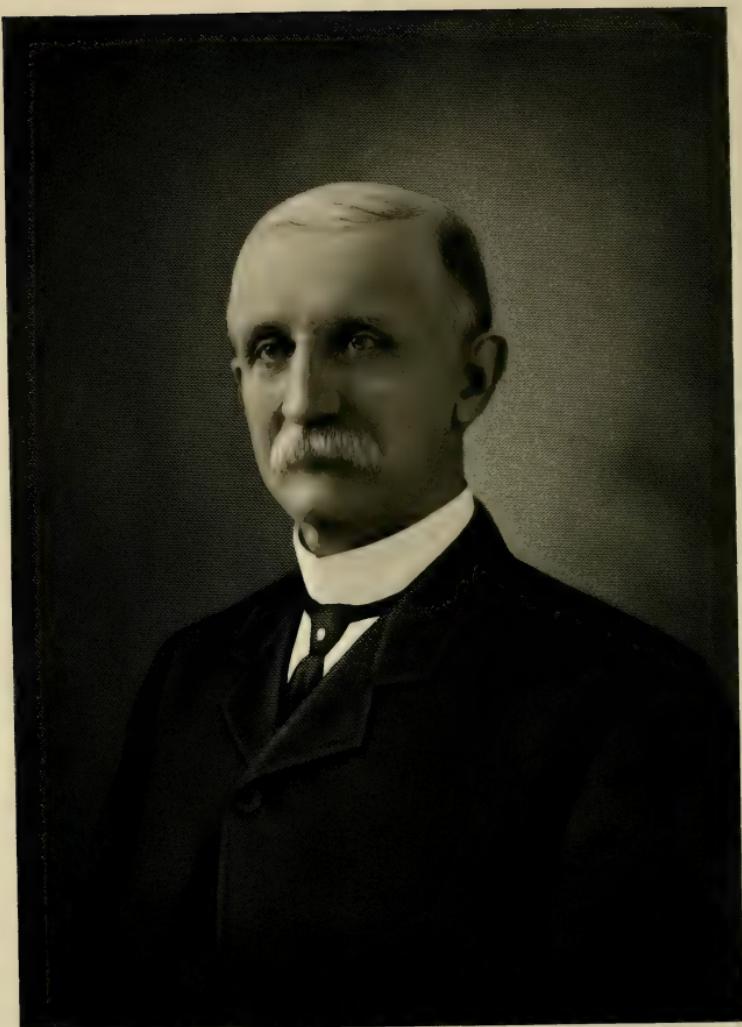
Marshall W. Peterson

MARSHALL W. PETERSON, of Seattle, who owns a fine fruit ranch in Okanogan county, was born at Columbia Falls, Maine, May 4, 1868, a son of Marshall and Margaret Peterson. The father was also a native of Columbia Falls, born in May, 1840, and following the acquirement of his education in the public schools there he engaged in shipbuilding until 1864, when he made his way to the Pacific coast by way of the Isthmus of Panama, with Portland, Oregon, as his destination. He then engaged in the contracting business for two years and while there took a trip to Idaho on a pack mule. Later he returned to Columbia Falls, Maine, by way of Nicaragua and engaged in the contracting business until 1873. But the lure of the west was upon him and he once more made his way to Portland, where he continued in business as a contractor until his death in 1895.

Marshall W. Peterson was a little lad of five summers at the time the family went to Portland in 1873, and there he enjoyed the educational privileges offered by the public and high schools until the year 1882, when he started out in the business world, entering the employ of McCracken & Mason, wholesale grocers, in the capacity of office boy. He was faithful and trustworthy and his good qualities won him promotion to the position of assistant bookkeeper, in which capacity he served until 1886. He then entered the employ of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company as assistant secretary and treasurer and a year later he became connected with the banking firm of Ladd & Tilton, having charge of the railway interests of the bank. He was afterward employed in the different branches of the institution and when he severed his connection with the firm he was paying teller. It was in 1898 that he left Portland and came to Seattle as cashier and one of the directors of the Dexter Horton National Bank, which connection he retained until November 1, 1915, when he resigned the position on account of ill health. He was a popular official, always courteous and obliging to the patrons of the bank and at the same time carefully safeguarding the interests of depositors. His efforts have extended into various other fields

and his activity and cooperation are a stimulating influence in the various concerns with which he is associated. He is now a director of the First National Bank of Port Townsend, and of the American Savings Bank & Trust Company of Seattle, is treasurer of the Wauconda Investment Company, treasurer of the Kitsap County Transportation Company and secretary of the Port Orchard Dock & Transportation Company. He is ever watchful of opportunities pointing to success and his ability has carried him into important relations. He owns a fruit ranch in Okanogan county, Washington, which is one of the show places of the state. In 1914 five thousand boxes of apples were gathered from thirty acres of six year old trees, "six years from the sagebrush to the fruit."

His political allegiance is given to the republican party, while fraternally he is connected with the Masons, having taken the degrees of the Scottish Rite and the Mystic Shrine. In club circles he is prominent and popular, is a life member of the Arctic Club and belongs to the Rainier Club, the Seattle Athletic Club, the Union Club of Tacoma and the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club of Portland, Oregon, of which he was secretary until his removal from that city in 1898. His life has been well spent in its various connections and high regard is entertained for him by an ever increasing circle of friends and acquaintances.



W. R. Mess.

U. R. Niesz

 N a history of Seattle it is imperative that mention be made of U. R. Niesz. He came here in pioneer times and following the conflagration of 1889 took a most active and helpful part in a readjustment and shaping of conditions which have led to the development of the city along modern lines with the opportunity to meet modern conditions and bring about the present development and improvement. He was born February 17, 1849, in Canton, Ohio. His father, William Niesz, also a native of Canton, died in the year 1913, at the advanced age of ninety-one. He was a farmer living on the outskirts of Canton and was prominently identified with the interests of the community in which he lived. He served as school director for many years, giving stalwart support to the cause of education, and he also served as assessor of his district a number of terms. At the time of the Civil war he served as captain in the Home Guards. He was a representative of an old Pennsylvania family, as was his wife, who bore the maiden name of Delilah Roush. She was born at Richville, Ohio, and passed away in 1853.

U. R. Niesz acquired his early education in the school of hard work on his father's farm and in the public school, attending the old Niesz school, which was also known as Prairie College, for three or four months during the winter seasons. The farm consisted of one hundred and sixty acres, and as only about forty acres had been cleared and planted to crops when Mr. Niesz appeared upon the scene, it afforded ample opportunity for hard work from early morning until late at night, year in and year out, for when not working on crops, the order of the day was preparing more land for tillage. This thoroughly closed the safety valve against any loss of time, as a moment wasted was forever gone and could not be recalled.

At the age of fourteen years Mr. Niesz had completed the common branches at school, including algebra and physical geography, and had read the entire school library at Prairie College. From that time on his winters as well as his summers were spent in clearing land, but during the evenings he devoted his time to reading the books of his father's library and other volumes that he could borrow. Arriving at young manhood and with a strong yearning for more useful knowl-

edge, he entered Mount Union College at Mount Union, Ohio, and after a term's study there determined to work his way through college, taking an elective course. Pursuant to this end, he was willing to turn his hand to any honorable calling which would yield the means to enable him to continue his studies. In retrospect he can now see himself between that time and the time of his graduation, on the road with horse and buggy, going from town to town with a stencil outfit, cutting name plates and stamping key checks; then by railroad on the same mission. Again he can see himself selling books and later establishing agencies and drilling agents. He can also see himself selling nursery stock and for one season serving as superintendent of a nursery near Hastings, Michigan.

During this period Mr. Niesz also taught two terms of mixed schools, the first a six months' term near Genoa, Ohio, about midway between Canton and Massillon, in which he had one hundred and five pupils enrolled, with an average daily attendance of seventy-five. At the close of the six months the school board insisted he should continue the school for two months more, but he had made arrangements to be at Mount Union for the spring term at college. The school board then exacted the promise that in case he should teach the next winter he would give their school the preference; but after pursuing the spring and summer terms at Mount Union and helping his father on the farm through harvest time, urgent request was made that he should attend the Northwestern Ohio Normal School, which later became the Ohio Northern University. Hence he notified the school board at Genoa that he would not accept a school for the coming winter, but fate intervened. He had taken a position against corporal punishment in schools, about which time an application was received at the normal school for a teacher who could handle a school near Kenton, Ohio, which had been broken up by unruly members for three successive years. On a dare Mr. Niesz took the school and came out triumphant at the end of his four months' contract, saying that he had spent a most delightful four months with that school. He then returned to the normal for the spring term. Before he was graduated he also served for two years of ten months each as superintendent of the schools of Remington, Indiana, and one year at Kentland, Indiana, in which school George Ade, the noted humorist, was a pupil. During that period he blandly says he was known by the appellation of Professor Niesz.

His college career was necessarily an intermittent one and was divided between two institutions of learning, but taking an elective course, he pursued such studies as appealed to him most for usefulness

in the future. He was partial to commercial and scientific studies, though in the languages he gave attention to Latin, German and French and as teacher carried a class in German through a two years' high-school course, at the end of which time he says they knew a great deal more about German than he did. Closely applying himself to his work, however, he had by 1876 graduated from both Mount Union College and the Ohio Northern University. While pursuing his college course his travels took him through some thirty-three of the states and territories of the Union and most of the provinces of Canada, during which he visited practically all of the large cities of both countries, thus gaining much valuable information and experience. In the year of his graduation he took a trip of seven thousand miles, visiting the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia and ending with a trip up the Hudson river and then around the Great Lakes to Chicago, whence he went to Sheldon, Illinois, in time to assist in conducting a Teachers' Normal Institute. He afterward became superintendent of the Sheldon schools for the ensuing year and at the end of the ten months' term conducted a six weeks' normal institute and lecture course at the Sheldon school, at which about one hundred teachers were in attendance. Among the lecturers secured were the Illinois state superintendent of public instruction and other eminent educators.

With but one week's vacation after the institute, Mr. Niesz commenced another year of ten months as superintendent at Sheldon, but while he enjoyed the work, he had arranged to enter upon mercantile pursuits and when the year was about half over notified his school board in order that they might look for his successor. The board, however, persisted in reelecting him notwithstanding his fully matured plans to enter the field of merchandising. He still cherishes the recommendation they insisted on presenting him to show their goodwill in case he should again wish to enter school work. He still takes great delight in his experiences leading up to and during his college days and also in his former school and teachers' institute work, and is especially glad that he never failed to help his father at harvest time after leaving the farm until he graduated save for the one year when he was a nurseryman in Michigan. The only school for which he ever applied was his first one, as after that he was always solicited to accept schools. In taking the examination for a teacher's license at Kentland, Indiana, answering questions prepared by the state board, he made one hundred per cent on every branch, which was the only teachers' certificate of that percentage that he has ever seen or heard of.

In 1878 Mr. Niesz went to Denver, Colorado, and formed a partnership with his uncle, B. F. Niesz, in the boot and shoe business

under the firm name of Niesz & Company. Neither had any previous experience in mercantile lines but commenced in a small way. Two years later they were shown a report which appeared in a commercial agency in Boston, reading about as follows: "Weak firm, in poor location. No experience in the business. Not likely to last more than six months." Yet within two years' time the largest boot and shoe establishment in Denver had failed, throwing a sixty thousand dollar stock of boots and shoes on the market at bankrupt sale, with Niesz & Company as its nearest competitor, and in three years this firm had built up the largest boot and shoe business in Denver. In September, 1882, U. R. Niesz, with a view to locating in the northwest, sold his interests in Denver, took a trip back to Canton, Ohio, and on the 19th of October, 1882, was married to Miss Ada Branner, daughter of John Branner, president of the Farmers Bank of Canton and a representative of an old Pennsylvania family of Holland Dutch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Niesz became the parents of five sons, two of whom have passed away, the others being: Paul B., twenty-three years of age, who was a law student in the University of Washington and is now associated with his father in the real-estate business; Adrian Raynor, eighteen years of age, a senior in the high school of Seattle; and Penn Earl, a youth of fourteen years, a sophomore in the high school.

Following his marriage Mr. Niesz with his wife visited relatives in Pennsylvania and after spending some weeks in the larger cities of the east, on the 20th of January took a steamer at New York for the territory of Washington by way of the Panama and Colon route, arriving in Seattle, March 15, 1883. Until December Mr. Niesz spent his time in looking over British Columbia, Washington and Oregon on the general theory that there would be a great city somewhere in the northwest and finally concluded that with all its natural advantages and the spirit of its people Seattle must become that city. In December, therefore, he became associated with W. H. Whittlesey, mentioned elsewhere in this work, in organizing an abstract company and later they admitted Charles F. Whittlesey to a partnership under the firm name of Niesz, Whittlesey & Company. They classified and indexed the county real-estate and court records of King, Pierce, Whatcom and Skagit counties, continuing in the abstract business for about four years. In July, 1887, Mr. Niesz was elected a member of the city council and in the following year sold his abstract business. In the meantime he had backed his faith in the future greatness of Seattle by purchasing one of the best view lots in the city and erecting thereon one of the finest homes then in Seattle. He also purchased

eight hundred and fifty acres of land in West Seattle, where he kept adding to his holdings until his property interests there aggregated about fifteen hundred acres. When he disposed of his abstract business he also had extensive property interests in Fairhaven, Bellingham, Sehome and Whatcom, much of which has since become very valuable. He also purchased two hundred acres of land at Eagle Harbor and erected there what was then the largest brick plant in the northwest but lost that during the financial panic of 1893. He suffered much in the panic but accepted his losses philosophically and with determined purpose and courage set to work to regain the position which he had previously held as a successful business man. He did not accept the old adage that opportunity knocks but once, realizing that each day holds its opportunity and that the accomplishment of the work of one day gives power and adaptability for the labors of the succeeding day.

Against his wishes Mr. Niesz was reelected a member of the city council in July, 1889, and served during the reconstruction period following the great fire of that year, taking a prominent part in the replatting and upbuilding of the city. He with other members of the council had mapped out the whole plan some time previous to the fire, which made it possible to accomplish their purpose. Theirs was a farsighted policy and has done more to advance the interests of the city than anything else that was ever undertaken. Owing to inadequate wharf facilities outside communities could do no business with Seattle. As a member of the council Mr. Niesz was made chairman of the judiciary, finance and harbor and wharves committees and the last named took up the whole burden of replatting the business and shipping section of the city. This committee directed the replatting of the downtown district, establishing Railroad avenue, Western avenue and Post street, where the old "Ramshorn Railroad" formerly wound its sinuous course between First avenue and the water front from the southern limits of the city to Pike street; widening First and Second avenues; continuing and widening Commercial street and cutting it into First, making it First avenue, South, thereby creating the triangular park upon which the famous totem pole now stands. They also widened what was then Second avenue, South, and named it Occidental avenue and widened what was then Third avenue, South, and cut it into Second avenue, naming it Second avenue, South, thus creating the square at the intersection of Yesler Way.

Herculean as was the task of this committee in bringing order out of chaos in this part of the city; in opening the way for land and water traffic to meet at a minimum cost of transshipment; in provid-

ing facilities for a marvelous growth in the business of a future great city; in short in giving the city a new birth, yet this great task paled into insignificance compared with the responsibilities resting upon the finance committee, of which Mr. Niesz was also chairman. The conditions confronting this committee were a thoroughly devastated business district—every wharf gone; every approach to the water front gone; streets in the business district, which were mostly built on trestle work, all consumed by the fire; practically every stock of goods, every store, every hotel, every fire engine house and the city hall all gone up in smoke, and the fire-fighting apparatus all destroyed, with the water service in the business district all out of commission. With many of the best citizens ruined by their losses in the fire, estimating that the city had been set back at least ten years, if indeed it would ever recover its former prestige or position as chief commercial city of the great northwest, some, discouraged with their losses and the glimmering prospects for the future of the city, left to seek their fortunes elsewhere, while others estimated that to rehabilitate the streets and approaches to the water front alone would cost half a million dollars; that in providing a new fire department at least five new sites should be secured, which with buildings and equipment would cost about one hundred thousand dollars; that a fire boat should be provided which would cost about another hundred thousand dollars. These, together with all the other estimates and costs, totaled quite a formidable amount of money, which, with the city charter fixing an arbitrary debt limit of sixty thousand dollars, rendered the situation, to say the least, quite appalling to those who were informed on the subject and especially to one who had to approve and sign all vouchers before warrants could be issued. But the people had previously voted bonds for twenty thousand of this and the proceeds had been used for building the Grant Street bridge, thus leaving but forty thousand dollars of credit upon which to start the city on a new lease of life. Here again Mr. Niesz proved his mettle and demonstrated that he was the right man in the right place. With the same splendid courage with which he approached the replatting problem, armed with the shibboleth that with the city, as with an individual, self-preservation is the first law of nature and that necessity knows no law, he met the situation as he found it. Street planking had always been done from the general fund, but this was a time for everybody to help everybody else, so property owners were induced to rebuild the streets, the city to pay for them when its legal disability was removed. Five sites were secured for fire engine houses and buildings were erected thereon, partly on a similar basis. An electric fire alarm system was installed

on the basis of a lease, paying but little more than interest on the cost until such time as the city was in position to pay for same, of course providing for the right to purchase same when in financial condition to do so. Fire apparatus was secured in similar manner and thus all along the line careful study, good judgment and strategy were required to get the city again started on the upward path, to brace up the courage of the people and, as Mr. Niesz expresses it, "to keep out of the penitentiary."

Perhaps the most embarrassing condition existing at the time of the fire and immediately thereafter was brought about by the water problem. When the fire came there was no water to quench it and afterward there was none to prevent a recurrence of same should the property owners again erect structures to feed the flames. This condition was aggravated by measures taken some time before the fire, when the privately owned water company had, as the council viewed it, by artful deception secured an amendment to its franchise which would greatly increase its revenues as well as its power over the city and its citizens, which in turn compelled the city in self-defense to take the necessary steps to install a water plant for and by the city. Surveys and estimates of cost had been made for ten million gallons per day to be brought by gravity from Rock Creek, together with the distribution of same throughout the city. One million dollars of bonds for this purpose had been voted by the people, but to install such a plant would take time, and time was now a great desideratum. With the business district destroyed and its best customers out of commission, the company did not feel justified in going to the expense of reconstructing and extending its plant if the city was going to enter the field, so they wanted the city to renounce its determination to install a plant of its own and to guarantee them exclusive privileges for a longer period. But the fire had so thoroughly demonstrated the inefficiency of their plant and its management that such a course lacked all the elements which would inspire courage to rebuild. After much discussion and many delays the water company finally offered to sell its plant to the city, with representations that no private individual nor private corporation could buy it, for one million dollars; that, though yet in its infancy, it was worth a great deal more than that. Yet they recognized that this was the city of Seattle, hence they would accept the million dollars of bonds voted by the people in payment for their plant. The whole matter was finally referred to a special committee of the council to negotiate with the water company for its plant or take other steps which might relieve the situation. Mr. Niesz was made the chairman of this committee and here again he found the city

charter blocking the way. While it provided unlimited credit for erecting and maintaining a water plant, yet it made no provision for purchasing a plant already erected, hence it was again a case of the necessity which knows no law and the council must be a law unto itself. It was an exigency that was unforeseen and the council must meet existing conditions and in so doing must work for the future as well as the present. After much negotiation the company made a new proposition to take eight hundred and forty thousand dollars, the amount they claimed the net revenues would carry at six per cent, and finally came down to six hundred thousand dollars if prompt action could be taken; but with the city it was not a question of what revenue the plant would yield but what it could be duplicated for or what amount would build a better or more suitable plant. Hence the committee had the council authorize the employment of some eminent hydraulic engineer of national repute to appraise the physical plant and to elaborate the plans for the gravity system to dovetail into it so far as possible for permanent use in case of purchase. To this end Mr. Benizette Williams was employed. He appraised the physical plant and prepared the plans upon which the present gravity system, of which the people are now so justly proud, was finally founded, the committee appraising the company's real estate and equities in the matter, and finally submitted their proposition to the company. This proposition with few minor changes was accepted by the company and a contract entered into for the purchase of the plant, which finally cleared the way for improvement. The contract called for the city to pay three hundred and fifty-two thousand and odd dollars for the plant, issuing a warrant for the two thousand and odd dollars to bind the company, the balance to be paid when legal disabilities could be removed, at any time before January 1, 1892. In the meantime extensions to the plant were to be made according to the city's plans and under city supervision.

Fortunately the constitutional convention was in session during Seattle's most critical times and three important cities of the territory having but recently been devastated by fire made it far more tractable to the possible needs of a municipality. When their committee had decided to fix the debt limit of the municipalities of the coming state to conform with the congressional act for the municipalities of the territories of the United States, namely at four per cent of the assessed value of the property of such municipality according to the last previous assessment roll, a wire to the mayor asking if Seattle could get through on that amount quickly prompted his appointment of Mr. Niesz to appear before that committee, where by a showing of the

estimated cost of rehabilitating the burned district, of Seattle's situation as to water and possible light works for the comfort, convenience and health of the community, which are in the nature of an investment and yield revenues, and of a possible condition as to sewers for the preservation of health, which at times become almost a military necessity, by the method of gradual approach he readily demonstrated that a municipality should have a little leeway, so the properly constituted authorities could in case of emergency extend its credit without a vote of the people to the extent of say one and one-half per cent of its assessed valuation; that an additional amount, say up to five per cent, might be extended for general municipal purposes by a vote of three-fifths of the voters, voting at an election for that purpose; and that an additional amount of say five per cent might be extended by a similar vote of the people for water works, light works or for sewers—and such were the provisions finally adopted by the convention and the people.

Mr. Niesz was also largely instrumental in securing provision in the state constitution for the larger cities of the state to have the right to prepare their own charters. He was also appointed as special representative of the city on this subject. His object was: first, to secure local self-government for the larger cities; second, to secure charters adaptable to local conditions; and third, to have the larger cities vie with each other in promoting progress. The population was fixed at twenty thousand for cities of the first class, which were permitted to prepare their own charters, in order to secure the votes of King, Pierce and Spokane counties, Seattle then having about thirty thousand, with Tacoma and Spokane near the twenty thousand mark. While the committee of the constitution builders was at work on harbor and tide land provisions, Mr. Niesz was again sent to Olympia to present the city's case. In replatting the business and shipping section of the city, all streets ending on the water front were by ordinance projected out to deep water, and Mr. Niesz had ideas on harbors and tide lands. He was in favor of the state doing with the harbor cities as the United States does with the state, i. e., conserve them for the future city to be turned over to it when it prepares and adopts its charter, the harbor area to be inalienable in the interest of commerce, under control of a local commission, and the tide lands to be handled by the same or another local commission for the benefit of the port; and had this course been pursued Seattle and Tacoma might today both have had permanent sea wall and concrete docks with ample means to make them free ports.

During the session of the first state legislature Mr. Niesz was again

selected as special representative of the city and had much to do with framing legislation to provide for the city's needs. He was associated with Judge Parsons, who was employed by the committee of one hundred at Tacoma, preparing the enabling act for cities of the first class to prepare their own charters. They were to prepare the bill and to submit it to the cities before its introduction in the legislature. Mr. Niesz, through experience in municipal work, sensed the situation and aimed to give to cities all the power which the legislature could grant without directly delegating its power to the cities, while Judge Parsons was trying to prepare a charter with limitations on nearly every subject and in nearly every section. They were known as the short bill and the long bill, Judge Parsons preparing the latter and Mr. Niesz the former. The short bill was adopted and enacted into law and had not the one short clause, "subject to the general laws of the state," been injected into the law, Washington's first-class cities might now enjoy local self-government and work out their own destiny, bearing the same relation to the state as the state does to the nation. It may be truly said the beneficial results accomplished for the city by Mr. Niesz have stamped their impress deeply upon its growth and have had far-reaching effect, yet since leaving the city council there has never been a time when he could be induced to accept another public office, though always interested in public affairs and willing to lend a helping hand and do his part in public undertakings. Mr. Niesz has served three terms as a member of the board of trustees of the Chamber of Commerce and has been a member of the Commercial Club and of many improvement clubs. He has cleared more than four hundred acres of land in and near Seattle and in platting land into city lots has always been mindful of the future needs of a great city as well as the comfort and convenience of those who would eventually use the property by providing liberally for public places, wide avenues, etc. He donated to the city the site for the West Seattle Carnegie Public Library and offered to donate the choice of several valuable sites for the Art Museum. He built several business blocks in the city as well as several homes for himself and family and some houses for sale. He took a leading part in the annexation of Seattle's various suburbs and in the annexation of West Seattle he insisted on including all of the tide lands and the Duwamish valley, contending that all this with the greatest possible amount of the drainage district to the south, placed under the jurisdiction of the city, would soon lead to the straightening of the Duwamish river by building a waterway through the valley, which with an avenue paralleling it at a proper distance on each side, of sufficient width to accommodate wagon, street car and railroad

traffic, would solve the manufacturing site problem and greatly benefit the commercial interests of the city—and these things are now all under way.

Mr. Niesz has always been an ardent advocate of good roads, giving special attention to arterial highways. At the present time he is much interested in the arterial highways for West Seattle. In politics he has always been a republican. At the present time he is devoting his attention largely to the supervision of improvements on his various property interests, his holdings being now mostly in Seattle, West Seattle and between Seattle and Tacoma, though he still holds his interest in the old homestead at Canton, Ohio. On the whole it can be said that Mr. Niesz has been a useful citizen for Seattle and the state of Washington, that his efforts have been constructive rather than speculative, that he has done his part well in the upbuilding of the city and state and that he deserves all the good fortune that has come to him.





Ernest Carstens

Ernest Carstens

ERNEST CARSTENS, president of the German-American Mercantile Bank of Seattle, occupies a most enviable position in the business and financial circles of the city, not alone by reason of the success which he has attained, although he is now numbered among the capitalists of Washington, but also by reason of the straightforward business policy he has followed and the enterprising methods he has employed. He was born February 3, 1867, in the small seaport and commercial city of Husum in Germany, a son of Peter and Doris Carstens. He attended the public schools of the fatherland to the age of sixteen years, when he crossed the Atlantic to America and was afterward a student in the business college in Fond du Lac. He was engaged in the meat business on his own account, when nineteen years of age, in Wisconsin, and since the fall of 1887 has been identified with the business interests of Seattle, arriving in this city when but twenty years of age. He was employed by the old firm of Rice & Gardner, at the corner of Cherry and what was then called Front street, but after a brief period went to California because of illness on the 2d of December, 1887, and worked at the butcher's trade in Los Angeles and in Pasadena until April, 1890.

His sojourn in the south proved beneficial to his health and he returned to Seattle, where on the 4th of July, 1890, in partnership with his brother, Thomas Carstens, he established a retail meat business under the firm style of Carstens Brothers. The new undertaking prospered from the beginning as the result of the hard work, unfaltering industry and close attention of the partners. They soon branched out in the jobbing and wholesale trades and later extended the scope of their business to include a packing-house business, at which time the firm name was changed to the Carstens Packing Business. Prosperity attended their efforts as the years went on, theirs becoming one of the most important industries of the kind in the city. Ernest Carstens continued his connection therewith until 1903, when he sold his interest, after which he spent about a year in travel, accompanied by his wife. He afterward handled some real-estate deals and in January, 1910, was elected to the presidency

of the newly organized German-American Bank of Seattle and has since remained at the head of that institution. He has been the owner of property in Seattle since 1889 and now has extensive and important realty holdings from which he derives a substantial annual income. His business affairs have been wisely directed and have brought him up from a humble position in the business world to a place of prominence as an important factor in the financial circles of Seattle.

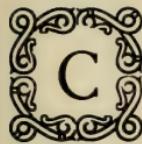
In September, 1892, in Seattle, Washington, Mr. Carstens was united in marriage to Miss Ida L. Weiss, a daughter of Max and Hattie Weiss and a representative of an old pioneer family of West Bend, Wisconsin. They have no children of their own, but in 1909 adopted a little orphan girl named Esther Irene.

During the period of his residence in California, Mr. Carstens was for eight months a member of the National Guard of that state but resigned upon his return to Seattle in 1890. In politics he is a republican where national questions and issues are involved, but at local and state elections casts an independent ballot. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, is identified with the Order of the Golden West and has been president and chairman of the board of trustees of the Seattle Turnverein through the past six years. He has also been treasurer of the Arion Singing Society for two years and has membership with the Arctic Club, the Deutscher Club, the Seattle Commercial Club and the Seattle New Chamber of Commerce. He is first vice president and treasurer of the Seattle Commercial Club and his interests and activities have been of a character that have contributed to the furtherance of its projects and to the upbuilding and development of the city in various ways. His own struggle for ascendancy has made him sympathetic with others who are trying to gain a foothold in the business world and he is ever ready to aid one who is willing to help himself. His life of activity has brought him into prominence and gained for him success, and throughout his entire life history there is not one single esoteric chapter.



C. J. Erickson

Charles J. Erickson



CHARLES J. ERICKSON, a prominent and successful contractor, has been engaged in business continuously in Seattle throughout the past quarter of a century. He is prominent as a man whose constantly expanding powers have taken him from humble surroundings to the field of large enterprises and continually broadening opportunities. His breadth of view has not only recognized possibilities for his own advancement but for the city's development as well, and his lofty patriotism has prompted him to utilize the latter as quickly and as effectively as the former. His residence in Seattle dates from 1889 and followed nine years spent in Minneapolis.

His birth occurred in the province of Westergotland, Sweden, on the 22d of June, 1852, his parents being Jonas and Kajsa (Bengtsson) Erickson. The father remained a peasant of that country until 1862, when he crossed the Atlantic to the United States and two years later enlisted for service in the Civil war as a soldier of the Union army, joining the Eleventh Infantry of Minnesota. He continued a resident of Minnesota, engaging in contracting and railroad construction until 1900, when he came to Seattle and here spent the remainder of his life with our subject, passing away in 1910 at the age of eighty-six years. The mother never desired to come to America, preferring to remain at her old country place, where her demise occurred when she had attained the age of eighty-two, in 1909.

Charles J. Erickson attended the common schools in the acquirement of an education and spent the first twenty-eight years of his life in the land of his nativity. In 1880 he emigrated to the United States and took up his abode in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he followed contracting until 1889. In that year he came to Seattle and has here remained in business as a contractor to the present time. He started in a very small way with but one or two helpers, but his business has steadily grown in volume and importance until it is now quite extensive. Some of the larger contracts which he has executed include the Second, Third and Fourth avenue regrades, the Pike street regrade, the Twelfth avenue regrade, the Lake Union and

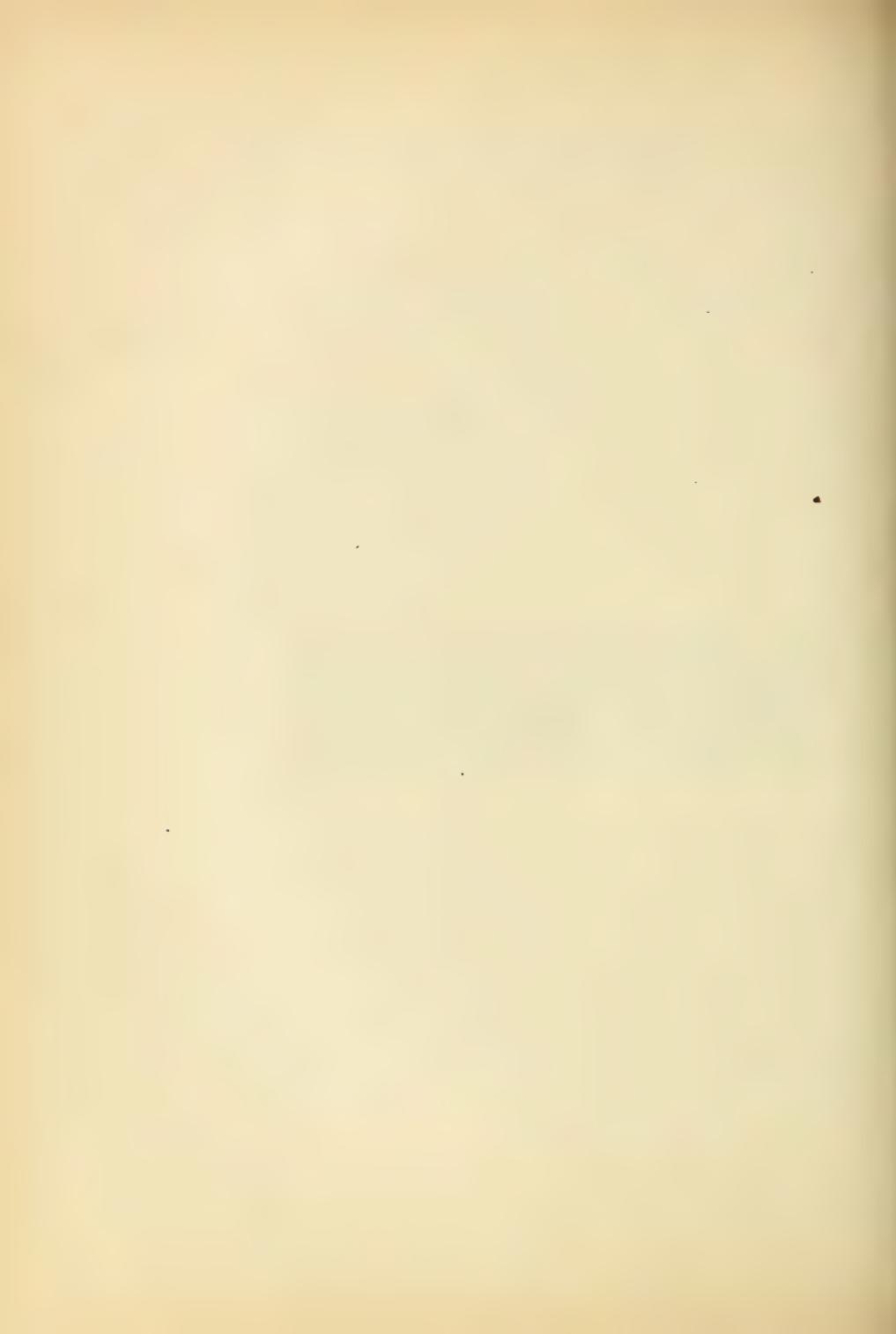
Lake Washington sections of the trunk sewer and the Puget Sound dry dock No. 2 at Bremerton. He has been awarded and is now executing a contract for the construction of a railroad in the Olympic Peninsula from Puget Sound west to Lake Crescent. Mr. Erickson is president and principal stockholder of the Preston Mill Company, president of the National Fishing Company, president of the Erickson Construction Company, director of the Scandinavian-American Bank and the State Bank, a director of the Norwegian American Steamship Line, director of the Seattle & Port Angeles Western Railroad and president of the Port Townsend Puget Sound Railroad. What a man does and what he attains depends largely upon his opportunities, but the well balanced man mentally and physically is possessed of sufficient courage to venture where favoring opportunity is presented and his judgment and even-paced energy generally carry him forward to the goal of success. Mr. Erickson has never hesitated to take a forward step when the way was open. Though content with what he has attained as he has gone along, he has always been ready to make an advance. Fortunate in possessing ability and character that inspire confidence in others, the simple weight of his character and ability has carried him into important relations, while his keen discernment and carefully managed affairs have placed him in a most comfortable financial position.

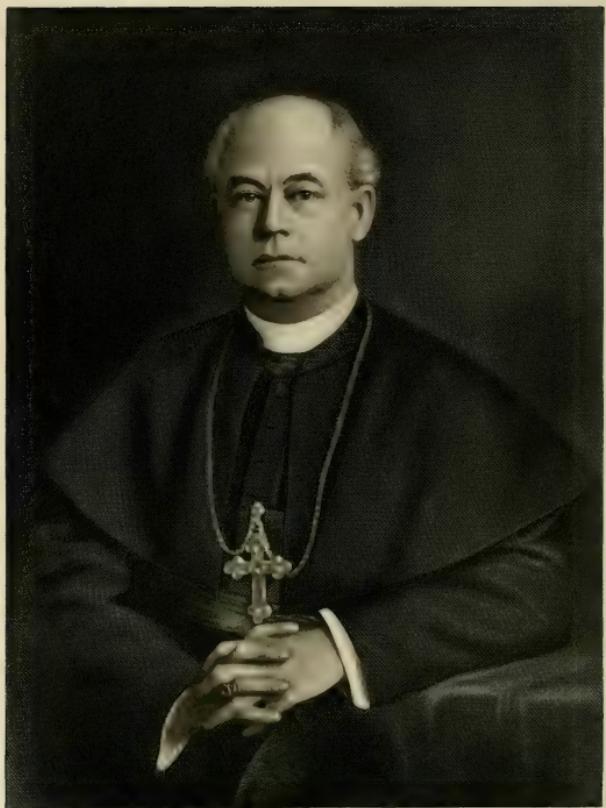
In 1877, in Sweden, Mr. Erickson was united in marriage to Miss Anna E. Larson, a daughter of Lars Anderson. Her parents were also peasants in the province of Westergotland, the mother reaching the age of sixty, while the father lived to be eighty-six years old. To Mr. and Mrs. Erickson have been born nine children, three of whom survive: Charles Edward, Hilda Katherine and George Leonard, who are yet under the parental roof. They also have one grandson, whose mother is deceased.

On the 6th of October, 1911, the king of Sweden conferred upon Mr. Erickson the knighthood of the Royal Order of Wasa of the first class. Mr. Erickson belongs to the Arctic Club and the Swedish Business Men's Club, and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the First Baptist church. Politically he is a republican, earnest in support of the party, yet without ambition for office, his interest being that of a public-spirited citizen. He is chairman of the board of directors of Adelphia College and this is but one evidence of his interest in affairs relating to the public good. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and also a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. He has studied public conditions, nor has he ever neglected his obligations in relation to public

affairs but has stood loyally in support of plans and measures which have had for their object the welfare of the community and have been far-reaching and beneficial in effect. Moreover, in his business career he has made steady advancement. Coming to the new world as a young man, he availed himself of the opportunities afforded in a land unhampered by caste or class and has won both prosperity and an honored name. His is the record of a strenuous life—the record of a strong individuality, sure of itself, stable in purpose, quick in perception, swift in decision, energetic and persistent in action.







Edward F. O'Dea,
Bishop of Seattle

Edward John O'Dea

 DWARD JOHN O'DEA, bishop of Seattle, was born November 23, 1856, in Boston, Massachusetts, where he attended private school for a short time before he departed with his mother and younger brother for California by way of the Isthmus route. At San Francisco he entered St. Ignatius College on Market street, remaining a student there for several years. In 1866, however, his parents removed to Portland, Oregon, where they still reside.

After a few years spent in the public schools Bishop O'Dea entered the school conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Names in Portland and afterward completed his classical course of six years in St. Michael's College in the same city. Following his graduation from that institution he entered the Grand Seminary in Montreal, Canada, where he studied for six years longer, pursuing courses in philosophy and theology and thus preparing for the priesthood, to which he was ordained December 28, 1882, holy orders being conferred upon him by Archbishop Fabre.

Immediately after his ordination he returned to Portland, Oregon. He was the first resident of that state to become a member of the priesthood. Being assigned to duty at the cathedral, he served there under the pioneer Archbishop Blanchet and the martyred Archbishop Charles J. Seghers. Upon the arrival of Archbishop William H. Gross from Savannah, Georgia, he was appointed his secretary, which position he occupied for ten years, when he was made pastor of St. Patrick's church in Portland. On the 13th of June, 1896, he was created a bishop and was consecrated the third bishop of Nisqually by Archbishop Gross in Vancouver, Washington, September 8, 1896, succeeding the Right Rev. Aegidius Junger, whose residence was at Vancouver, Washington. In March, 1903, Bishop O'Dea removed his residence temporarily from Vancouver to Seattle, having acquired a home on Terry avenue near Cherry street, just a block from the new cathedral on Ninth avenue. Realizing the importance that Seattle would soon assume as the great trade emporium of the Pacific coast, the Bishop petitioned the Pope to officially transfer his residence to Seattle and received a favorable answer September 11, 1907, creating the diocese of Seattle. St. James cathedral was dedicated

December 22, 1907, when the letter of Pope Pius X, changing the title of the diocese from Nisqually to Seattle, was read before a great concourse of people. The diocese of Nisqually was established May 31, 1850, and was so called for the ancient village which now exists but in name near the city of Olympia, but which in early times was the headquarters of the powerful Nisqually tribe of Indians, among whom the pioneer Catholic missionaries lived and labored for many years.

The progress of the diocese during the administration of Bishop O'Dea may be estimated by the following facts: When he took charge in 1896 the diocese contained only thirty-nine secular priests; twenty-four priests of religious orders; forty-one churches with resident priests; forty-eight missions with churches; four colleges and academies for boys; fourteen academies for young ladies; five orphan asylums; eleven hospitals; and a Catholic population of forty-two thousand. In the year 1910 there were eighty-one secular priests; sixty-two priests of religious orders; seventy-eight churches with resident priests; one hundred and two missions with churches; six colleges and academies for boys; nineteen academies for young ladies; six orphan asylums; thirteen hospitals; and a Catholic population of ninety thousand.

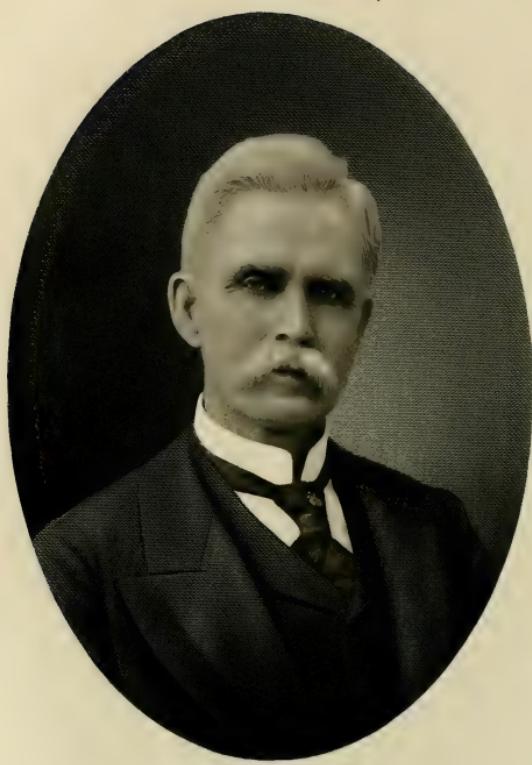
At the beginning of the year 1914 there were in the diocese of Seattle, one hundred and two diocesan priests and seventy-two priests of religious orders, a total of one hundred and seventy-four priests; there were ninety-five churches with resident pastors and in all two hundred churches in the diocese. The Catholic population had reached at that time approximately one hundred thousand. During the residence of Bishop O'Dea in Seattle, the number of churches in that city has increased from three to sixteen.

Owing to the growth and increasing importance of the state of Washington, the establishment of a new diocese east of the Columbia river had become of paramount necessity. The greater good of the advancing church in those parts and the spiritual needs of the faithful impelled Bishop O'Dea to lay the matter before the Holy See, and accordingly a decree was issued from Rome, bearing date of December 17, 1913, by which the diocese of Seattle was canonically dismembered into the two dioceses of Seattle and Spokane. The line of division, which is by counties, runs north and south, and happens to be very nearly coincident with the 120th meridian. In the same decree, pending the election of a bishop, Bishop O'Dea was appointed administrator of the new diocese, a position which he retained until June 18, 1914, when Right Reverend Augustine F. Schinner, pre-

viously bishop of Superior, was solemnly installed as the first bishop of Spokane.

Thus from the old diocese of Nisqually under the administration of Bishop O'Dea have sprung in a comparatively few years, two well organized and flourishing dioceses. That of Seattle, over which Bishop O'Dea continues to rule, though now reduced to about one-half its former territory, with about two-thirds of the Catholic population it embraced when it covered the entire state of Washington, is yet, in point of the number of its priests and people, its churches and religious institutions, in the foremost rank among the ecclesiastical divisions of the great northwest.





Simon P. Randolph

Captain Simon Peter Randolph

CAPTAIN SIMON PETER RANDOLPH was one of the pioneer settlers of the northwest and related many interesting incidents of the early days. Now that he is no longer able to tell the story, for death has called him, it is fitting that his memory should be perpetuated as one who contributed to early progress and improvement here. At the same time it is meet that mention be made of his widow, who is now living in Seattle and who was his companion and helpmate through all the days when the hardships and trials of frontier life were to be met as well as through the later days of prosperity when kindlier circumstances made life easier. Captain Randolph was born in Logan county, Illinois, January 10, 1835, a son of Brooks Randolph, who was a farmer and "circuit rider" Methodist Episcopal minister. He belonged to a well known old Virginia family but in pioneer times removed westward to Illinois, settling in Logan county about the time of the Black Hawk war, the family experiencing all of the hardships, privations and trials of pioneer life.

Amid such conditions and surroundings Captain Randolph was reared and on the 30th of January, 1856, he married Catherine Breckenridge, of Springfield, Illinois, a daughter of Hon. Preston Breckenridge. He was a Kentuckian and was related to the Breckenridge family prominent in that state. In 1834 he and his wife, Catherine, and four sons—Alexander, Hugh, Cornelius and Joseph Breckenridge—removed to Illinois, establishing their home in Sangamon county, and there he brought up his family of eight sons and five daughters. His homestead was situated near the south fork of the Sangamon river. He became a very prominent man in his community and was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature. It is a matter of history that he defeated Abraham Lincoln in the convention for the nomination to the general assembly. Not only did he engage in farming but also operated a lumber and flour mill with water power from the south fork of the Sangamon.

It was his daughter Catherine who became the wife of Captain Simon P. Randolph. She has the distinction of being one of the chil-

dren who in 1847 signed the pledge prepared by Abraham Lincoln, which reads as follows: "Whereas, the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is productive of pauperism, degradation and crime, and believing it is our duty to discourage that which produces more evil than good, we therefore pledge ourselves to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage." Although she is seventy-seven years of age, she clearly recalls incidents of her girlhood when she pursued her education in one of the little old time log schoolhouses near her father's farm in Sangamon county, Illinois. She was but nine years of age when she signed the Lincoln pledge on a Sunday afternoon at a meeting which was held in the schoolhouse yard and which was addressed by the young Illinois lawyer who afterward became the president of the United States.

For a few months after their marriage Captain and Mrs. Randolph remained residents of Illinois but in 1856 removed to Council Bluff's, Iowa, and in the fall of that year took up a preemption claim in Sarpy county, Nebraska, in the Platte river valley, about twenty-five miles from Omaha. Following the discovery of gold near Pike's Peak, Colorado, in 1859 Captain Randolph went to Denver and then proceeded to the mountains and followed mining. In the spring his wife went out with a brother's family and joined him. They went to the valley for the winter, fifty-two miles below Denver, where they kept the station for the overland express company, running between Leavenworth and Denver. In the spring they returned to Pleasant Valley, Russells Gulch, near Gregory, and there remained for about two years, during which period their son Brooks was born. Captain Randolph was there engaged in placer mining and afterward removed to Twin Lakes, near Leadville, where he erected and conducted a storage and commission house, that being as far as teams could go, the next range of mountains being very steep and difficult to cross. X. Beedler carried the freight from there on with his pack train of Mexican donkeys. About two years were also spent by the family at that place. During her experience upon the western frontier Mrs. Randolph many times furnished meals for prospectors who had lost their way or were blinded by the snow of the mountains. They dwelt in the mountains of Colorado until 1862, when, on account of the Indian outbreaks, they returned to Nebraska, where Captain Randolph enlisted in Company D of the Second Nebraska Cavalry. He served the time of his enlistment, received an honorable discharge and was receiving a pension at the time of his death. In 1864, following the excitement attendant upon gold discoveries in Idaho, they went to that district and again lived among the mountains, while Captain



Catharine B Randolph

Randolph followed quartz mining as a business. In the winter of 1864-5, when the deep snow cut off communication with the valley, the mining camp became nearly destitute for want of provisions. Mrs. Randolph divided their last four pounds of flour with a neighbor. At last, no help coming, at night when the crust of the snow froze sufficiently to bear a man's weight, Captain Randolph, who was the only man willing to take the venture, went on snowshoes, drawing a little sled, in search of needed supplies, traveling twenty-five or thirty miles. The trip was a difficult and arduous one but he returned in safety, the sled laden with provisions.

In 1865 Captain and Mrs. Randolph with their family went to Umatilla, Oregon, where they remained until the fall of 1868, and while there Captain Randolph assisted in the construction of a steamer and took it down the Columbia river to Portland over the Dalles Falls, a very dangerous undertaking, as there had been but one steamer taken over The Dalles before. Rumors that the Northern Pacific Railroad terminus would be located at Seattle decided Captain Randolph to come to this city, it being his belief that it would be a better place to locate. He arrived in the fall of 1868 and was joined by Mrs. Randolph and the children in the spring of 1869. At first he was engaged in transporting coal for the Lake Washington Coal Company from Newcastle to Seattle on the scow Good Templar, which was propelled by poles. He later built the steamer Fannie, finding the Good Templar too heavy for the trade, and afterwards used barges for carrying coal. In 1870 he owned and navigated the first steamer on Lake Washington, which was named Fannie and which he used in transporting coal from Newcastle to the portage on the lake, and he was proud of the fact that he blew the first steamboat whistle heard on Lake Washington. He afterward built the steamer Comet, which his wife named. He always superintended and assisted in building his boats. He ran the Comet on the Duwamish and White rivers for several years, carrying passengers and freight to and from Seattle, and many of the old farmers will remember Captain Randolph and the Comet. His business, however, required a larger steamer and he built the Edith R., with which he navigated the Snohomish and Nooksack rivers, carrying freight and passengers between Whatcom and Lynden. After practically retiring he was engaged by Elisha Alvord, one of the White River farmers, now engaged in mining talc on the Upper Skagit, in carrying talc from the mines to Rockport, where he connected with the railroads. He built the boat Tolo for Mr. Alvord and took it up to the mines about 1905, Mrs. Randolph accompanying him on the trip. Owing to the lateness of

the season, they encountered many obstacles on account of low water but finally reached their destination.

To Captain and Mrs. Randolph were born seven children, four of whom died in infancy or early childhood. Of those who reached adult age, Preston Brooks was born in Gilpin county, Colorado, in 1860 and is a resident of Seattle. He married Agnes Delphine Monroe and they have five children, namely: Ethel Agnes, Kendall Brooks, Elsie May, Arthur Monroe and Preston Breckenridge; and one grandchild, Louise Higbee. The daughter May, born in Umatilla, Oregon, in 1866, became the wife of A. Robinson, a real estate dealer of Seattle. She has since passed away, leaving a son, Walter Randolph. The other daughter, Edith, born in Seattle in 1870, is the wife of A. C. Warner, of Seattle, and they have three children: Alice, Edith Ruth and William Randolph.

There is no phase of pioneer life west of the Mississippi with which Captain and Mrs. Randolph did not become familiar and her stories of the Indians and her experiences of the frontier while living in the different places of the west and northwest would fill a volume and prove a most interesting tale. Captain Randolph was a very fine shot with the rifle and with the revolver and because of his skill in this direction he could at almost any time supply his table with game, it being no unusual thing for him to bring down an antelope or a deer. Mrs. Randolph belongs to Stevens Relief Corps, and for forty years has been a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. In early days she was an enthusiastic worker in the church, when such workers were scarce. Her home, her children, her church were her chief objects in life, not caring for society. Captain Randolph also held membership in the Presbyterian church, his life conforming to its teachings. He was also a member of the Pioneer Association, with which Mrs. Randolph is still identified. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he was ever a stalwart champion of its principles. He passed away in Seattle January 15, 1909, after passing the seventy-fourth milestone on life's journey. There was no feature of the city's growth and development with which he was not acquainted, for he came here in the period of Seattle's villagehood and lived to see the hills which border the lake and sound covered by comfortable, attractive homes, connected by wide streets and broad boulevards, while the business section has also expanded, covering a wide area. It is long since he blew the first steamboat whistle on Lake Washington, and conditions have greatly changed. Mrs. Randolph in recounting reminiscences of pioneer times in Seattle says, "There is one thing that I think of with pleasure and I am glad I had a part in it. It is

the building of the first railroad into the city. But that is a story of some length." The memory of these worthy pioneers should be perpetuated and the story of the part which they took in developing the civilization of the northwest should be told again and again by a public grateful to them for their efforts.





C. Ossewarsly

Cornelius Osseward



CORNELIUS OSSEWARD is conducting an extensive and profitable drug business under the name of Osseward's Pharmacy. This was the first exclusive prescription pharmacy on the Pacific coast and has always set the standard for business activity of this character. Mr. Osseward was born December 12, 1866, at Wissenkerke, in the province of Zeeland in the Netherlands. His father, P. Osseward, also a native of that country, came to America with his family in 1881 and settled in the east. He was a carpenter and builder by trade and continued in business along those lines until his death. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Anna De Smit, is also a native of Holland and now resides in Kalamazoo, Michigan. In their family were three daughters and two sons.

Cornelius Osseward, the second in order of birth, was educated in the district schools of his native country and in Northwestern University of Chicago, where he completed a course and was graduated with the Ph. C. degree as a member of the class of 1896. Coming to the northwest he was first employed by the firm of Stewart & Holmes, of Seattle, for a period of four years. He arrived in this city in 1899 and after his period of clerkship, established his present business, having the first exclusive prescription pharmacy on the Pacific coast. He now has an extensive establishment well appointed and containing all lines of drugs for prescription work. His patronage is now very extensive and his success is the legitimate outcome of well defined plans, carefully executed, and of thoroughly reliable dealing. He is a member of the State Pharmaceutical Association and has served as president and as a member of various committees. He also belongs to the American Pharmaceutical Association and has just completed a term as chairman of section on practical pharmacy and dispensation. He also lectures on practical pharmacy at the University of Washington. He has been a member of the state board of pharmacy for six years, now serving under the appointment of the governor for a second term of five years.

On the 19th of May, 1903, Mr. Osseward was married in Seattle, to Miss Lena Shank, a native of Washington and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Shank. They have become the parents of four

children. John, born in Seattle, June 12, 1904; Adriana, born December 20, 1906; Peter, August 13, 1908; and James, February 12, 1911. Mr. Osseward holds membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He has led a busy life characterized by an unfaltering purpose and actuated by laudable ambition. The strength of his character is shown in the fact that he made his own way through the university and that his success has been gained entirely through his own efforts. As the years have come and gone he has held to a fixed purpose and in all his career has never deviated from the highest standard of commercial ethics, conducting his business along modern lines and winning an honorable and gratifying success.





P. H. Purcell

Patrick Francis Purcell

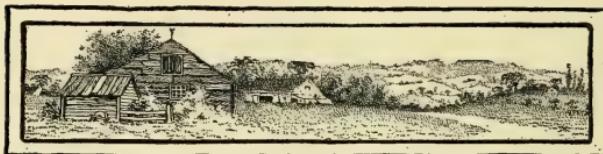


PATRICK FRANCIS PURCELL, founder of the Purcell Safe Company of Seattle and president of the business since its inception, belongs to that class of men who have recognized the opportunities of the northwest and, utilizing those opportunities to good advantage, have reached a position of leadership in business and financial circles. Various corporations have felt the stimulus of the efforts and enterprise of Mr. Purcell, who is an officer in a number of important companies.

A native of Ireland, he was born at Breanermore, in County Tipperary, August 7, 1869, a son of Martin and Katherine (Ahern) Purcell, the former of English lineage, while the latter was of pure Irish descent. Six generations of the family lived on the old family homestead at Breanermore where Patrick F. Purcell was born. He was educated under private tutors until the spring of 1885, when, at the age of fifteen years, he came to the United States. He then went west and for two years rode the range in Kansas and Nebraska for the American Cattle Company, but he was ambitious to engage in business on his own account and began dealing in horses and cattle at Benkleman, Nebraska. After a year he left that place and engaged in prospecting in the mountains of Colorado for two years. Later he went to New York, where he entered the employ of the well known safe manufacturers, Marvin & Company. Since then he has devoted his entire time to that line of business and excellent success has attended his efforts. After many years with that company and with the E. C. Morris Company he came to Seattle in December, 1902, and he organized the Purcell Safe Company, of which he has since been the president. He is also president of the Malto Brau Distributing Company. His interests are broad and important and his business activity has been of a character that has carried him steadily forward and won for him a prominent position among the strong, resourceful and capable men of the northwest.

On the 7th of January, 1908, Mr. Purcell was united in marriage to Mrs. Martha May (Triplett) Van De Vanter, a daughter of Silas D. and Rebecca M. Triplett. Mr. Purcell holds life membership in the Arctic Club, the Seattle Athletic Club, the Commercial Club and

the Chamber of Commerce—associations which indicate the nature of his interests outside the strict path of business. He has qualities which have gained him personal popularity and he has appreciation for the social amenities of life, yet he never allows outside interests to interfere with the capable conduct of his business affairs, and today the Purcell Safe Company is widely known in the northwest and other business interests with which he is associated have become prominent factors in commercial circles of this section of the country.





John D. Thomas

John D. Thomas



JOHN D. THOMAS spent the latter years of his life in Seattle. He was born in Wales in 1831, a son of John and Ann (Davis) Thomas, who were likewise natives of that country, the father's birth having occurred in 1799, while the mother was born in 1803. John D. Thomas spent the years of his boyhood and youth in Wales and acquired his education in its schools. On the 15th of April, 1882, he was united in marriage to Miss Mattie A. Doe, their wedding being celebrated in California. They became the parents of three children. Ethel M. married R. C. Ross and died in 1911, leaving one child, Kathleen. The second member of the family, John D., is a resident of Seattle, but the eldest, Anna, died in infancy.

After coming to this country Mr. Thomas traveled to a considerable extent, visiting various places, remaining for a longer or shorter period as he deemed it wise and expedient. Finally he settled in Butte, Montana, where he engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business, becoming one of the early and successful merchants of that place. He built one of the first brick blocks in Butte and later when he wished to leave that place he reorganized the business with a stock company. The enterprise proved a marked success, being carefully directed and managed by Mr. Thomas. In 1890, however, he left Montana and came to Seattle, where he continued to reside until called to his final rest April 16, 1898. He had been to this state previous to that time and had purchased property on Fourth and Pike streets. His brother Lewis also came to Seattle and Mr. Thomas erected a store building and ordered a stock of goods in order to establish his brother in the grocery business. But Lewis Thomas died before the opening of the store, so that John D. Thomas disposed of the stock of goods, not caring himself to assume the burdens and responsibilities of merchandising. He did not wish to engage in business here but dealt to some extent in real estate. He went to Victoria, British Columbia, and purchased one acre of land on what is now Dallas road but did not find that as attractive a place of residence as Seattle, so he returned to this city. His widow, however, still owns some property on Dallas road. Mr. Thomas believed in Seattle and its possibilities

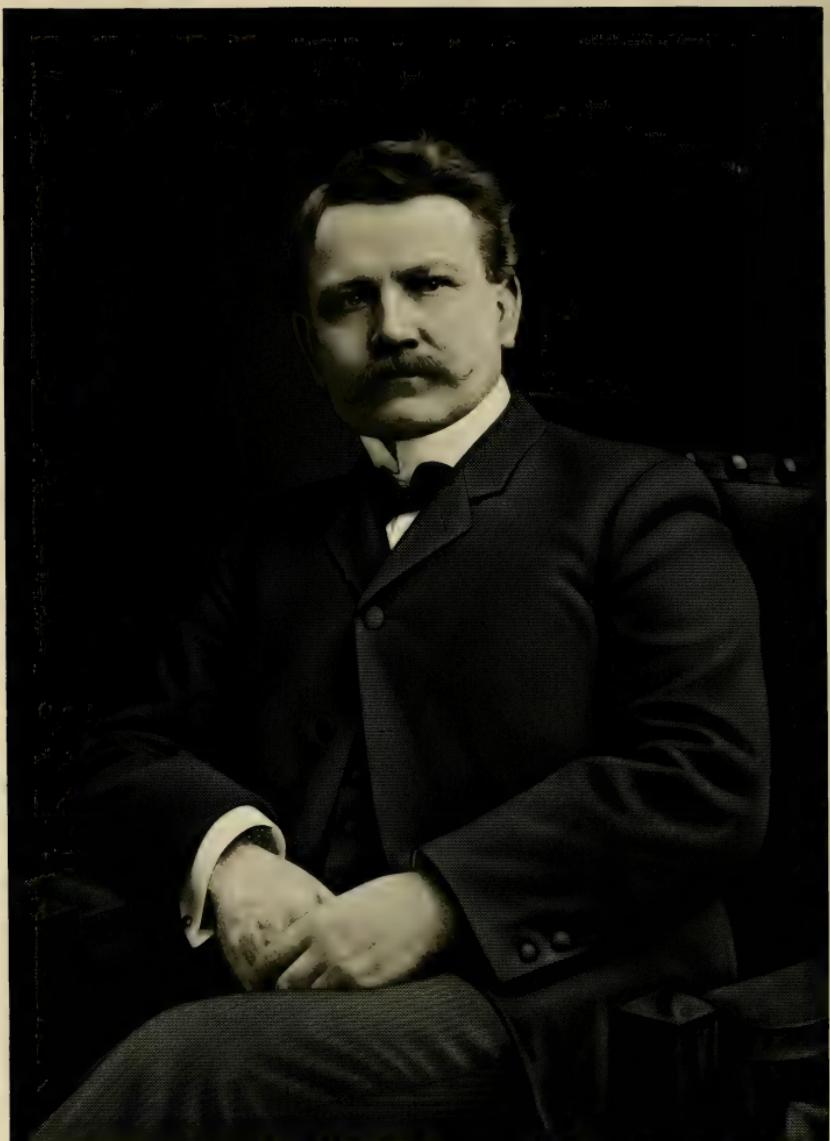
of development and in fact was a most public-spirited man, always doing what he could to further the welfare of his adopted city.

In religious belief Mr. Thomas was an Episcopalian, holding membership in St. Mark's church. In Masonry he attained high rank, having reached the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. Everywhere he was spoken of in terms of kindness and respect. His life proved the truth of the Emersonian philosophy that the way to win a friend is to be one. He had many sterling traits of character, was a devoted husband and father and held friendship inviolable. He neglected none of the duties of life and improved his opportunities and at all times manifested those traits of kindness, goodwill and helpfulness which are considered the graces of character.





Ethel Thomas Ross



James Shannon

James Shannon, M. D.



R. JAMES SHANNON, a medical practitioner of Seattle, was born in Marmora, Ontario, Canada, on the 6th of April, 1859, a son of Daniel and Margaret Shannon. After attending the public schools of his native province he continued his education in St. Catherine's (Ont.) Collegiate Institute and in the Ottawa Normal School. Crossing the border into the United States to become a resident of the republic, he later attended the University of California as a medical student and was graduated on the 15th of November, 1887. Thus equipped for practice, he opened an office in Seattle in 1887 and has since remained, devoting his entire attention to his professional duties, which have grown in volume and importance as he has become more and more widely known and as his ability has been recognized by the general public. He has financial interests of importance, being a director in the Bank for Savings and in the Washington Building & Savings Bank, both of Seattle.

On the 21st of May, 1891, in the city where he yet makes his home, Dr. Shannon was married to Miss Monica Crookall, a daughter of Charles Crookall, of Berlin, Ontario. They are now the parents of three sons and a daughter: Charles D., Arthur A., Edward and Mary Monica.

Dr. Shannon is a Roman Catholic in religious faith and is identified with the Knights of Columbus. He also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and to the University Club, and he finds pleasant association with men of learning, his tastes being along the lines of higher culture.



N. A. Arnold

Morris A. Arnold

CONCENTRATION of purpose, well defined and carefully executed plans and a creditable ambition have brought Morris A. Arnold to a central place on the stage of banking activity in the northwest. Practically throughout his entire life he has been connected with the banking institutions and inherited tendency and early environment as well as natural predilection may have had something to do with his choice of a life work, for his father, R. R. Arnold, was for forty years president of the First National Bank of Mexico, Missouri, so that the son was "to the manner born." His mother in her maidenhood was Ophelia Elizabeth Morris. The maternal grandfather, Judge John Bingle Morris, settled in Mexico, Missouri, in 1832, and built the first residence and store building in that town. He conducted the first mercantile enterprise there, was the first postmaster, and the first judge of the county court. He was a personal friend of Judge Moss, father of Mrs. Morris A. Arnold, and they practiced in adjoining counties. Judge Moss was circuit attorney and on horseback made the trips to the courts in surrounding counties. Becoming a resident of Mexico, Judge John B. Morris spent the remainder of his days there. He had a large family, many of whom are still living in Mexico and its vicinity. An old illustration in possession of Mr. Arnold shows a monument erected to the memory of Judge Morris which bears the inscription: "This unique monument in memory of John B. Morris, former district judge, postmaster and county clerk, who built the first residence and business building in Mexico in 1836."

Morris A. Arnold was born at Mexico, Missouri, May 1, 1866, and supplemented the public school education acquired in his native city by a course in the Missouri State University. He then made his initial step in the business world in 1888 as an employe in the First National Bank of Mexico, after which he went to St. Louis and accepted the position of bookkeeper in the Third National Bank of that city. He started upon an independent career by establishing the Farmers & Merchants Bank at Centralia, Missouri, of which he was cashier until April, 1897, when he resigned to accept the proffered

office of state bank examiner of Missouri. During his occupancy of that office he made examination of all the trust companies, which were at that time the largest institutions of the character in the state. He retired from the position of bank examiner after a four years' incumbency and removed to Montana, where he was largely interested in banking, land, cattle and other business enterprises.

Mr. Arnold's identification with Seattle dates from July 1, 1907, when he became president of the First National Bank of this city and his high standing in banking circles is indicated in the fact that in August, 1908, he was elected to the presidency of the Clearing House Association. He is a director of the Fisher Flouring Mills Company of Seattle, a director and vice president of the Hofius Steel & Equipment Company and executor of the W. D. Hofius estate.

On the 11th of October, 1893, Mr. Arnold was married to Miss Georgie Moss, of Paris, Missouri, a daughter of Judge David Hickman and Melville E. (Hollingsworth) Moss, the former the president of the National Bank of Paris, Missouri, and both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold became the parents of one son, Lawrence M., who was born November 29, 1894, and is now a student in Cornell University at Ithaca, New York. In club circles Mr. Arnold is well known, holding membership with the Rainier, Seattle Golf and University Clubs. While in Montana he was actively connected with St. Luke's Episcopal church at Billings, being senior warden at one time. He is a man of well balanced capacities and powers and has made steady advancement since his initial effort was made in the field of business, his labors having found culmination in the development of important banking interests and in the promotion of large commercial enterprises.



J. B. Rawson

Zephaniah B. Rawson

N the history of the bar of Seattle the name of Zephaniah B. Rawson appears in prominent connections, for he has long practiced at the bar of this city and his ability has placed him in rank among the foremost representatives of the legal fraternity in the northwest. The width of the continent separates him from his birthplace. He was born in Paris, Maine, in 1858, and is a representative of one of the old colonial families, the line being traced back to Edward Rawson, a native of England, who made the voyage across the Atlantic in one of the old-time sailing vessels in the year 1636. He was a man of prominence and influence in his community and for thirty-six years, from 1650 until 1686, was secretary of the Massachusetts colony. He was also one of the founders of the Old South church of Boston and bore an important part in the establishment of the policy of the colony in the early days. The family is one well known and honored in England to this day and its members yet hold high offices in the navy, while one is a member of the house of lords. At the time of the Revolutionary war the branch of the family that had been founded in this country was represented by soldiers who loyally defended the interests of the colonists and won independence for the nation. Since then the name has become inseparably interwoven with important events in the history of both New England and the central states. On the military record, too, the name of Rawson figures prominently and honorably and it has become a synonym for progressive citizenship.

Frank M. Rawson, the father of Z. B. Rawson, was born in Paris, Maine, and devoted his life to general farming, thus providing for the support of his family. He held membership in the Methodist church and guided his actions by its teachings, his course at all times measuring up to the high standards of the church. He passed away when his son was six years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Vesta A. Whitman, is still living and resides with her son, Zephaniah B.

Zephaniah B. Rawson remained at home until he reached the age of twelve years and supplemented his early educational training by a preparatory course in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's

Hill. He was ambitious to acquire a good education and earned his own way through school from the time that he reached the age of thirteen. He made the most excellent use of his opportunities and his talents and in his studies advanced rapidly, recognizing, as few boys do, the value of education as a preparation for life's practical and responsible duties. In the face of conditions which would have utterly discouraged a youth of less resolute purpose and lofty ideals he pushed forward and after acquiring a good classical education entered upon the study of law with Judge Enoch Foster, of the supreme court of Maine, as his preceptor. Later he supplemented his preliminary reading by study in the Columbian University at Washington, D. C., and was graduated therefrom as a member of the class of 1888.

Mr. Rawson located for practice in Maine, but, wishing to try the opportunities which he believed existed in the far west, he left the Pine Tree state in 1889 and started for Washington. He had heard very favorable reports concerning Tacoma and visited that city as well as Seattle, but, believing that the latter had better chances, he decided to locate here and has never had occasion to regret the step which he thus took. He was not long in winning for himself a most creditable position at the bar. He entered into practice as a member of the firm of Lovejoy & Rawson and after a year withdrew from that connection and for two years practiced as a partner of Mr. Waller. Since that time he has been alone and, speaking of his professional career, a contemporary writer has said: "He has engaged in the general practice of law, though to some extent he has made a specialty of real-estate litigations. He has had a large volume of probate practice, but he does not desire to make a specialty of any one line and has a broad and comprehensive knowledge of jurisprudence in all its departments. He practices before all the courts, and in 1896-97 was city attorney of Seattle. He is quick to master all the intricacies in a case and grasp all the details, at the same time losing sight of none of the essential points upon which the decision of every case finally turns. He has a ready flow of language and as a speaker is fluent, forcible, earnest and logical, as well as convincing in argument. His knowledge of the law, it must be conceded, is hardly second to that of any other member of the bar of Washington. A man of sound judgment, he manages his cases with masterly skill and tact, is a logical reasoner and has a ready command of English. His powers as an advocate have been demonstrated by his success on many occasions, and he is an able lawyer of large and varied experience in all the courts. Thoroughness characterizes all his efforts and he con-

ducts all his business with a strict regard to a high standard of professional ethics."

Mr. Rawson has ever been attractively situated in his home life. He was married in January, 1884, to Miss Nellie F. French, a native of Maine and a daughter of Edwin R. French, who was twice a member of the Maine senate. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rawson: Ralph F., Erroll W., Charlotte Stevens and Edward Chase.

The family are Unitarians in religious belief and Mr. Rawson was a member of the board of trustees of the First Unitarian church of Seattle for fifteen years, was president of the board for eleven years and chairman of the building committee during the erection of the church on Boylston avenue. He also holds membership with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World. His activities aside from his profession have been directed along military and political lines. He became identified with the National Guard in 1893, joining Company D, and was soon afterward appointed to the position of sergeant major of the First Washington Regiment. As that office was in the line of staff duty and he desired active work, he resigned just prior to the Spanish-American war and reenlisted in Company D. His regiment was mustered into the United States service and he had the distinction of being the first enlisted man sworn into service from the state of Washington. While acting as first sergeant in the Philippines he received honorable mention for distinguished and meritorious service on five different occasions. He was later promoted to the second lieutenancy for his commendable gallantry and capable work. With one exception, he participated in every engagement in which his company took part and he was also in many of the scouting expeditions. While engaged in duty of that character he was forced to remain away from his company for so long a time on two different occasions that he was reported dead among his comrades. He took part in eighteen different engagements aside from his scouting work and remained continuously on active duty with his regiment until mustered out at San Francisco, November 1, 1899, with the rank of second lieutenant. Soon after his return to Washington he was appointed brigade inspector with the rank of lieutenant colonel and held that position until he became a member of the legislature.

The name of Colonel Rawson is equally well known in political circles. Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise he has voted with the republican party and has become a recognized leader in its ranks. In the fall of 1900 he was made his party's nominee for

the office of representative of the forty-first district. His opposition to the bill increasing the salary of adjutant generals and decreasing that of the enlisted men won him considerable publicity. While a member of the house he was also active in bringing about the defeat of the administration bill. He has ever stood fearlessly for what he believes to be right, whether as champion or opponent of a measure. He was a strong advocate of a bill providing for the return of the penalty on city taxes to the city instead of to the county, his efforts contributing largely to the passage of the measure. He was made chairman of the committee on military affairs and a member of the committee on appropriations, and while acting in the latter capacity was instrumental in wrecking some of the unjust bills. He served also on the judiciary and horticultural committees and was identified with much constructive legislation looking to the development of the state and to the upholding of its high standards. His entire record has been one which commands confidence and goodwill, for he has been faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation. His clear insight has made him master of many situations in which he has become a manager or leader. He never deviates from a course which he believes to be right between himself and his fellowmen, and the integrity of his purpose and his action is unquestioned even by his strongest enemies. Life has been to him purposeful and resultant and the success and honor to which he has attained are well merited.





William Voigt

William Voigt

WILLIAM VOIGT became a permanent resident of Seattle in 1876, and with the upbuilding and development of the city has been closely associated. He has watched its progress from practical villagehood to its present metropolitan proportions and has ever been loyal to its interests. Mr. Voigt is a native of Prussia, his birth having occurred on the 4th of November, 1838, at Custrin, in the province of Brandenburg, which town has always been one of the strongly fortified places of Prussia. His parents were Christian and Anna Sophie (Muske) Voigt. His father was for a year military inspector for the government institutions for raising horses for military purposes and in the later years of his life he owned an estate near Custrin.

William Voight acquired his preparatory education at the gymnasium at Frankfort-on-the-Oder and was graduated from the college there in the fall of 1856, after which he entered the University of Berlin to study medicine. He pursued his course there for six months and then, through family influence, because there was already a physician in the family, was induced to take up the study of theology. Accordingly he entered the University of Halle, which was at that time the principal theological school of the country, and was graduated therefrom in the fall of 1859. For two years he engaged in teaching in high schools and in the meantime he joined a political society called the National Verein, the object of which was to form a united Germany. He took an active part in furthering its work by making speeches setting forth the value and worth of such movements, but the Prussian government notified him that he could not be a member of this society nor make political speeches, for the Prussians were opposed to the movement not because they were against the idea of a united Germany but because they did not wish to offend Austria, whose emperor had been the nominal German emperor, merely a figurehead, however, with the government seat at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Not agreeing with the Prussian government, Mr. Voigt went to England, where he taught in a private school, but not wishing to become an English subject, he decided to take up his abode

in the land which he regarded as having the greatest future and possibilities. Accordingly he made his way to America, arriving in New York in the fall of 1863, after which he engaged in teaching there for about two years. In 1864 Mr. Voigt was united in marriage to Miss Mina Wengel, a daughter of Herbert Wengel, a major in the army of Wurtemberg. In the fall of 1865 he made his way to San Francisco and after a trip through Arizona decided to open a private school at Stockton, California. While a resident of that place he was a member of the Order of Druids and held the position of secretary. In 1868 he made a trip to Puget Sound and was so pleased with the country that he returned to California, disposed of his holdings there and returned to the northwest in 1870. From 1871 until 1874 he conducted a hotel at Steilacoom.

On his first visit to Seattle, in 1870, Mr. Voigt was greatly impressed with its natural advantages as a great shipping and manufacturing center and recognized the fact that the lakes could easily be connected with the harbor and especially the tide flats, which should have furnished the money for all the harbor improvements for a great world seaport. He always took a deep interest in the project of building the Lake Washington canal. He returned to Seattle to take up his permanent abode, has always been interested in everything pertaining to its welfare and was earnest in his efforts to bring about the connection of the lakes with the salt water. While a member of the city council from 1894 until 1896 he used all of his time and influence to advance the building of the Lake Washington canal and the replatting of the water front from Washington street to Smith Cove. He agitated the building of a sea wall, if not of concrete at least a brush wall, and supported the plan of making a solid water front by filling in from the Denny hill, which would have made the water front sanitary and would have saved the city thousands of dollars, but the earth carried away from Denny hill went into deep water and unsanitary conditions still exist along the lake front. Mr. Voigt was also a most earnest worker in the movement to secure the Cedar river water and labored untiringly with his friends to carry the election with a three-fifths majority in order that the city might have the legal right to carry out the Cedar river project. None questions his public spirit or his devotion to those plans which he believes will be of the greatest benefit to the city. In his private business affairs he has been active in real estate and building operations and in 1889 he erected a business block on First avenue between Vine and Cedar streets, where he has since lived. Mrs. Voigt passed away on the 23d of August, 1904. Mr. Voigt is a member of the Pioneer Society.



Kina Voigt

His life has been an active and useful one, far-reaching in its effects and honorable in its purposes. His political allegiance has ever been given to the republican party, which he has represented in various county and state conventions. Throughout all the years of his residence in the northwest Mr. Voigt has been an active factor in the upbuilding of the country, the development of its resources and the utilization of its natural advantages, and his worth as a citizen is widely acknowledged.





E. H. Alvord

Elisha Henry Alvord

SEATTLE may justly feel proud of Elisha Henry Alvord, who, after six years of constant study and experimentation, has succeeded in inventing a multiple compartment pulp-press, which is destined to revolutionize the paper-pulp industry and which is regarded by mechanical engineers as the most notable achievement in the field of industrial invention in the last three decades. Mr. Alvord is a native son of Washington, born near Kent on the 24th of December, 1863. His father, Thomas Moody Alvord, is still living at the age of eighty-four years. He mined in California from 1853 to 1858 and spent one year on the Fraser river. In 1859 he located one mile south of Kent, where he remained until 1897, when he joined the rush of miners to Alaska. After spending a year there he returned to Seattle, where he has since lived.

Elisha Henry Alvord attended the country schools until 1880 and then entered the Territorial University of Washington, where he remained for six years, being graduated with the class of 1886 as valedictorian. He first engaged in the real estate business and contracting, but for many years he has given his attention to the study of mechanical problems. At the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, held in Seattle in 1909, his single compartment press was awarded first prize, but he was not satisfied with his achievement in inventing this machine and continued at the task of constructing a multiple compartment machine that would be efficient, for he recognized the incalculable value of such an invention to the paper-pulp industry. Manufacturers and others actively interested in that business have for years been seeking just such a machine, and many other inventors have given much time and study to the problem of constructing a working machine of that character but their efforts have been unsuccessful. Mr. Alvord worked along lines radically different from those followed by other inventors, and has been successful where they met with failure. His machine has been subjected to the most rigid tests by master mechanics and mechanical engineers and has won their unanimous praise, as it has proved eminently practical and efficient. Those best informed in regard to the paper-pulp industry say that one such machine will save the manufacturer five to ten thou-

sand dollars a year. The fact that it is automatic, requiring no attention whatever after being once started, is an important point in its favor. It is said that it can turn out from five to ten times as much work as any other machine on the market and do so with a great saving of cost and labor. It may safely be predicted that its general use will be an important factor in keeping down the constantly rising cost of white paper. Aside from its paramount importance to the paper-pulp industry, it has many other uses. It is so constructed that it can automatically briquette coal, minerals, mineral products and compounds. This has hitherto been impossible when great pressure is required together with large output, and it means a marked saving of time, labor and material. The machine is also adapted to extract oils and fluids, and it is expected that it will be used in the manufacture of cottonseed oil, linseed oil, olive oil, glucose, beet and cane sugar, mineral paints, wine, pharmaceutical compounds and fertilizers. It is so constructed that it can be used in drying such materials as floated starch, talc, paint pigments, brewery grains, etc.

Not only is Mr. Alvord a native of the state and a resident of Seattle for many years, but the machine is constructed of Washington materials and built in Seattle. Capitalists of Tacoma were so favorably impressed by the trials of the machine that they offered to finance the erection of a factory to make the press, but financiers of Seattle informed Mr. Alvord that he could secure the necessary capital in this city. He began the construction of the machine with a borrowed capital of seven hundred and fifty dollars, the repayment of which was secured by his personal property. From this beginning he has not only completed the machine but has also fully protected his invention by patents, and he owns nearly a two-thirds interest in the Alvord Automatic Machines Company, of which he is president.

Mr. Alvord takes the interest of a good citizen in public affairs but has been too much absorbed in his work to participate actively in politics. He is characterized by sterling integrity, by remarkable powers of concentration, and by a determination that refuses to be deterred by obstacles. Personally he is most agreeable and has won the warm friendship of many. It is generally recognized that his wonderful invention will add to the fame of Seattle.



Fridolin Wilhelm

Fridolin Wilhelm

AMERICA has aptly been termed the land of opportunity, for in no other country is there chance for such direct progress as the result of individual effort and merit as in the United States. This is evidenced in the careers of many notable men and finds exemplification in the history of Fridolin Wilhelm, now a capitalist of Seattle. He was born in Germany, September 14, 1841, and came of good German-Catholic parentage. His father was Nathan Wilhelm, who made farming his life work and lived to the advanced age of eighty-four years, having for a decade survived his wife. They reared a family of three sons and one daughter.

Fridolin Wilhelm was educated in the school of Germany and there learned the cabinetmaker's trade. In 1858 he sailed for New Orleans, his father furnishing him the money for the passage, and after reaching the new world he spent one winter in school in Cincinnati. He landed, however, at New Orleans and proceeded thence to Kentucky, where he was employed at cabinetmaking, a trade which he had learned in his native land. It was after this that he had the benefit of a winter's instruction in Cincinnati, and on the 1st of July, 1863, he responded to the call of his adopted country for aid and enlisted as a volunteer of Battery E of the United States army, which was attached to the Ninth Army Corps. He was in the battle of the Wilderness and various other engagements, including the assault on Fort Sanders and the battle of Campbell's Station in eastern Tennessee. Following the surrender of General Lee he went with his command to Washington, where he participated in the Grand Review, the most remarkable military pageant ever seen on the western continent. For a part of the time he had served as a wagoner in the quartermaster's department, and although he was never wounded, he suffered from yellow fever. With the close of the war his command was ordered to the Pacific coast in 1865, and the following year was ordered to Washington territory. He continued on active duty with the regular army until honorably discharged at San Juan island.

It was at that time that Mr. Wilhelm came to Seattle, where he engaged in carpentering and building. He thus became closely con-

nected with the improvement of the city and began making investments in real estate, which in the course of years has brought splendid returns and now places him among the capitalists of the city. In 1876 he built his first home in Seattle on the lot now occupied by his present commodious and attractive residence.

It was in that year that Mr. Wilhelm was united in marriage to Miss Regina Bolhert, a native of Germany, and to them have been born three sons and a daughter: John H., Frank Joseph, Fritz A. and Anna Regina, now the wife of Fred Kroeger, of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Wilhelm belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and to the Grand Army of the Republic, thus maintaining pleasant relations with the boys in blue. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, but the honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him. He has remained an active business man of the city since his arrival in 1868 and recently, in connection with W. G. Norris, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work, he has established a new city market at Third and Washington streets. His business interests have been carefully conducted and success in substantial measure is now his.





W.W. Williams

Walter Winston Williams



WALTER WINSTON WILLIAMS, who passed away in Seattle on the 1st of March, 1915, had been a resident of the city for more than a quarter of a century. He was well known as a leader in musical circles here and his business connection was that of secretary of the Hofius Steel & Equipment Company. His birth occurred in Swansea, Wales, on the 29th of April, 1850, and when nineteen years of age he removed to Workington, England. The following is an excerpt from an English paper published at the time of his demise. "Old Workingtonians and musicians throughout West Cumberland will learn with regret that Mr. Walter Winston Williams, the renowned conductor of the defunct Workington Vocal Union, is dead. . . . The deceased came to Workington with the late Ivander Griffiths, who was at the head of the Barepot contingent, and rendered great service to Mr. Griffiths in the furtherance of the Eisteddfod cause. As time wore on and the exceptional musical knowledge and technique of Mr. Williams revealed itself he attracted towards him the whole of the singing talent in Workington and district. He was also a notable bass singer himself. When the Workington Vocal Union was formed the deceased with their common accord, was elected conductor. The Union soon leaped into local fame and popularity by the inspiration of his leadership and among their triumphs were the rendering of 'The Messiah,' 'Judas Maccabeus,' 'Elijah' and 'Israel in Egypt.' As a musical town which then reached its zenith Mr. Walter Williams was the pivot on which all revolved. He combined all the choirs and musicians of the town and district irrespective of denomination, and his departure to the United States with Mr. Peter Kirk proved to all an irreparable loss. They could not unite on any successor then and no one has since worn his musical mantle. The deceased at the period he left Workington was the secretary of the Moss Bay Company. He was an excellent business man and popular amongst all classes of the community. The wife of the deceased was the sister of Mr. Herbert Swinburne and a daughter of a well known Workingtonian."

In 1888 Mr. Williams emigrated to the United States and came direct to Seattle, here spending the remainder of his life. In associa-

tion with Leigh Hunt and Peter Kirk, he founded the town of Kirkland on Lake Washington. For a number of years he was engaged in commercial pursuits and later became connected with the Hofius Steel & Equipment Company, serving as its secretary until his death. He was also director of the Pacific Warehouse Company, which erected the Maritime building and the Produce building. It was in musical circles, however, that he gained his greatest prominence, organizing a brass band in England that played in various cities and won numerous prizes. He also organized a male choir and a mixed choir of two hundred and fifty voices in England and conducted the Seattle Male Voice Choir, which he had organized.

Mr. Williams was joined in wedlock in Workington, England, to Miss Mary Swinburne, a native of that country, by whom he had nine children, who still survive him, as follows: W. Mervyn, a resident of Olympia; Mrs. Douglas Ross, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Aubrey S., Eldred V., Marian S., Eleanor A., Stanley E., Juanita C. and Herbert W. Williams, all of Seattle.

Mr. Williams died at his home at No. 1427 Thirty-fifth avenue, Seattle, March 1, 1915, from an attack of heart failure, following his attendance at the Welsh concert held at Douglas Hall, Tenth avenue and Pine street. His demise was the occasion of deep and widespread regret, for he had gained an extensive circle of warm friends in the city and especially among the Welsh. In early manhood Mr. Williams was a member of the Welsh church but after his marriage joined the Episcopal church. He gave his political allegiance to the republican party and was a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Williams, who survives him, is well known and highly esteemed in the city where she has now resided for a period of twenty-seven years.



John T. Casey

John T. Casey

JOHN T. CASEY, a member of the Seattle bar, was born in Pierce county, Wisconsin. His parents were Bernard J. and Ellen Elizabeth (Murphy) Casey, both of whom came from Ireland in the '50s, when still quite young. They were married in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 6th of October, 1863, and became the parents of sixteen children, of whom ten sons and four daughters are still living. They celebrated their golden wedding in Seattle, October 6, 1913, when a solemn nuptial high mass at the Immaculate Conception church was said by three of their own sons, who are Catholic priests and brothers of John T. Casey.

John T. Casey attended the common schools and the law department of the University of Wisconsin, winning the LL. B. degree on the 24th of June, 1896. In early manhood he engaged in bookkeeping and school teaching but since preparing for the bar has concentrated his energies upon his professional activities. Removing to the west, he served in the prosecuting attorney's office in Deer Lodge county, Montana, from 1899 until 1901, when he removed to Seattle and has won a creditable position in professional circles. He was nominated for superior court judge in the direct primaries in 1910 and again in 1912 but being a democrat was not elected. He is strongly imbued with the idea of curbing the encroachment of monopoly on the rights of the people in whatever form it may appear and believes every effort must be made to banish the evil influences of special privilege from legislation and especially from the courts, where poor people having rights to be adjudicated should receive equally fair treatment with the strong and powerful. In a word, he holds to high standards of citizenship and of civic honor and has made his own life conform with his high ideals.

Mr. Casey is a widower, having lost his young wife in 1908. He has a little daughter, Mary Helena, now ten years of age. He was chief ranger in the Immaculate Conception Court, Catholic Order of Foresters, in 1911 and 1912 and was deputy grand knight of Seattle Council 676, Knights of Columbus, in 1907. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Seattle Commercial Club, and his interest in citizenship is such as to insure his active cooperation in many well defined plans and measures for the public welfare.



Clyde L. Morris

Clyde L. Morris

CLYDE L. MORRIS, a well known contractor and the president of the Washington State Good Roads Association, belongs to that public-spirited, useful and helpful type of men whose ambitions and desires are centered and directed in those channels through which flows the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number. While his chief life work has been that of contracting, and he has won substantial success along that line, the range of his activities and the scope of his influence have nevertheless reached far beyond that special field. He is a native son of the northwest and possesses the spirit of determination and enterprise which has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of this section of the country.

His birth occurred at Pomeroy, Washington, September 2, 1876, and he accompanied his parents on their removals to San Francisco, to Port Townsend and to Seattle. He attended the public schools of the first two mentioned cities and later removed to Seattle, where he became a pupil in a commercial school. As a boy, when not attending school, he sold newspapers and worked as errand and delivery boy in various lines of business. In early life his attention was directed to farming and later he took up mining, while subsequently he entered the field of general contracting. In the latter part of the '90s, while employed as bookkeeper for a British Columbia mining company, by doing his accounting work nights, he worked his way through every department of the mine from "mucker" to "miner," and thus earned promotion to the management of the company, which position he held until he went to Nome, Alaska, at the time of the great gold excitement, in the spring of 1900. He has since had important business interests in that country. He engaged in mining and contracting in Alaska for four consecutive years. In 1901, on May 24, when the steamer "Jeannie" arrived at Nome and dropped her anchor at the edge of the ice two miles from land, Mr. Morris took the contract and successfully landed the thousand tons of freight over the sea ice to the people of Nome. In spite of the almost impassable "tundra" in the summer and the snows and blizzards of winter, in the operation of

freight and stage lines he delivered thousands of tons of freight and supplies to the interior of Seward peninsula.

He built the farthest north railroad in the world and installed hydraulic systems to the value of several million dollars. He has also done considerable contract work in Washington and British Columbia. As a contractor in Alaska he at one time maintained an outfit of two hundred and twenty-five horses and one thousand men and his daily pay roll amounted to seven thousand dollars. This was conceded to be the largest and best equipment in the north for railroad and ditch construction. He built some three hundred miles of ditches and hydraulic systems, one hundred miles of railroad, and some government highways. Since the period of his continuous sojourn in Alaska he has maintained offices in the Pioneer and Arcade buildings in Seattle and from this point has directed large operations in Washington, British Columbia and Alaska. His contract work has ever been of a most important character and has contributed much to the development of the districts in which he has operated. Aside from his interests along that line he is a director of the National City Bank and has agricultural interests in both eastern and western Washington.

Mr. Morris was married at Seattle, May 1, 1906, and has one daughter, Clydene. In his political views Mr. Morris has long been a republican and has been a delegate to various county conventions and two state conventions. He prefers, however, that his public service shall be done in other connections rather than as an office holder and his work has indeed been of great benefit to the public along various lines. He is a life member of the Arctic Club and the Tillikums of Eltaes and he also has membership in the Rainier Club, the Automobile Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Municipal League. He served for two terms as a trustee and two terms as president of the Arctic Club and contributed in no small degree toward the successful completion of the project for the erection of the luxurious home of the Arctic Club. During his presidency of the Arctic Club and since that time he has been a tireless worker in the interests of securing beneficial legislation for Alaska and has been one of the factors in securing the opening of the resources of that territory. In the Automobile Club he is a past president and is now serving as a trustee. In the Municipal League he has been a member of the road and bridge committee. He likewise belongs to the Washington State Art Association and the Press Association. In November, 1913, at the fourteenth annual convention of the Washington State Good Roads Association held at North Yakima, he was elected without opposition to the office of president, having the distinction of being the first native

son of Washington chosen to that position. His business has been of a nature that has contributed to public progress, and his activities outside of business have largely been directed along those lines which have for their object public improvement and the advancement of the general welfare. His course at all times has marked him as a citizen of worth, and high regard is entertained for his business ability, his executive force and his devotion to Seattle, the state of Washington and Alaska.





G.L.Tanzer

Gottwerth Lebrecht Tanzer

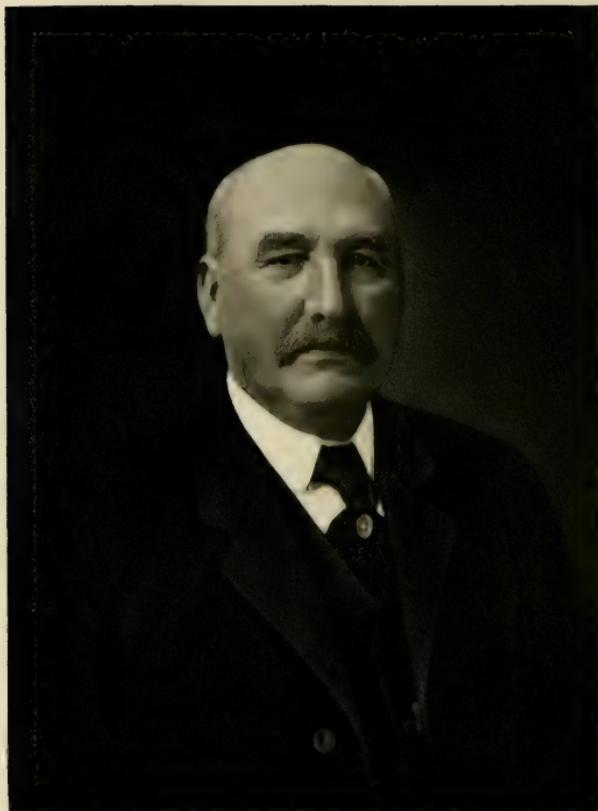
GOTTWERTH LEBRECHT TANZER is the central figure on the state of mining activity in the northwest, being now the president and general manager of the Western Smelting & Power Company, and the owner of a controlling interest in the Manhattan Edee Mining Company of Nevada. Individual ability has brought him to his present position of prominence, liberal education and scientific training qualifying him to assume the important responsibilities which devolve upon him. He was born at Troebnitz, Sachs, Altenburg, Germany, June 14, 1863. His father, Wilhelm Franz Tanzer, who died in 1887, was considered one of the greatest architects. He built several fine churches, schools, monuments and solid stone bridges over rivers and time has not been able to weaken or destroy these. He married Wilhelmine Koerner, a daughter of Grottfried Koerner, of Rausdorf, near Roda, Germany, who was a wealthy landowner.

In the schools of Altenburg and Breslau Gottwerth L. Tanzer pursued his education, liberal advantages being afforded him, and after coming to America in 1885 he passed the examination for pharmacist and chemist before the Illinois state board of pharmacy in 1898. Later he engaged in the drug business and analytical laboratory work until May, 1902, and in 1903 was appointed city chemist of Seattle and special state chemist for the state of Washington, the city laboratory of Seattle being established through his efforts. Comprehensive scientific knowledge has enabled him to assume heavy and important responsibilities along those lines and his recognized ability has led to his cooperation being sought in the conduct of various corporations. In 1908 he was elected president of the Northern Texada Mines, Ltd., which shipped over sixteen thousand tons of ore to the smelters during his management. He was also elected president and general manager of the Western Smelting & Power Company, which has very valuable holdings near Yellowstone National Park in Montana. In these he owns a controlling interest as he also does in the Manhattan Edee Mining Company of Nevada, and he likewise has valuable holdings of improved real estate in Seattle and a large acreage in adjoining counties. His investments have been wisely and judiciously made

and both his property and business holdings return to him a most gratifying annual income. In the field of chemistry he has passed far beyond the point of mediocrity and stands among the able and eminent few and he is well known as the author of "The Analysis of the Electric Current, Heat, Light and Sound."

In 1886, in Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Tanzer was married to Miss Lina Trenne, a daughter of August and Justine Trenne. Their living children are: William, twenty-one years of age, who was a twin; Alice, twenty years of age; Freda, aged eighteen; Ruth, who was also a twin and who is fourteen years of age; and Max, eleven. All are still single and attending school. Seven children of the family died in Chicago.

Mr. Tanzer served in the German army in the Jaeger Batl., No. 4 (Sharpshooters), from 1881 until 1883, which covers his military experience. His political allegiance is given to the republican party where national issues are involved, but he casts a nonpartisan ballot in municipal, county and state elections. He is a prominent Mason, having attained the Knights Templar degree and the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, while the honorary thirty-third degree has also been conferred upon him. He is likewise a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Arctic Club of Seattle and is president of several German societies. He is a typical son of the fatherland with the love of scientific research and investigation characteristic of his fellow countrymen. At the same time he is thoroughly American in spirit and interests, manifesting unfaltering loyalty to his adopted country and being especially interested and active in support of well defined and practical measures for the upbuilding and development of Seattle.



Nicholas C' Healy

Nicholas C. Healy

FORTY-THREE years have been added to the cycle of the centuries since Nicholas C. Healy became a factor in the development of the lumber industry of the northwest. He knows every phase of the business and is competent to speak authoritatively upon the subject, for he has not only watched its development but has been an active factor therein through more than four decades. Today he holds extensive timber producing properties both in Washington and British Columbia.

Mr. Healy is a Canadian by birth, having first opened his eyes to the light of day on a farm at Goderich in the province of Ontario, October 8, 1852, his parents being Michael and Julia Ann (McArty) Healy. To the age of sixteen he remained upon the home farm and alternated the work of the fields with attendance at the district schools. He then went to Michigan and entered upon active connection with the business in which he has since been engaged, being employed in the pine woods near Alpena. He soon became an expert workman at the task known as "swamping" in Michigan and as "tending hook" in Washington. After three years devoted to that work, the winter months being spent in the woods and the summer seasons in the saw-mill, he came to the northwest, attracted by the accounts of the big timber of the Pacific northwest. This was in the year 1872 and Olympia was his destination. He spent some time at the Port Madison mill, where he worked on a "boom," and then went to Kalama, where he was employed in clearing the right of way for the Northern Pacific Railway. He passed his first Christmas Day in Washington in building a log camp for the railway company on the present site of Kalama. When the news of the gold discovery on the Peace river in British Columbia reached him, he decided to seek his fortune in the mines and left Washington on the 1st day of May, 1873, devoting the succeeding two years to prospecting. In the fall of 1875, however, he again engaged in the lumber business, entering the employ of Jerry Rogers, a well known Canadian lumberman, at Bird's Inlet, British Columbia. He worked as a hook tender on False Creek, on the site now occupied by the city of Vancouver, but after three years he returned to Washington and as hook tender entered the employ of Blackman Brothers

at Snohomish, where he spent two years. He afterward spent four years as foreman of the camp, having charge at that time of a crew of twenty-five men, which was considered a large number in those days. While working in the woods Mr. Healy was noted for his skill as a hook tender, possessing superior skill in getting logs out of the dense undergrowth. On one occasion he brought out a "stick" one hundred and fifty-four feet long, which was sent to the Midwinter Exposition at San Francisco.

While for some years Mr. Healy remained in the employ of others, his laudable ambition prompted him to utilize his opportunities to the best advantage and in due course of time, when his financial resources were adequate, he organized the logging firm of Healy & Sisco in 1895 and began operations on the Ebey slough. For eight years they were engaged in furnishing logs to the Port Blakeley Mill and to smaller concerns. In 1897 Mr. Healy became connected with Charles H. Cobb, E. S. Kerry, M. F. Backus and Mr. Sisco in establishing the Port Susan Logging Company, an enterprise that through the succeeding decade operated very extensively in Snohomish county. Mr. Healy was vice president and general manager of the company and also became a trustee and general manager of the International Timber Company of British Columbia. He was also chosen vice president and general manager of the Marysville and Arlington Railway Company and secretary of the Cobb-Healy Investment Company of Seattle.

On the 12th of January, 1888, Mr. Healy wedded Miss Estella Comford, a daughter of James and Maria Comford. She passed away in 1898, leaving six children, namely: Eugene, Maria, John, Illoyne, Nicholas and Estella. Mr. Healy is prominent in the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, and also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is likewise a member of the Rainier Club of Seattle and the Cascade Club of Everett. Such in brief is the history of one of the prominent lumbermen of the northwest. The steps in his orderly progression are easily discernible and indicate how closely he has applied himself to the work in hand and how strenuously he has labored to achieve success. Perseverance and determination have enabled him to overcome many obstacles and step by step he has neared the goal of prosperity. He derives genuine pleasure from the solution of difficult business problems and the actual practical experience of his early years now proves a most potent factor in the successful conduct of his extensive and important interests.



E. Arlita Adams

Mrs. E. Arlita Adams



MRS. E. ARLITA ADAMS has entered a field in which few women have taken part, but her ability and resourcefulness have brought her to a prominent position, making her one of the foremost patent attorneys of the northwest. She has won distinction and honor along more than one line in Seattle and certainly deserves mention as one of the representative residents of the metropolis of the northwest. She was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, June 18, 1874, a daughter of Ira B. and Arlita (Yates) Hewitt, the latter a descendant of Governor Yates of Illinois. In the paternal line she comes of Scotch ancestry, the family in America, however, antedating the Revolutionary war period. On the mother's side she comes of Revolutionary stock of Scotch-Spanish descent. Her grandfather had the distinction of having fired the last shot in the Mexican war, which came about by accident, however. He was deaf and failed to hear the order to stop firing when the officers discovered that the white flag had been raised. The last shot was the subject of investigation, but the offender was exonerated when it was discovered that he could not hear. The father of Mrs. Adams, Ira B. Hewitt, was a soldier of the Civil war, serving as a member of Company I, Mounted Rangers of Minnesota, fighting the Indians on the frontier, being stationed at Fort Snelling.

Mrs. Adams attended the Minneapolis public schools, passing through consecutive grades to the high school, and afterward spent three years as a student in the University of Washington. On the 27th of October, 1889, she gave her hand in marriage to Frank E. Adams, a registered patent attorney and mechanical engineer, who was the oldest representative of his branch of the profession in Seattle. He was born in Bristol, England, in 1870 and was but two years of age when brought by his parents, Isaac and Sarah (Bryant) Adams, to America. The family resided for a time in Duluth and afterward in Brainerd, Minnesota, before removing to Minneapolis, where the father continued practice as a mining engineer. Both he and his wife died when about seventy years of age.

Frank E. Adams was one of a family of six children. He attended the public schools of Minneapolis and afterward the State University

of Minnesota and his practical training was received as an apprentice in the machine shops and drafting department of the North Star Iron Works at Minneapolis. Subsequently he was employed as draftsman and mechanical designer by various firms in many of the largest cities of the United States, thus adding constantly to his experience, his knowledge and his efficiency. The year 1890 witnessed his arrival in Seattle, where he entered the city engineer's office. Some time afterward he opened an office for the private practice of his profession and for a time he devoted his earnings to the study of patent law, becoming capable of designing all classes of machinery and skillfully preparing and prosecuting applications for patents. He was a registered patent attorney in both the United States and Canada and also conducted the prosecution of patents in foreign lands. He was one of the first to engage in practice as a patent attorney in Seattle and his ability in that direction brought him prominently before the public.

Mr. Adams was also widely known as a leader in the ranks of the republican party in the northwest. He was frequently a delegate to city and county conventions and in 1895, when a candidate for fire commissioner, received the largest majority given to any man on the republican ticket. He had an interesting military experience, for in 1891 he became a member of the Washington National Guard, entering Company D, which was soon called out for active duty in quelling the Franklin and Gilman coal riots. He was advanced to the rank of first sergeant of his company and in that capacity took part in the Northern Pacific strike in 1894. From the rank of first sergeant he rose at one step to that of captain and thus commanded a detachment on the Columbia river during the fishing strike, in which he was out for ninety days, and he received the highest praise for his service from the adjutant general of the state in his biennial report covering that period. At the first call for troops for the Spanish-American war he volunteered and his company was the first mustered in from Washington, becoming known as Company D, First Washington Infantry. The command was sent immediately to San Francisco and after spending several months at the Presidio sailed for the Philippines in October. Captain Adams served during the greater part of the time with the rank of major and received mention for distinguished service in battle. One month before his regiment left for the Philippines he was ordered to San Francisco because of ill health and later was discharged with the others of his regiment, returning to Seattle.

Mrs. Adams accompanied her husband on his trip to the Philippines and upon their return they engaged in practice as patent attorneys at Seattle until the death of Captain Adams, which occurred

September 8, 1912, as the result of an operation brought about by illness contracted during his residence in the Philippines thirteen years before. They became the parents of a daughter, Vivianne Arlita, who was born in Seattle and is now twenty-three years old.

Captain Adams had an extensive circle of warm friends in Seattle, where much of his life was passed. He had started in business there with Fred Ames, county surveyor, and during their year's connection they engaged in civil and mechanical engineering and did such patent work as was to be secured, in which connection Captain Adams was frequently sent to Washington, D. C., to give expert testimony.

Mrs. Adams joined her husband in active practice in 1901, after having previously been in his office for two years. In 1906 they formed a partnership with Stephen A. Brooks, of Washington, D. C., which connection existed until the death of Mr. Brooks, December 18, 1914. On January 1, 1915, Mrs. Adams formed a partnership with Henry L. Reynolds, formerly examiner in the United States patent office, the name of the firm being Adams & Reynolds. She was admitted to the bar as a patent attorney in 1901 and has since made a specialty of patent cases. She was one of the first women in the United States admitted to practice patent law and is the only woman patent attorney west of Chicago. She was also the first woman on the firing line in the Philippine islands, arriving at Manila five days before the outbreak of hostilities. Mrs. Adams is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and has the distinction of being the only woman member of the Commercial Club. She votes with the republican party but is not active in politics, and her religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. She maintains her residence in winter at the Washington Hotel and has a summer home on Mercer island. Pronounced ability has brought her prominently to the front and she occupies a distinguished if unique position in connection with professional circles.



J. Meelapp

Joseph Malcolm Clapp



JOSEPH MALCOLM CLAPP, who has been identified with many important civil engineering projects, devoting his entire life to professional duties since his graduation from the Royal Military College at Kingston, Canada, as civil and military engineer, was born at Milford, Prince Edward county, Ontario,

November 2, 1866. He is a descendant in the eleventh generation of an ancestor whose name is unknown but who was a resident of Devon county, England, and was the father of Richard Clapp, whose son, George Gilson, and his four brothers, Thomas, Nicholas, Rodger and Edward, came to America between the years 1690 and 1640. During the same decade his wife crossed the Atlantic and their marriage was blessed by one child, born in South Carolina. George Gilson was the direct ancestor of Joseph Malcolm Clapp in the third generation, from whom the line is traced down through John, John, Elias and Joseph. The last named wedded Mercy Carpenter and they had six children, Elias, Nathaniel, Joseph, Benjamin, James and Henry. Of this family, Joseph Clapp, the direct ancestor in the eighth generation, had eight children, Sarah, Phillip, Catherine, Patience, James, George, Samuel and Joseph. Of these James married Jane Sproule and they were the grandparents of Joseph Malcolm Clapp. In their family were the following children: Joseph, John, Robert, William H., Jane and Samuel. The third of these, Robert Clapp, married Nancy Fegan and their children were Philena, Annie Jane, John, Eliza, Joseph Malcolm, Harry and Robert M. The father was United States consular agent at Picton, Ontario, from 1866 until 1888. Counselor at law, he also served as warden of the county and was county leader of the conservative party for many years. He proved a capable public official, one who enjoyed the highest regard and esteem of those who lived in his locality. Two families of the Clapps came to America in the seventeenth century and all settled in New England save Dr. George Gilson Clapp, who first took up his abode in North or South Carolina and afterward settled in Dutchess county, New York.

Joseph Malcolm Clapp, pursuing his education in the Royal Military College at Kingston, Canada, completed a course in civil and

military engineering by graduation with the class of June 27, 1887. He refused a commission in the Royal Artillery Infantry and Cavalry and accepted a position as rodman in the location and construction of the San Gabriel Rapid Transit Railway in Los Angeles, California, being thus employed from November, 1887, until February, 1888. From the latter date until May, 1889, he was engaged as topographer, leveler, transit man and chainman with the Southern Pacific Railway Company in California, working under William Hood, and also on the central irrigation district in the Sacramento valley. In May, 1889, he was appointed an instrument man in connection with the United States engineering department and assisted in the survey of the Oregon coast harbors. In August of that year he received the appointment of United States assistant engineer and was the principal assistant engineer of the Seattle district from May, 1896, until February, 1911, when he resigned to go into business on his own account. He assisted in making the designs in the construction work of the jetties at Gray's Harbor, Washington, in the design and improvement of Willapa Harbor, Everett Harbor, Bellingham Harbor, harbors in Montana and Idaho, including those on the Upper Columbia, Snake and Clear Water rivers. He had charge of the survey for the wagon road between the Gulf of Alaska and the Yukon river for the United States government and designed the harbor for Katalla, Alaska. His work has ever been of a most important character involving a clear understanding of broad scientific principles as well as all of the phases of practical workmanship. He promoted, located and sold to the Union Pacific Railway the Gray's Harbor & Puget Sound Railway from Hoquiam, Washington, to Centralia, and the line now carries the cars of the Oregon-Washington Railway & Navigation Company and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company to Gray's Harbor. For about twenty-one years he served as assistant to the United States engineer at either Portland, Oregon, or Seattle, Washington, while the defenses of Puget Sound were being surveyed and constructed. He was chief engineer of waterway district No. 1 of King county, during which time he had charge of all surveys, design and location of the ship canal up the Duwamish valley at Seattle. He has been practicing as a consulting and contracting civil engineer since 1911 and his business has become most extensive and of a most important character.

On the 27th of December, 1892, Mr. Clapp was married at Pendleton, Oregon, to Miss Helen A. Smith, a daughter of S. A. and Sarah (Grubbe) Smith, and to them was born one child, Helen

Cameron, whose natal day was June 16, 1897. Mr. Clapp was married again at Picton, Ontario, January 27, 1913, to Miss Alice M. Phillips, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Walker) Phillips.

Their religious faith is that of the Episcopal church and in politics Mr. Clapp is a consistent republican, believing in tariff for protection to American manufacturers and labor against foreign made goods by cheap foreign labor and has lent his efforts to that end by voting the straight republican ticket. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, is a member of the blue lodge, the Scottish Rite and the Mystic Shrine, and he is also connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. In club circles, too, he is well known, holding membership with the Arctic, Commercial, Canadian and Republican Clubs of Seattle. He finds time for social interests and recreation which maintain the even balance of life and is as well a most busy man in his profession, in which he has made steady advancement, working his way upward through his own powers and ability, his experience and study continually bringing him wider knowledge and greater efficiency. The nature of the projects with which he has been identified indicate most clearly his high professional standing.





R. H. Hulbert

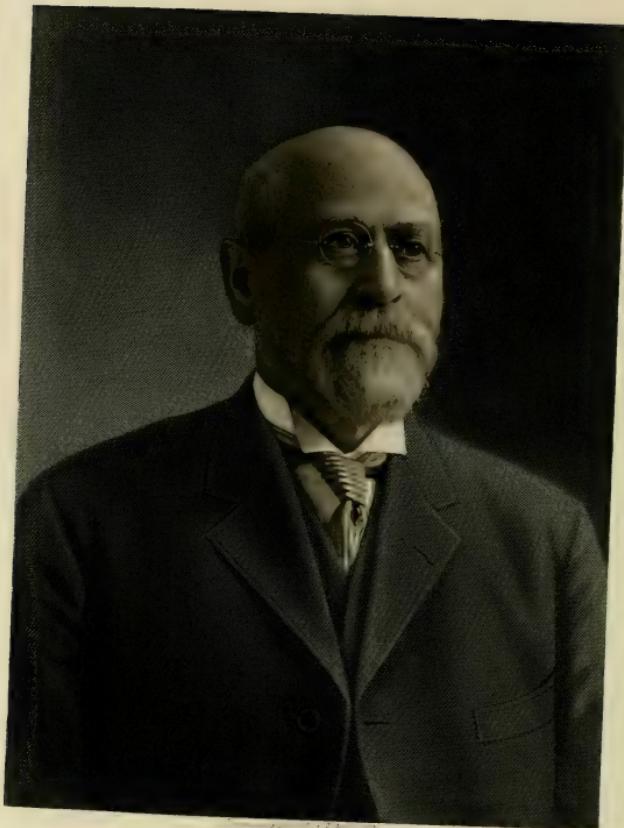
Robert A. Hulbert

HE ancestry of the Hulbert family is traced back to Scotland, the name Hulbert being derived from Whirlbot. In the early days the highland Scotch chiefs fought with a weapon called the whil bot, a bot which was whirled when thrown at the enemy. His ancestors became so proficient and their skill so great with that weapon that they were called the whirl bots, and in the later centuries the name has been corrupted and changed until it is the Hulbert of today. Representatives of the name in remote generations came to America during colonial days and at the time of the Revolutionary war members of the family served in the war for independence, so that Robert A. Hulbert is eligible to membership in the Sons of the Revolution. His parents were Ansel and Lucinda (Cottle) Hulbert, who crossed the plains with an emigrant train and were forced to fight the Indians when en route. They were among the earliest settlers of Seattle and the Sound country, the father having been one of the pioneer lumbermen of the northwest.

Their son, Robert A. Hulbert, born in Seattle, March 10, 1864, pursued his education in the public and private schools and in Washington University. Starting in the business world he was first associated with his father in the lumber trade and is still interested in lumber. He gained a wide business experience with his father and learned to deal with all classes of men, this giving him a broad outlook of life and a comprehensive understanding of men and their motives. He turned from the lumber trade, however, to the profession of law and after preparing for the bar began practice in Everett. His clientage, however, steadily extended over the state and grew to such proportions in Seattle that he returned to his native city, where he is now practicing as a member of the firm of Ballinger, Battle, Hulbert & Shorts. They engage in general law practice and represent some of the largest corporations of the northwest, their clientage being very extensive and of a most important character. Mr. Hulbert is still interested in real estate and in the lumber industry, having holdings in both throughout Washington but he is first and last a lawyer, enamored of his profession and giving to his clients the benefit of great talent, unwearied industry and rare learning.

Nevertheless, he does not forget that there are certain things due to the court, to his own self respect and above all, to justice and a righteous administration of the law which neither the zeal of an advocate nor the pleasure of success permits him to disregard.

On the 30th of June, 1906, Mr. Hulbert was married to Miss Margaret Gooch, who is of English parentage. He has two daughters by a former marriage: Mrs. Vivian Wayne Murray, of Ellensburg; and Mildred, at home. In politics he is a republican but is interested in politics only as it affects city, state and country, having no ambition for public office. The only political position that he has ever filled was that of county clerk of Snohomish county, in which capacity he served for two terms. Fraternally he is an Elk, a Knight of Pythias and an Odd Fellow and he is prominent in various relationships, holding membership in the Rainier and Seattle Golf and Country Clubs, the Cascade Club of Everett, the Automobile Club and the Native Sons of Washington. He is likewise a member of the Chamber of Commerce and in sympathy with its purposes and plans for the improvement and upbuilding of the city, while along strictly professional lines his connection is with the Bar Association of Seattle, the Bar Association of Washington and the National Bar Association. Thoroughness has characterized his activities in every connection and wisely using the talents and intellectual force with which nature endowed him, he has come to rank with the distinguished lawyers of the northwest.



W^m Walker

William Walker

EXTENSIVE and important are the business interests which claim the attention and which profit by the direction of William Walker, a capitalist, largely interested in the Puget Mill Company and the Puget Sound Commercial Company, his identification with the latter being that of vice president. Ready discernment of advantages of a situation, a quickness in discriminating between the essential and the nonessential features of business, a notable power in combining unrelated and oftentimes seemingly diverse elements into a unified and harmonious whole have been salient features in his career. He made his start in the business world at the age of fifteen years, previous to which time his training had been that of farm life with the further advantages of a public school and academic education, the latter acquired in Skowhegan, Maine.

A native of the Pine Tree state, William Walker was born in Solon, November 1, 1840, a son of James Martin and Eliza (Heald) Walker. The family is of ancient Scotch lineage, removing to the north of Ireland in the reign of James I. The line of descent of William Walker is as follows: I. Rev. George Walker lived in Londonderry, Ireland, and died there in 1689. II. Andrew Walker settled at Tewksberry, Massachusetts, and died there in 1739. He was an uncle of General John Stark, of Revolutionary fame. III. James Walker, of Goffstown, New Hampshire, married a daughter of Colonel John Goff, for whom that town was named. IV. Silas Walker, of Goffstown. V. William Walker was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, in 1770 and served in the War of 1812. VI. James Martin Walker, born in Goffstown in 1798, married Eliza Heald, a daughter of Colonel Jonas Heald, of Acton, New Hampshire. VII. Cyrus Walker. VIII. William Walker.

Leaving the farm at the age of fifteen years, William Walker was employed for a brief period in a carriage factory and for some time in a machine shop in Skowhegan, Maine, and he became the owner of a one-fourth interest in a chisel and skate factory in Skowhegan. The year 1868 witnessed his arrival in Washington, whither he came for the purpose of visiting his brother Cyrus, making the journey by way

of Panama and Aspinwall. Here he remained until the overland railway to California was completed and by that road he returned to his home in New England. But the west had taken firm hold upon him and he immediately disposed of his interests in the chisel and skate factory at a loss and with his family returned to this state in 1870. Settling at Port Gamble, he became master mechanic with the Puget Mill Company and was advanced to the position of engineer in chief, his time being thus spent for seven years. In 1877 he purchased stock in the Puget Mill Company, which has always been a close corporation, Mr. Walker being the only man outside of the original owners and their heirs to become a stockholder in the business. The same year the Puget Sound Commercial Company was organized as an accessory enterprise to the Puget Mill Company, for the purpose of owning and operating vessels to carry the mill product and conduct a general carrying trade to foreign ports. The Puget Mill Company is a California corporation, while the Puget Sound Commercial Company is a strictly Washington corporation, of which Cyrus Walker has been president and William Walker the vice president from the beginning. Various subsidiary companies have been instituted from time to time and many investments have been made in timber lands, which have largely increased in value. The Puget Mill Company has developed many tracts in Seattle and laid out many desirable city additions. William Walker is especially efficient in the indispensable technical details of manufacturing. He has done much to adopt eastern models in order to handle the timber of this coast. He made a number of important innovations which he did not patent that are now in general and unrestricted use and he is regarded as the main factor in the evolution of mill machinery in the northwest and in the development of technical milling operations. To him work of that kind is a genuine pleasure and he has been an ardent student in that field, making improvements continually.

On the 24th of January, 1864, in Skowhegan, Maine, Mr. Walker was married to Miss Emma Jane Williams, who was a daughter of C. A. Williams, and who passed away July 6, 1910, leaving one child, Maud, now the wife of Edwin G. Ames, of Seattle.

Mr. Walker is an active and prominent Mason, holding membership in Franklin Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M., of Fort Gamble, which was the second Masonic lodge instituted in the state. He is also a Knight Templar Mason and has attained the thirty-second degree in Lawson Consistory. He belongs to the Rainier Club and is a life member of both the Arctic and the Seattle Athletic Clubs. In a history of commercial development having to do with the utilization

of the natural resources of the northwest his name figures prominently, his labors having constituted a dynamic force. He early had the prescience to discern something of what the future had in store for this great and growing western country and, acting according to the dictates of his faith and judgment, he has reaped in the fullness of time the rich harvests of his labors and also the aftermath.





Heinrich

Alfred Emerson Knoff

ALFRED EMERSON KNOFF was born in Cheyenne, Wyoming, May 2, 1882, and is the eldest son of John J. and Nellie M. Knoff. With his parents he came to Seattle in the fall of 1888, when the Northern Pacific Railway Company extended their railroad to the Pacific northwest. He attended the Seattle public schools, and by carrying newspapers after school he earned enough money at the age of thirteen to enter the Acme Business College. Three days after finishing his course and at the age of fourteen he entered the employ of the Seattle Hardware Company, as office boy. After three years spent in the hardware business he was hired as clerk by O. D. Colvin, then sales agent for the Washburn-Moen department of the American Steel & Wire Company, the latter concern having just been formed by John W. Gates. This was in the year 1900. In April, 1904, and at the age of twenty-two, he had worked his way up to manager of the Seattle office of the above company, which enjoys a very large business in this territory and Alaska. The American Steel & Wire Company is a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, whose selling organization on the Pacific coast is under the name of the United States Steel Products Company. Mr. Knoff's present official title is sales agent, and he controls, through his high reputation, fair dealings and enviable popularity, a large and growing business.

On June 9, 1908, in Seattle, Mr. Knoff was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Filkins, a daughter of the late Dr. John W. Filkins and Mrs. Clarinda E. Filkins, residing in this city, both early residents of Seattle. They now have one son and two daughters, namely, John Filkins, Dorothy and Margaret, who are eleven, six and three years of age respectively.

Mr. Knoff and his family reside, when in the city, at their home on Queen Anne Hill, the district where in the early days he made enough money carrying newspapers after school to go to business college, and in the summer he spends his time outside of business hours with his family at his country home at Three Tree Point.

While very modest in his ways, Mr. Knoff takes a keen interest in civic and club life. He is a member of long standing in the Seattle

Chamber of Commerce and has just completed a three year term as trustee. He is very popular in club life and is a member of the Rainier Club, Arctic Club, Seattle Athletic Club, Seattle Golf Club and Earlington Golf and Country Club. He is a Mason of high degree, belonging to both the York and Scottish Rites, and also belongs to the Mystic Shrine. He possesses the characteristic enterprise of the west and in all that he undertakes, whether of a business or public nature, wins success.





Watson C. Squire

Watson C. Squire

HERE are few pages of the history of the development of the northwest upon which the name of Watson C. Squire is not found. As governor and senator he guided the political history of the state and as a business man he aided in utilizing the natural resources of the west and in bringing about the era of empire building which has made Seattle a great center of domestic and foreign trade. His activities were so important and so far-reaching in their effect that he became known as one of the representative American citizens with wide acquaintance throughout the nation.

It was at Cape Vincent, Jefferson county, New York, that Watson C. Squire first opened his eyes to the light of day on the 18th day of May, 1838. His father was the Rev. Orra Squire, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, who married Eretta Wheeler. Both were natives of New York and were descended from English families established on American soil during the colonial epoch in the history of this country. The maternal grandfather, Ebenezer Wheeler, served as an American officer in the War of 1812.

In the acquirement of his education Watson C. Squire attended the public schools of Oswego county, New York, until he reached the age of more than eleven years and then became a student in Falley Seminary at Fulton, New York, which he attended at intervals for five years and still later spent a year in Fairfield Seminary in Herkimer county. He had the advantage of the usual academic training and became well grounded in Latin, Greek, Spanish and mathematics. He later entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1859. He has always felt a deep interest in the university and for thirty-eight consecutive years has been one of its trustees. Following the completion of his college course, he began reading law in Herkimer, New York, and later was made principal of the Moravia Institute at Moravia, New York.

In the meantime the feeling between the north and the south was becoming more and more strained over the question of slavery and the right of the states to settle such questions for themselves. Eventually war was declared and Mr. Squire was the first man in his home

town to enlist, becoming a member of Company F, Nineteenth Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry. He was elected to the captaincy of his company but refused to serve, urging the selection of an older man, while he accepted the position of first lieutenant. In the conflict which occurred in Maryland and Virginia during the first six months of the war, he took an active part and was also in Washington, D. C. He then received an honorable discharge and returned to Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of becoming a lawyer, believing, as did the great majority of the people of the north at the time, that the war was practically at an end. He had just been admitted to the bar at Cleveland in 1862 when there was issued another call for troops and again Mr. Squire responded without delay. He organized an independent company of sharpshooters, was elected captain and joined General W. S. Rosecrans, of the Army of the Cumberland, in Tennessee. The company remained in active duty until the close of hostilities and because of exceptional meritorious service in the field was selected and acted as headquarters' guard with General Sherman on his march to the sea. Captain Squire, after commanding his company and later serving at the head of the battalion of sharpshooters, was made trial judge advocate of the department court under General Thomas. Later he became judge advocate of the district of Nashville, middle Tennessee and northern Georgia and Alabama on the staff of General Rousseau. He was the reviewing officer of all military courts in the district, passing upon all findings and sentences and supervising the work of twenty-one separate courts, twenty-seven hundred cases coming under his attention, a record which received special mention from the judge advocate general. He was also on active duty on several of the most hotly contested battlefields, being present at the engagements of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca and Nashville, and was mustered out of the service after the close of the war, on the 10th day of August, 1865. He was brevetted colonel by Secretary of War Stanton in recognition of his gallantry.

His company of Ohio Sharpshooters were remembered by General Sherman, who in a complimentary order addressed to each officer and private soldier in this command, attributed to them his own personal safety in the long and arduous campaigns. Colonel Squire's name appears on the battle monuments at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge.

When Colonel Squire returned to the north he settled at Ilion, New York, where he accepted a position with the Remington Arms Company and eventually in that connection worked his way upward until he became secretary, treasurer and manager. His work there

brought him in contact with the representatives of many foreign powers and he became recognized as an authority on firearms. He made sales to France, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Egypt, Mexico and other foreign governments and his efforts were a vital force in winning the world-wide reputation for American-made arms. It was also during the period of his connection with the Remington Company that the first typewriter was invented and Colonel Squire signed the first contract ever made for the manufacture of these machines, thus being one of the original promoters of the new industry.

The pleasures of home life also came to him about this period. He was married December 23, 1868, to Miss Ida Remington, granddaughter of the founder of the Remington Arms Company and they became the parents of four children, of whom the two sons, Remington and Shirley now reside in Seattle. The younger daughter, Marjorie, is now the wife of John F. Jennings, an attorney of Springfield, Massachusetts, and the elder daughter, Aidine, is the wife of A. V. White, of Toronto, Ontario.

During the Franco-Prussian war in 1870 the Remington Arms Company supplied the French government with arms and ammunition and in eight months dispatched twenty shiploads of war material. Colonel Squire had charge of the immense business in New York and received, principally through the Rothschilds and Morgan & Company, of London, about fourteen million dollars in gold. In company with Mr. Remington he went to Paris to meet the grand committee on contracts at Versailles and was tendered the thanks of France by the Duke d'Audifret Pasquier, president of the grand committee of sixty members. He was also received with marked favor by M. Leon Gambetta, then the leading statesman of the French republic. Afterward Colonel Squire again went abroad, spending nearly two years in England, Germany, Switzerland, Russia, Sweden, France, Italy, Spain, Turkey and Greece. Colonel Squire improved his time to good advantage, not only winning many friends during his residence abroad but also gaining wide and intimate acquaintance with the life of the European capitals, with the works of art and with international politics. He studied the military situation of the different countries and while he was in Europe he commenced to study the plans of coast defense, which he was later instrumental in embodying in the laws of this country. After returning to America Colonel Squire spent the winter in the City of Mexico, where he lived on terms of business and personal friendship with President Porfirio Diaz and members of his cabinet.

The northwest marks the month of May, 1879, as the moment in

its history at which Colonel Squire made his first trip to the Sound country, proceeding from San Francisco whither he had gone on business, to Washington territory. Three years before, he had made some investment in property in the Sound country and when he visited this region in 1879 he saw the possibilities for the development of its natural resources and decided to become a factor in its development. His wide training and experience as a business man and as a student of national and international affairs led him to the belief that there would be a great empire builded in this section of the country and he resolved to make his home here. In 1880 Henry Villard, who had obtained an option on the property of the Oregon Steamship Navigation Company and had made plans for the building of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company lines along the south bank of the Columbia from Portland to Wallula, brought to the country eastern capitalists, hoping to secure their cooperation in his plans. Colonel Squire was invited to join the party. The result of this trip was that the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company line was constructed and Colonel Squire induced Mr. Villard to purchase the narrow gauge line from Seattle to Newcastle, now the Columbia & Puget Sound and the coal mines at Newcastle. From these purchases the Oregon Improvement Company was formed, afterward changed to the Pacific Coast Company, controlling coal lines, railroads and ocean vessels, all of which became important elements in the early development and improvement of the northwest. The railroad line to the coal mines was known as the Seattle & Walla Walla Railroad and it was expected at that time to extend the railroad across the mountains to connect with the Northern Pacific, which, however, did not cross the Cascades until eight years later. It was not until 1883 that Portland was connected with the east by rail, joining the Northern Pacific, at which time Villard extended the line to Wallula to connect with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation. This move seemed to leave Seattle hopelessly out of competition with Portland. Then followed the dearth in the activity of Seattle's upbuilding but Colonel Squire never lost faith in the country and its future and concentrated his energies upon building operations in the city and the improvement of farm lands, which he acquired in the White river and Black river valleys. His wise investment in real estate made him in 1890 the largest taxpayer in King county.

Colonel Squire was especially interested in public affairs and before removing from the east had served in New York on the state central committee. He also attended many conventions and had a wide acquaintance with the foremost statesmen of that section of the

country, including Grant, Conkling, Garfield, Arthur, while Theodore Roosevelt was just coming into prominence. Colonel Squire made frequent trips to the east and has maintained his acquaintance and friendship with the leaders of that section of the country. He was also active in affairs relating to the territory and in 1884 President Arthur appointed him governor of the territory, which position he filled under President Cleveland for two years after tendering his resignation, because his successor was not appointed by the democratic administration. History was at that time in the making in the great northwest and many and arduous were the duties which devolved upon the chief executive: as there came up to him questions for settlement relative not only to the welfare of the territory at the moment but also affecting its later destiny. His published reports to the secretary of the interior reflect clearly the conditions which he met; and his lucid and systematic reports of the great opportunities of Washington had large influence in bringing home makers westward. His earlier experiences enabled him to establish many branches of the territorial government on a practical basis, new buildings were erected for public institutions, such as the penitentiary at Walla Walla, the insane hospital at Steilacoom and the school for defective youth at Vancouver.

Under his direction great improvements were made in the territorial university, the militia of the state was put upon a sound footing and the system of coal mine inspection was inaugurated. Colonel Squire recommended to the administration at the national capital that Washington be made a state at the earliest opportunity but this was not done until 1889. Because of his thorough understanding of conditions Colonel Squire's advice and recommendations proved of the utmost value when substantial laws were drafted for the territory—laws which would be adequate to the needs of the territory in later years, with its increasing wealth and population. Much of the legislation enacted during his term has since remained in force on the statute books of the state.

Among the most memorable occurrences of Colonel Squire's term was the anti-Chinese riots in the fall of 1885 and in February, 1886. Already large numbers of Chinese had become residents of Seattle and their number was constantly augmented through the operation of smugglers in defiance of the somewhat loosely drawn exclusion acts. The white population resented the entrance of the yellow race and feeling ran very high, so that a movement was started to forcibly drive the Chinese from the territory. Many of their number voluntarily left for Portland and San Francisco. Tacoma, with its race war, drove all the Chinese out of the town on the 3rd day of November,

1885, and riots occurred at the mines in King county, where several Chinese were killed. Sheriff's in the two counties whom Governor Squire had ordered to swear in a sufficient number of deputies to maintain the peace, declared that they could handle the situation.

In February, 1886, Governor Squire issued two proclamations, called out the national guard and eventually decided to proclaim martial law, which act was at once approved by President Cleveland and was followed by the arrest of numerous rioters. His firm stand soon put an end to the delicate situation that had attracted the attention of the nation. His later reports to the government embodying a complete list of the losses of the Chinese, prepared at the request of the state department, won for him the thanks of the government and of the Chinese authorities. Governor Squire's last recommendations in his final report to the secretary of the interior were for: (1) the admission of Washington into the Union; (2) the forfeiture of unearned railway landgrants; (3) the enforcement of the Chinese restriction act; (4) the transfer to Washington territory of the northern counties of Idaho; (5) the improvement of the Columbia river and other navigable waters; (6) readjustment of Indian reservations; (7) speedy settlement of all questions relating to public lands. The last named problem is still in course of settlement today. The improvement of the Columbia river is still going on. The readjustment of the Indian reservations has not been entirely perfected. The closing recommendations of Governor Squire's administration illustrate clearly his keen insight into the future needs of Washington.

When Governor Squire put aside the duties of chief executive in 1887 and took up the more active management of his private interests, he did not relinquish his activity in public affairs but sought still further to advance the interests of the northwest. It was the great desire of the people to acquire statehood and Governor Squire was chosen to preside over the convention of delegates which was called to meet at Ellensburg and which by its urgent memorials and resolutions and the convincing arguments advanced hastened the action taken by congress in 1889, admitting Washington to the Union at the same time that North and South Dakota became states. Immediately after the bill was signed by the president, elections were called and at the first session of the legislature, Governor Squire was chosen to represent Washington in the United States senate.

Six senators were elected from the three new states and it became necessary to decide by lot, which should serve for six years, which for four and which for two. Senator Squire drew a two years' term but at its expiration was reelected for another full term, so that he was

for eight years a member of the upper house of the national legislature and until the year 1914 was the only United States senator from Washington to be reelected. The arrival of six new senators at Washington did not cause any particular comment. In fact old members have always regarded new arrivals as of little importance but Senator Squire had gone to Washington for the purpose of serving his constituents and aiding them in meeting the needs of the rapidly growing state. He was very successful in securing valuable legislation and, moreover, he took an active part in all matters relating to the national welfare: the Isthmian canal at Nicaragua or Panama; the national defenses; the tariff and currency question; the Chinese problem; the Alaskan boundary; the investigation of the coal and gold resources in Alaska; and other leading questions of the day. He was a most tireless member on committees, delivered effective impromptu addresses and displayed marked oratory when discussing questions on which he had especially prepared. He and his colleague, Senator John B. Allen, agreed that each would work for all needed improvements in the state and that each would take special care of the details of affairs in his own section of the state. Among the first benefits that Senator Squire was able to obtain for his state was the appropriation for building the naval station and drydock at Bremerton, the location of which had already been recommended by two separate boards of naval officers, but this project had not been acted upon by congress. In fact, it was Senator Squire who first obtained recognition of Puget Sound as one of the great harbors of the United States, entitled to just as much attention in respect to lighthouses, coast defenses, revenue cutter and customs service, life-saving protection and aids to navigation as any of the great seaports which the government had been improving for years. In one session he secured an increase of the rivers and harbors appropriations for the state from one hundred and three thousand, three hundred and fifty dollars to one hundred and sixty-eight thousand, four hundred and seventy dollars and ninety-two cents, and at the following session of congress increased the amount to two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Nor was all this spent on Puget Sound. Senator Squire was a strong friend of improvements, especially river improvements and the Columbia, Snake, Okanogan, Chehalis and Cowlitz rivers secured shares of the appropriations. Other funds were used to improve the harbors of Everett and Olympia, as well as Gray's Harbor and Willapa Harbor, in southwestern Washington.

At the same time the project of building a ship canal from Puget Sound into Lake Washington at Seattle was being urged by the busi-

ness interests of Puget Sound. Senator Squire lent his earnest aid to this project and secured two preliminary appropriations of ten thousand and twenty-five thousand dollars and later, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars with which actual construction was begun. These were the only appropriations secured for construction on the canal until 1910. Had Senator Squire remained longer in the public service many friends of the canal believe it might have been an accomplished fact years ago. It was vitally important to obtain the right of way for the canal at that time. Senator Squire worked for this.

Among other measures of great importance to the state, first brought to the attention of congress by Senator Squire were these: to provide for tests of American timbers with a view particularly to establish the superior qualities of the timber of his own state; for the creation of a national park and forest reserve, including Mount Rainier; for a relief light vessel for the Pacific coast; to regulate the time and place of holding United States courts in the state of Washington; to grant jurisdiction in cases relating to land entries; to ratify agreements with certain Indian tribes; for the relief of purchasers of lands in railroad land grants; for the erection of a statue to General U. S. Grant; for public buildings at Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane and Walla Walla; granting five per cent of public land sales to the state of Washington.

When the free silver plank was instituted by the republican party in the northwest, Washington lost a most effective public servant with the retirement of Senator Squire. No other representative in the upper house at Washington had secured so much valuable legislation for the state. Moreover, he did not have the assistance of a colleague in the senate from his state much of the time, from the fact that a three years' deadlock in the state legislature prevented an election of another United States Senator from the state of Washington.

Washington has reason, indeed, to remember him gratefully and honor him for what he has done for the state and yet his efforts were by no means confined to legislation beneficial to the northwest. In fact, he furthered various projects for the good of the nation at large and he is especially well known in connection with the bill for the coast defense of the country. His foreign travel and military training and experience in handling arms and ammunition made him, probably, the best informed man in the senate during his services there on the subject of national defense. Upon entering the senate he found the coast defense plan in a chaotic state, with a few military men urging much needed work but gaining very little sympathy. Members of congress as a rule were unfamiliar with the entire coast defense plan.

Little had been done and it seemed impossible to gain united action on any comprehensive plan. In the fifty-second congress Senator Squire was made chairman of the committee on coast defenses, having been a member of the committee at his first session. He promptly took hold of the recommendations of army engineers which had previously attracted little attention and began planning the legislation which resulted in the present system of defenses of the great harbors of the nation. In the fifty-third congress the republicans were in a minority and Senator Squire was removed from his chairmanship but was retained on the coast defense committee. Again in the fifty-fourth congress he was made chairman and there continued his great work for the national defense. At a single session he increased the coast defense appropriation and authorizations of contracts from six hundred thousand dollars to eleven million five hundred thousand dollars and thereafter laid the foundation for yearly appropriations which will amount in the aggregate to about one hundred and twenty-five million dollars or more. At the conclusion of his term in the work of building great fortifications for the harbors of both coasts he had become so well understood and appreciated and the work was so far under way that there never has been any question as to the value and necessity of the vast projects which Senator Squire first pressed upon the congressional attention. Puget Sound shared in the benefits of the work and from a totally unfortified harbor has become one of the best protected in the nation.

Not alone in coast defenses was Senator Squire interested, but in every phase of military and naval legislation. He initiated the legislation for the rating of naval engineers as officers of rank and his work for the engineers of the merchant marine resulted in his election to honorary membership in the Society of Marine Engineers. His efforts were largely instrumental in increasing the revenue cutter service and putting it on a useful basis, especially in western and northern waters, and he secured for the Moran Company of Seattle the first contract for construction of torpedo boats ever let in the northwest. Among his favorite projects was the establishment of a gun factory on the Pacific coast, for which he put forth numerous efforts. He likewise initiated the legislation that resulted in the establishment of Fort Lawton at Seattle.

Senator Squire was also greatly interested in Alaska. He was among the first to realize the immense undeveloped wealth of that country and was instrumental in securing the survey of the Alaskan boundary and the settlement of the dispute with Canada on that subject, securing an appropriation in 1896 for that purpose. Before that

time, however, he had laid the foundation for the work of the United States geographical survey in Alaska by securing an appropriation for an investigation and report on the mineral resources of the country. The famous Alaska goldfields which of recent years have attracted such wide-spread attention, had come to his notice and he had realized that they would some day become a valuable asset to the nation. He probably had this in mind when he was raising strenuous objections to the purchase of foreign coal for the navy, and laying a precedent for using only the product of domestic mines. His foresight in this particular has already found justification.

Another question of national importance which came up during Senator Squire's connection with legislative affairs in Washington was that of free silver, involving, as it did, unending discussion of the national coinage and finally becoming the issue of a national election. A lifelong republican he saw with apprehension the entire west, including his own state, swing into the free silver column. Notwithstanding his love for the west he realized the lack of wisdom and for several sessions he firmly opposed any compromise in favor of the silver standard. In December, 1895, the year before the national campaign which settled for all time the mooted question, Senator Squire prepared a coinage measure which he introduced into the senate and which came within a vote of passing after long debate. His bill provided for an increased coinage of silver, in fact for what might be deemed the free coinage of silver to the extent of its production, but on a basis which would preserve a parity of value of the various kinds of coined money. The plan included the withdrawal of greenbacks and substitution of silver currency backed by a gold reserve. Senator Squire believed, as did many other statesmen of the day, that his measure would be entirely equitable to the so-called silver states and would not inflate the currency or injure the national credit. Probably only the irreconcilable breach between the free silver advocates and the adherents of the straight gold standard prevented the bill from becoming a law. His interest in the Isthmian canal project (then by the Nicaragua route, probably the best one) was an early influence along the line which has led to the development of the Panama canal.

Senator Squire secured benefits for all parts of the Pacific coast and every section of his own state realized that it had an active and leading statesman working for the northwest at the capital. One prophesying of his senatorial career would have said it would have been impossible for him to accomplish what he did, owing to the fact that he was a new senator from a new state, but his broad experience, his grasp of affairs, his knowledge of conditions in his own land and

abroad, his public spirit and his determination were elements along the line of success in his legislative efforts. It was soon recognized that his knowledge was comprehensive, his judgment sound and his determination keen and that the results of his investigation found embodiment in practical effort for the good of the country at large. His extensive travel, his interest in national and international art and his personality, all entered into this feature of his success. Among the senators from the south he numbered a host of warm friends and he held their support in congress as no other northerner did. Time and again he enlisted their aid with that of the men from the far west to force upon congress a realization of the needs of the Pacific coast. Without indulging in any petty scheming Senator Squire was known as a consummate politician and his influence was felt in every section of the country. He did not hesitate to work for needed improvements in other states than his own and often introduced bills for public buildings or other improvements in eastern or southern cities where he believed they were needed. So wide was his personal popularity that at the close of one session Senator Allison asserted that Senator Squire's had been the greatest personal success of any man in that congress. Among his friends and colleagues in the senate were men from all sections: Aldrich, Hoar, Hawley, Platt, Chandler, Morrill and Hale, of New England; the senators from his native state, New York, and of Ohio, whose troops he led in war. In the middle west he was intimate with men like Cullom, Allison, Warren, Davis, Spooner and Nelson and natural ties of mutual interest bound him closely to the men from the Pacific coast. In his committee on coast defenses were two former secretaries of war, Proctor and Elkins, besides Senator Hawley, for years chairman of the committee on military affairs, Senator Stephen M. White, of California, and Senator John B. Gordon, of Georgia, a brilliant Confederate commander. When the Oregon senators were opposing the Bremerton naval station bill at its first inception, at the end of the roll call, ten southern senators who had just entered the senate chamber rose and, addressing the chair, voted in favor of Senator Squire's bill.

It was in connection with the bills appropriating funds for the completion of the dry dock and navy yard at Bremerton that Senator Squire accomplished one of the remarkable feats of his career at Washington, March 2, 1895, during the closing hours of the fifty-third congress. The naval appropriation bill came back from committee with a totally inadequate appropriation for the work needed at Puget Sound, despite all of Senator Squire's efforts before the committee. Rising on the floor of the senate during the closing hours, when there

was much business to be finished, when the galleries were packed to watch the closing scenes of congress, Senator Squire hurled in the face of the assembled senators his demand for a proper recognition of the Puget Sound navy yard and proceeded to argue convincingly every point that he made. The procedure was astonishing but effective. Amid great applause the senator from Washington finished his speech and the senate unanimously voted nearly the full appropriation asked for.

Among the southern men who were personal friends of Senator Squire were Gorman of Maryland, Daniel of Virginia, with whom he paired in the senate, Vest and Cockrill of Missouri, Blackburn of Kentucky, Ransom, Vance and Butler of North Carolina, Butler of South Carolina, Morgan of Alabama, Bate of Tennessee, Gordon of Georgia, Gray of Delaware, Kenna of West Virginia, Gibson and White of Louisiana, and Berry of Arkansas. J. C. S. Blackburn, on the committee of naval affairs, gave hearty support to the establishment of the Puget Sound navy yard, while John Kenna on the committee of commerce was instrumental in passing appropriations for the Lake Washington canal. Senator Teller, who had been secretary of the interior under President Arthur when Squire was governor of Washington, was a friendly supporter. In the house of representatives the western senator had numerous friends, among others, McKinley, Reed, Henderson, Hepburn, Cannon, Thomas H. Catchings of Mississippi, and William H. Crane of Texas.

His intimate acquaintance with the great newspaper publishers of the day was of inestimable value to Senator Squire, for they assisted greatly to help him mold public opinion in favor of such great projects as the plan of coast defenses, which was almost an unknown quantity outside of army circles at the time that Senator Squire entered the senate. Whitelaw Reid and Isaac H. Bromley of the New York Tribune were his close friends, as was Colonel Henry Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal, Frank Hatton of the Washington Post, afterward postmaster general, Melville E. Stone of the Associated Press, and St. Clair McKelway of the Brooklyn Eagle. The famous Saturday Night Club of New York gave Senator Squire a banquet, at which such men as Depew, Carnegie and Clark Bell, founder of the club, were present.

It will hardly be questioned that the state of Washington has never had in either hall of congress or in any other field of public activity a man who so thoroughly merited the name of statesman in its largest sense as Watson C. Squire. Never sensational, he was a leader of men in large affairs, calm and firm in judgment, unflinching

in matters where his mind was set, and yet a man of consummate tact in winning friends and support where to court opposition would be fatal. To mention his high principles of personal honor is unnecessary. Without them no man can attain such success. Senator Squire's personal and private life has always been one worthy of a man who naturally has been an example to thousands. The state of Washington owes no greater gratitude to any of her citizens who have helped her to develop into a leading commonwealth. Since his retirement to private life, Senator Squire has lived quietly in Seattle, still making his influence felt in affairs of public interest, where the welfare of the city or state is at stake, and freely lending the value of his assistance and advice to his successors in public office.





Paul P. Whiteman

Paul Page Whitham



HERE is perhaps no resident of Seattle who has studied more closely public conditions bearing upon the welfare, upbuilding and progress of the city than Paul Page Whitham. Recognizing the value of the splendid natural resources of the northwest and of this city, with its harbor facilities, in particular, he believes that there is a wonderful future before Seattle and his efforts are proving a practical and effective force in bringing about general development. He has here resided since the summer of 1902, coming to the northwest in early manhood. He was born in Champaign, Illinois, May 30, 1878, and comes of a family originally from England, although settlement was made by representatives of the family in Virginia in 1775. His father, Robert F. Whitham, a native of Ohio, was a civil engineer by profession and in the year 1880 drove with a team and wagon from Salt Lake City to Olympia prior to the advent of the railroads in the northwest. He left behind him his wife and children. Mrs. Whitham bore the maiden name of Martha E. Page and was a representative of the Page family that was established in Massachusetts in 1630. In the spring of 1881 Mrs. Whitham, with her two children, Paul, three years of age, and John, aged six months, traveled from Omaha, Nebraska, to Olympia by way of the Southern Pacific to San Francisco, thence on the old side-wheel steamer Idaho to Seattle and on the historic Sound steamer Willie from Seattle to Olympia, the trip requiring in all sixteen days. Several years later Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Whitham went to live on the old Wiley donation claim, at Gull Harbor, about four miles north of Olympia, and Mr. Whitham still occupies his farm at South Bay. His wife, however, passed away in April, 1915, survived by her husband, her sons, Paul, Carl and Lynn, and a daughter, Ruth.

Paul P. Whitham has spent practically his entire life in the northwest. He completed his public-school studies in the Olympia high school, from which he was graduated in 1898, after which he studied engineering in the University of Illinois, leaving that school in 1901. He entered upon active work in the field of surveying and engineering and after spending a year in surveying and mining work in eastern Washington and British Columbia came to Seattle in the summer of

1902 and obtained the position of draftsman in the city engineer's office. He passed through various grades of work in that office, finally becoming assistant franchise inspector, which position he filled until the formation of the department of public utilities, when he became field assistant superintendent of public utilities, having charge of engineering, inspection and construction work, this department being organized in 1908. The position was later designated as that of chief engineer of the department of public utilities. During 1911, while still acting in that capacity, he spent some time with Virgil G. Bogue in the preparation of the Plan of Seattle, having particular charge of the transportation and water front features of the plan. He also obtained a short leave of absence in 1911-12 and worked as principal assistant to Mr. Bogue in the preparation of the harbor plans for Tacoma.

Early in 1912 Mr. Whitham resigned as chief engineer of the public utilities department and became principal assistant engineer under R. H. Thompson, chief engineer of the port of Seattle. During 1912 he obtained leave of absence for a short time and prepared a report and harbor plan for the port of Astoria. Upon the resignation of Mr. Thompson, chief engineer of the port of Seattle, in May, 1912, Mr. Whitham was appointed acting and later chief engineer, which position he held until October 1, 1914, when he retired, associating himself with George Watkin Evans, a noted mining engineer and coal expert, with whom he entered upon private practice as consulting civil engineers. Since that time he has made investigations and prepared reports for various important enterprises in Alaska and the northwest and most recently, in connection with other work, made a trip throughout the east and middle west, studying industrial development matters for the Industrial Bureau of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. The Seattle Times in an editorial under the caption "A Wonderful 'Vision'" wrote: "Announced by the speaker as a 'vision,' but deserving classification as a constructive suggestion of great worth, Paul P. Whitham presented to the Industrial Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday a comprehensive plan for industrial expansion that deserves every consideration. He urges not Seattle alone but all of western Washington to 'take stock,' to summarize the advantages that can be offered factories, the opportunities for investment and the trade field that will be open to exploitation. His suggestion that the 'industrial district' of Seattle includes practically the entire Puget Sound basin is attractive. His demonstration that a benefit to one section is a certain benefit to all the others is convincing. As a basis of a campaign for more factories, his plan is comprehensive, far-

reaching and based on the experience of other cities, which have confronted the same problems and met them, in part, at least. Seattle cannot do better than take advantage of their labors and achievements. There is no question that the time to plan for new work along this line is now. The conclusion of war should see for this city and section, in company with the whole world, an onward movement toward prosperity. Preparations made at this time will enable Seattle and adjacent territory to take the fullest advantage of every opportunity offered for expansion industrially."

Mr. Whitham has visited twenty-one of the leading cities of the east and upon his return took as his text for his speech before the Industrial Bureau, "Seattle Needs More Factories," and offered suggestions as to how they might be obtained. He said: "This work includes seeing that the industries are provided with proper transportation and shipping facilities, that the rates which they must pay on incoming and outgoing shipments are equitable and that new and growing enterprises, when investigation warrants such aid, are given needed financial backing and encouragement. They are also helped to extend their markets. The slogan, 'More Factories for Seattle,' sounds good to everybody, but many are not very hopeful. I believe, however, that during the next period of general prosperity, Seattle will have an opportunity for industrial expansion greater than we can now appreciate. If that is the case, now is the time to lay a foundation that will insure our ability to grasp the opportunities as they come along. Activity in the search for new factories is an important feature in any campaign for industrial development." He declared that the big problem in this work is the preparation of an attractive field for industrial enterprises; that the matters of organization, labor, power and financing are important but in a sense are only details. He pointed out that in order to prepare the field it must first be known what Seattle has to offer locally and in foreign market possibilities, and that these advantages must be pressed home to the prospective industries. In speaking of the foreign market he declared that Seattle may sell to the entire world such primary products as timber, grain, fish and fruit, and advocated that the new fields in the Orient and Russia be visited by advance industrial agents of the Chamber of Commerce in an effort to develop the trade with that territory.

On the 29th of June, 1905, Mr. Whitham married Miss Blanche Marie Evans, a daughter of J. J. Evans, of Tacoma, Washington, who was of Welsh descent and as a young man served with distinction in the Civil war. For many years he was a successful contractor and builder of Minneapolis and later of Tacoma. He died May 11,

1911, being survived by his wife, Mrs. Virginia Evans, now residing in Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitham are members of the West Seattle Congregational church and he is a Mason, holding membership in Eureka Lodge at Seattle and in the Lodge of Perfection of the Scottish Rite Temple of Seattle. He belongs to the Arctic Club and the College Club and has important membership relations with fellow representatives of the profession with which he is connected, for he is a member of the Northwest Society of Civil Engineers, an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the Engineers' Club of Seattle. There have been no unusual chapters in his life record and no esoteric phases. Ability and industry have brought him to his present position of professional prominence, while public spirit has prompted him to put forth the earnest and strenuous effort that has gained him place with the leading residents of his city. His insight is keen and while he has a vision he has based it upon practical knowledge and a thorough understanding of situations and conditions.





Dr. S. Taylor

John Sanford Taylor

PON the history of Seattle's moral progress as well as of her material development the name of John Sanford Taylor is deeply impressed. He stood for all those things which count most in city upbuilding and never lost sight of the high principles which should govern man in his varied relations of life. He thus came to an honored old age and when he had passed the eighty-fifth milestone on life's journey passed to the home beyond.

Mr. Taylor was a sturdy Scotsman and had many of the sterling characteristics of the sons of the land of hills and heather. He was there born February 18, 1830, and during his infancy was brought by his parents to the new world, the family home being established in Montreal, Canada, where the father and mother passed away about 1839.

John S. Taylor was thus left an orphan at the age of nine years and was placed in the Ladies Benevolent Institute, where he remained until he reached the age of ten years, when he went to live in the home of Allen McDermit, with whom he continued until he reached his majority, residing much of that time in Canada. His wages for the ten and one-half years of hard labor which he put in with Mr. McDermit were only forty-two dollars. He had very little opportunity to attend school, but through reading and experience and contact with his fellowmen he added continually to the sum total of his knowledge and gained broad general information. He made his initial step in the business world as a chopper in the lumber woods and his industry and fidelity gained him promotion until at the age of twenty-six years he was superintendent of a sawmill. He next embarked in the manufacture of lumber on his own account at Saginaw, Michigan, and was thus engaged for many years. He went from Saginaw to Duluth, Minnesota, where he built a large sawmill and continued in the manufacture of lumber for eight years.

At the end of that time Mr. Taylor made a pleasure trip to Seattle and immediately felt the lure of the west, for he recognized the natural resources and advantages of the country and felt that ultimately a great empire would be builded upon the Sound. Returning to his former home, he disposed of his property and immediately after

again came to this city, where he arrived on the 13th of February, 1889. Soon Seattle benefited by his investment of sixty thousand dollars in business and property here. He built a sawmill and a planing mill and also purchased a portable sawmill, together with the other necessary buildings, securing all the equipment needed for the conduct of a large lumber business. His enterprise was successfully conducted for a number of years, but in 1895 there came a landslide in which seventy-five acres of land moved down into the lake, washing away his large plant and destroying sixteen dwelling houses. His losses were thus heavy, yet he still retained the ownership of considerable other property. He afterward built a sawmill at Rainier Beach, with a capacity of forty thousand feet of lumber per day, it being fully equipped for the manufacture of lath and shingles. Around the mill grew up a little settlement to which was given the name of Taylor's Mill, and it was there that Mr. Taylor was living at the time of his death. He was a very prominent figure in the development of Rainier Valley and his life work was an element in the growing industrial enterprise of Seattle.

On the 20th of June, 1853, in Glengarry county, Canada, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage to Miss Jeanette Louthian, who was born in that county, March 4, 1833, and is of Scotch lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor became the parents of four children: William D., now a resident of Seattle; David P., of Seattle; Margaret, the wife of M. R. Metcalf, of St. Paul, Minnesota; and John S., living in Seattle.

For many years Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were leading and influential members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he served as trustee and for a third of a century was superintendent of the Sunday school. They had not long been residents of Seattle when there was talk of building a new church. At that time they resided not far from the present site of the Grace Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Taylor furnished the lumber to be used in the erection of the new house of worship. He has largely been the builder of five different churches, including one mission, aiding generously toward the work of building two churches and a mission in Michigan, the Grace Methodist church at Duluth and the Grace Methodist church in Seattle. Until 1907 the last named church had no pews, using chairs, but in 1907 Mr. Taylor equipped the church with pews. It was from that church that Mr. Taylor was buried when on the 25th of June, 1915, he passed away. He had reached the age of eighty-five years and it was only in the last few months of his life that he was unable to leave home. In fact he was an ardent base-ball

enthusiast and until his last illness, accompanied by Mrs. Taylor, eighty-two years of age, he was a daily attendant of the games. Seattle recognized in him a public-spirited citizen and one who had great faith in the city, seeking at all times to further its progress along substantial lines. His work was manifestly resultant and among those with whom business or social relations brought him in contact he was held in the highest regard. As the day with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity, its evening of completed and successful effort, ending in the grateful rest and quiet of the night, so was the life of John Sanford Taylor, who in his later years was affectionately termed "Grandpa" Taylor by all who knew him.





GEORGE L. HILL

George Leslie Hill

GEORGE LESLIE HILL, deceased, was for some time connected with the opening of the upper Columbia river to navigation as an employe of the government, and was also largely instrumental, by reason of his expert testimony, in bringing about the building of the Copper River Railroad in Alaska. Thus it is that he took an active part in shaping events which have had much to do with the history of the northwest, and, accordingly, his name deserves mention upon the annals of city and state. Moreover, he was a representative of one of the oldest pioneer families, his birth having occurred November 11, 1860, near Renton, in King county, Washington. His father, John S. Hill, was owner and master of steamboats in the Puget Sound country and became a well known and prominent figure in early times. His wife, Mrs. Addie Hill, was a most lovable character, noted for her kindly acts, her charitable deeds and helpful ministrations in behalf of the sick and the needy. As a result of all this she had many friends and was greatly respected and loved by those who knew her best.

Captain George Leslie Hill acquired his education in the public schools and in the University of Washington at Seattle. Following in the business footsteps of his father, he became an expert in the operation and management of steamboats on the waters of Puget Sound and Alaska. He was among the first to navigate steamers on the Yukon river from St. Michael to Dawson, and made a chart of that great river showing its course and noting aids to navigation. For several years he operated steamers for the companies engaged in the transportation business of the Yukon river. He also operated the steamers in the inland waters of Alaska that were engaged in the transportation of material and supplies in the building of the Copper River Railroad. The character of the waters and the rocky formations that abounded in them rendered their navigation very difficult and well nigh impossible. Many of those who had examined these turbulent and dangerous waters believed that they could not be utilized in the building of the Copper River Railroad. Captain Hill was employed as an expert to make a thorough examination of the case. His report was favorable. He said, "with the exercise of great

skill and care it can be done." He was employed to build the steamers that were needed for this work. He took them north in a knocked-down condition and they were put together on the river and lakes where they were needed. Captain Hill navigated them safely and successfully and thus saved the construction company many thousands of dollars. It is doubtful if this great road would have been built without the use of this river, and it is also doubtful if any other man could have been found in the United States that could have rendered equally efficient service. Captain Hill was in the employ of this company for five years, during which time the road was built. Captain Hill was also for some time in the employ of the United States government in the opening of the upper Columbia river to navigation, and thus his life work was of far-reaching effect, benefit and importance.

On the 16th of June, 1888, in Seattle, Captain Hill was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Albert and Amanda J. Atwood. Fraternally he was connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, but throughout his entire life practically his undivided attention was given to his professional duties, and in that connection he won prominence and distinction.



Mrs. Elizabeth Hill



RS. ELIZABETH HILL, residing in Seattle, the widow of Captain George Leslie Hill, of whom mention is made above, was born at Tom's River, New Jersey. Her father, the Rev. Albert Atwood, was born October 27, 1832, in the vicinity of Tuckerton, New Jersey, and pursued his education in the Charlotteville Seminary at Charlotteville, Schoharie county, New York, there preparing for the ministry, for he had decided to devote his life to preaching the gospel. In 1858 he joined the New Jersey conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and was called to the pastorate of several different churches in that conference. In 1874 he was transferred to the Oregon conference and assisted in the organization of the Puget Sound conference in 1884. He occupied various pastorates and also acted as presiding elder in that conference for several years and his labors were of far-reaching effect and benefit, proving an influencing force for good in the lives of many who came under his teachings. He was an earnest and oftentimes eloquent speaker and the logic of his reasoning appealed to the minds of his hearers and he also wielded influence through the use of sentiment and persuasion. Rev. Atwood married Miss Amanda J. Robinson, who was born near Tom's River, New Jersey, March 31, 1841, their wedding being celebrated on the 3d of May, 1860.

Their daughter, Elizabeth Atwood, was a little maiden of four summers when brought by her parents to the northwest. She attended the public schools of Seattle and afterward became a pupil in the University of Washington located in this city. Here in early womanhood she was married, becoming the wife of George Leslie Hill on the 16th of June, 1888, when seventeen years of age. She is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and her life has been filled with good deeds and characterized by kindly purpose.



J R. Kiernan

John R. Kinnear

FROM the time of his arrival in Seattle in 1883 until his death on the 31st of March, 1912, John R. Kinnear was closely associated with events that shaped the history of city and state. He aided in framing the organic law of Washington and in shaping its legislation both during the territorial period and after statehood was secured. His name is thus inseparably interwoven with the annals of the northwest and the record of no man in public service has been more faultless in honor, fearless in conduct or stainless in reputation.

A native of Indiana, John R. Kinnear was a lad of seven summers when his parents removed to Walnut Grove, Woodford county, Illinois, where they located upon a farm. The routine of farm life for John R. Kinnear was uninterrupted until after he had completed the district-school course, when he had the opportunity of becoming a student in the Washington (Ill.) high school. Still later he attended Eureka College and when he had completed his work there he entered upon a four years' classical course in Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois. He was a student in that institution at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, when with patriotic spirit he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting for three years as a private soldier. He participated in about twenty of the great battles of the war and some years afterward, at the request of his comrades, wrote and published a history of the regiment and brigade, the volume containing one hundred and forty pages. Mr. Kinnear proved a most brave and loyal soldier, never faltering in the performance of duty whether stationed upon the firing line or the lonely picket line.

When the war was over and the country no longer needed his aid Mr. Kinnear pursued a course in the Chicago Law School and following his admission to the bar located for practice at Paxton, Illinois, where he remained in the active work of his profession for fifteen years. While there he was prosecuting attorney for three years and was also master in chancery for four years. In 1883 he arrived in Seattle and almost immediately became an active factor in molding public thought and action. In 1884 he was elected to the territorial legislature from King county upon the republican ticket, and in

November, 1888, he was again called upon for public service, being elected a member of the council or the upper house of the territorial legislature. He did not take his seat in that body, however, on account of the passage of the enabling act for the admission of the state. However, he was elected to the state constitutional convention from the twentieth district and took a most helpful part in framing the constitution. He was made chairman of the committee on corporations and he left the impress of his individuality in many ways upon the organic law of Washington. Mr. Kinnear also made a close race for the office of first governor of the state, for which he was supported by the entire twenty-five delegates from King county and received one hundred and thirty votes in the republican state convention. He was a member of the state senate in its first and second sessions and during both served as chairman of the judiciary committee. It would be impossible to estimate the value of his public service but all who know aught of the history of Washington recognize its worth and feel that he was among those who laid broad and deep the foundation upon which has been builded the superstructure of a great commonwealth. He was married at Bloomington, Illinois, June 2, 1868, to Miss Rebecca Means, of Bloomington, and they became parents of two children, Ritchey M. and Leta, both of Seattle. The mother died May 10, 1913.

Ritchey M. Kinnear, a resident of Seattle, was born at Paxton, Ford county, Illinois, January 18, 1870. He attended the public schools to the age of thirteen and then came to Seattle with his parents, where he became a student in the Territorial University, now the University of Washington. In 1890 he matriculated in the Northwestern University of Evanston, Illinois, where he studied for two years and then returned to Seattle. Here he engaged in the real estate business with his brother-in-law, A. L. Brown, under the style of the Kinnear & Brown Company, and when a change in the personnel of the firm occurred the name was changed to the Kinnear & Paul Company. They are well known real estate dealers, conducting an extensive business and having a gratifying clientage. Mr. Kinnear, like his father, has figured prominently in public connections, having represented his district in the state senate from 1902 until 1904. He was married in 1893 to Miss Brownie Brown, a daughter of Amos Brown, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Kinnear have a son, John Amos.



F. H. Osgood

Frank Hines Osgood

HERE is probably no man who has taken a more active part in the growth and development of Seattle than Frank Hines Osgood, who now gives most of his time to looking after his extensive interests of various kinds. For many years he was connected with street railway construction and operation and from 1884 to 1888 was the president and general manager of the Seattle Street Railway Company. Through his enterprise and capable direction the original electric system in Seattle was constructed. This was the first railway operated by electricity west of the Mississippi and one of the first to be successfully operated in the United States. Mr. Osgood built similar systems in a number of other cities of the west but since 1907 has retired from railroading and is now devoting his attention to his various industrial, timber and mining properties.

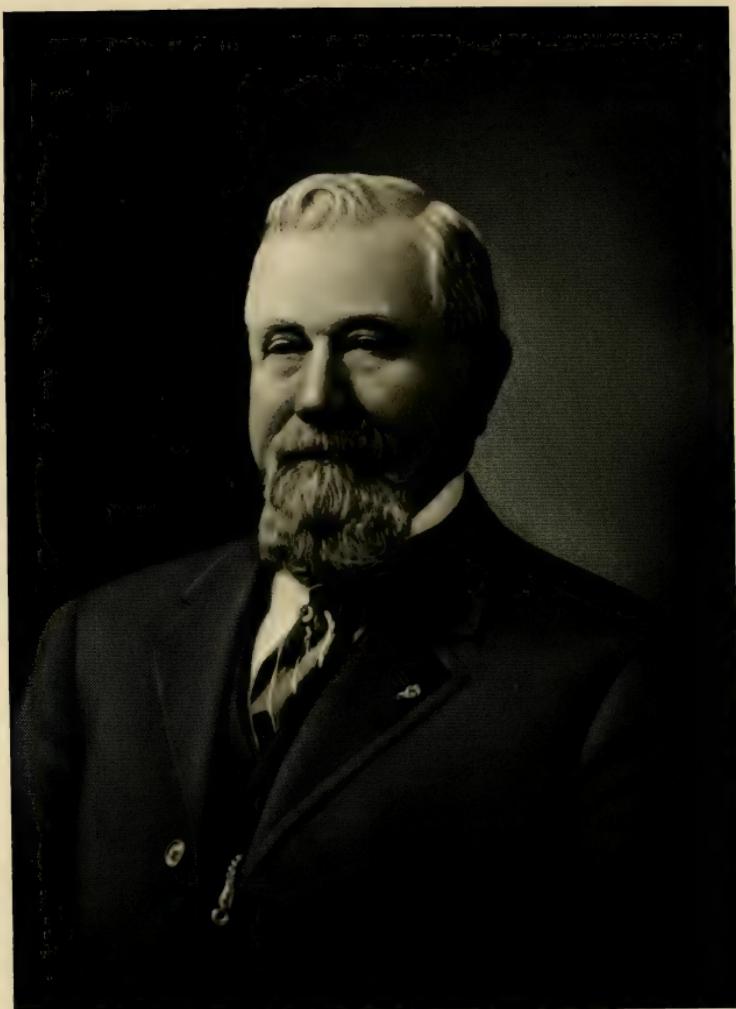
Mr. Osgood was born in Charlestown, New Hampshire, February 2, 1852, his parents being Solomon P. and Susan N. (Bailey) Osgood. Through both he is a descendant of early New England stock. The Osgoods were originally English, and the family was founded in this country in 1637. Through his paternal grandmother, Mr. Osgood is a great-grandson of John Bellows, the first settler at Walpole, New Hampshire, for whom the town of Bellows Falls, on the opposite side of the Connecticut river, was named. The Baileys were of Welsh extraction, and the family became residents of Massachusetts in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Salmon P. Chase was a member of the family of Mr. Osgood's maternal grandfather.

Frank H. Osgood received his fundamental education in the village school of Charlestown, New Hampshire, and subsequently attended the New London University at New London, that state. The opportunities of the far west induced him to come to Seattle, Washington, in 1883, and soon afterward he became actively connected with street railway construction. The larger part of his labors for the next twenty-three years were devoted to railway building and operation. After a franchise had been granted for a street railway in Seattle, Mr. Osgood, without any previous experience, set himself to build the road, realizing the ultimate value of such a property.

This was the first street railway in Washington territory. He was president and general manager thereof from its organization in 1884 until the Seattle Electric Railway was organized in 1888. It was alone through his enterprise and under his able direction that the original electric road in Seattle was constructed. It was the first electric railway west of the Mississippi and one of the first to be successfully operated within the United States and even in the world. In 1890 Mr. Osgood built an electric railway in Portland, Oregon, and during the years following carried to completion similar undertakings in Tacoma, Bellingham, Port Townsend, Spokane, Fidalgo Island and Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia. He also made a contract for and built the West Street & North End Electric Railway from Seattle to Ballard, which is now a part of the Seattle Electric Railway. He also built the Rainier avenue line from Seattle to Rainier Beach. The latter line he purchased and extended to Renton. He owned this line individually, finally disposing of it to its present owners.

Since retiring from the street railway business in 1907, Mr. Osgood has given his attention to his various interests, which include important industrial enterprises and timber and mining properties. His mining interests consist of gold, silver and lead mines, the latter situated in Oregon and California, and he has other property interests in Seattle and elsewhere. Among the industrial enterprises with which he is associated is the Smith Cannery Machine Company of Seattle, with which he became connected at its inception, since which time he has been active in the successful management of its affairs. Mr. Osgood has become one of the leading capitalists of Seattle and such success as has attended his labors is highly merited, as it has come to him in return for unflagging enterprise and his superior judgment in business affairs. He has had confidence in the future of the west, and his faith has brought him golden returns.

In the town of his birth—Charlestown, New Hampshire—Mr. Osgood was united in marriage to Miss Georgina B. Arquit, of Brooklyn, New York, who is a daughter of Joseph and Ellen (Douglas) Arquit. Mr. Osgood was one of the incorporators of the Rainier Club of Seattle and is a member of the Seattle Golf and Country Club and the Rocky Mountain Club of New York city. He has always been a lover of out-of-door life and a great admirer of nature. He has done eminently valuable work in western America as a builder of electric roads, and particularly in Seattle his constructive work could not be easily forgotten.



L W. Bonney

Lyman Walter Bonney

LYMAN WALTER BONNEY, who is a member of the Bonney-Watson Company, funeral directors, has spent almost his entire life on the Pacific coast and throughout the entire period has been imbued with the spirit of enterprise that characterizes this section of the country. Today the company have the finest and best equipped establishment of the kind in the United States and are controlling a large business. A native of Des Moines county, Iowa, he was born March 17, 1843, a son of Sherwood Samuel Bonney, who was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1812 and was but a small boy when his father died. His mother afterward became the wife of a Mr. Streeter and removed to Portage county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. In the late '30s he married Miss Elizabeth Burns and moved to Iowa, where he followed the occupation of farming on land ceded to him by the government, there remaining until the spring of 1852, when with his wife and six sons he migrated to Oregon. He crossed the plains with an ox team and prairie schooner, arriving at Oregon City in early November. He passed the winter near there and the following summer at Salem, Oregon. During the fall of 1853 he continued his journey to Puget Sound, arriving at Steilacoom, Pierce county, early in November. He took up a donation claim at American Lake, where he lived for several years and in 1863 located a preemption claim near Sumner, Pierce county, where he resided until his death March 29, 1908. He enjoyed the distinction of being the first justice of the peace elected in that county. His first wife died while crossing the plains and in 1853 he married Mrs. Lydia Ann Bonney, to whom were born three sons and two daughters: William Pierce, Clarence, Fred W., Lucy Elizabeth and Etta. His children by his first marriage were: Edward P., David H., Lyman W., Samuel A., Alvin and Ransom K. Bonney. Lydia Ann Bonney, his second wife, was the widow of Timothy Bonney, by whom she had three children: Levi C., Mary Emeline and Sarah A. Bonney.

In 1859 L. W. Bonney left home to learn the carpenter's trade and for a period of five years was a resident of The Dalles, Oregon. Following the gold excitement he went to Silver City, Idaho, and

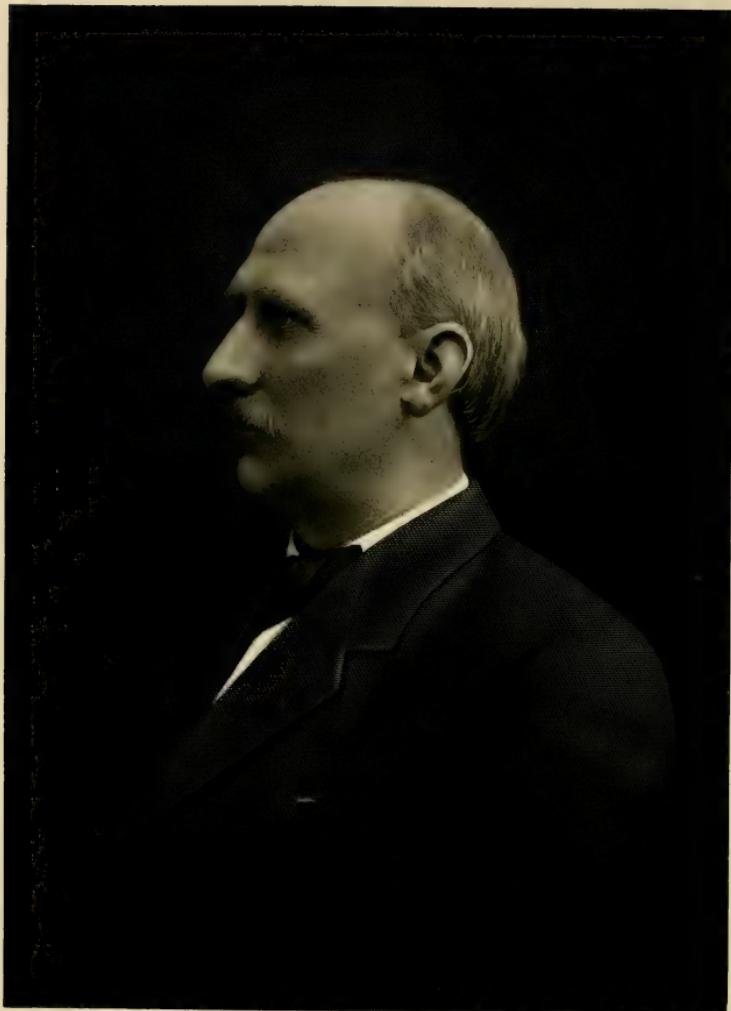
there became interested in a sash and door factory and planing mill, conducting a growing and successful business until 1873, when he disposed of his interest to his partner, T. W. Jones. The succeeding five years were spent in San Francisco and there he engaged in the fascinating game of dealing in mining stocks, at the end of which time his "get-rich-quick" idea was entirely eliminated, for losses instead of success had come to him. In 1877 he went to Puget Sound and for one season engaged in farming there, after which he worked at his trade in Tacoma during the spring and summer of 1878. He next made his way to Portland, Oregon, where he followed his trade until 1881. In that year he acquired a half interest in the undertaking business of his brother-in-law, O. C. Shorey, conducting the business under the name of O. C. Shorey & Company. In 1889 G. M. Stewart purchased Mr. Shorey's interest and they organized the firm of Bonney & Stewart. In 1903 H. Watson acquired an interest in the business, which was then incorporated under the name of Bonney-Watson Company, Mr. Bonney being elected president, which position he still fills, while Mr. Watson was the secretary and treasurer. The establishment has the distinction of being the finest and best equipped in the United States. There is in connection a modern crematory and columbarium, also a private ambulance service, all under one roof, and there is an efficient corps of assistants, making it possible to give the best service. Every part of the business is efficiently done, owing to the wise direction of its affairs.

On the 1st of December, 1884, in San Francisco, California, Mr. Bonney was united in marriage to Mrs. Eunice (Heckle) Hughes, daughter of Henry Heckle, a United States army officer, and widow of Samuel Hughes. She had one son and four daughters, as follows: Henry Heckle Hughes, who died in 1876 at the age of eighteen years; Ida Evelyn, who gave her hand in marriage to Orville Moore, by whom she had two sons and two daughters; Martha Marilla, who first became the wife of James McDonald and after his demise in the latter part of 1880 wedded Edward Damon, by whom she has a daughter, Doris Bonney Damon; Sarah Grayson, the wife of Fred A. Johnson, by whom she has two daughters, Bonney Doris and Leilla Eunice; and Clara Amelia Hughes. Mrs. Martha M. (Hughes) Damon had one son by her first husband, Theron, who passed away in 1913.

Fraternally Mr. Bonney is identified with the following organizations: St. John's Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., having the honor of holding the office of treasurer in that lodge for twenty-six consecutive years and still filling the position; Seattle Commandery, No. 2,

K. T.; Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Lawson Consistory, thirty-second degree Scottish Rite. He is likewise a past grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is connected with several other organizations. Mr. Bonney is an ardent supporter of the principles of the republican party but he does not seek nor desire office as a reward for party fealty. He belongs to the Arctic Club and his interest in community affairs is indicated by his membership in the Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He co-operates in all the plans and projects of those organizations for the development and upbuilding of the city and it is a well known fact that his cooperation can be counted upon to further any plan or movement for Seattle's benefit.





Frank Oleson

Frank Oleson

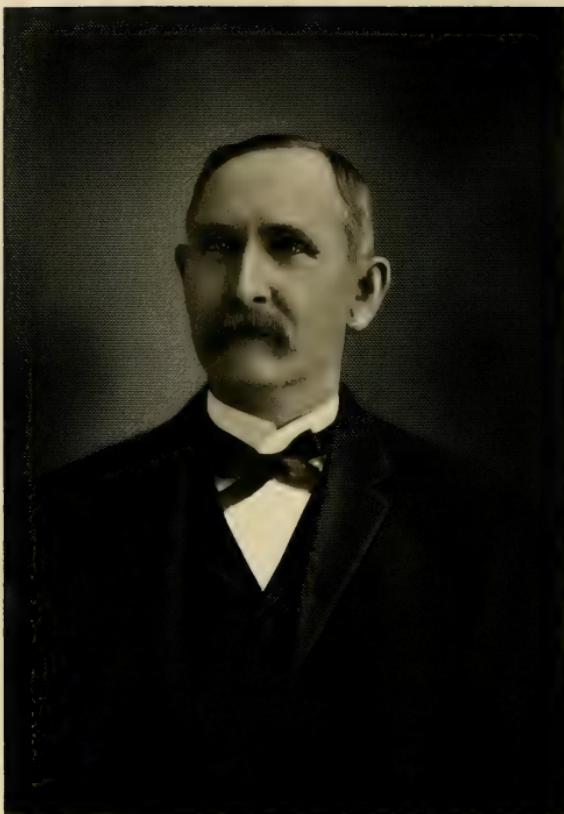
FRANK OLESON, who is one of the leading attorneys of Seattle, is also connected with the commercial and official life of this city. He was born in Trondhjem, Norway, on the 6th of March, 1862, and received his education in the public schools of his native land. For six years he followed the sea as a sailor but in 1882 he emigrated to America and made his way to Omaha, Nebraska, where he was employed in the postoffice until 1888. In that year he came to Seattle and for a time worked in the postoffice here. The following year he established the *Washington Posten*, now the leading Norwegian weekly in the west, and later he became an employe in the city engineer's office. However, he desired to become an attorney and accordingly qualified for admission to the bar. In June, 1895, he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Washington and is now a member of the law firm of Willett & Oleson, the senior partner being O. L. Willett. They have gained an enviable position at the bar of Seattle and are accorded a large, representative and lucrative practice. They are also factors in the commercial life of the city.

Mr. Oleson was married, in Omaha, Nebraska, December 4, 1886, to Polla Strom Oleson and their children are Frank, Jr., Alfred C., Carrie E., Harold E., Mildred E. and Thomas R.

Mr. Oleson is a republican and was at one time prosecuting attorney of Wahkiakum county. For several years he served ably as secretary of the board of public works and in the discharge of his duties promoted the public welfare. He is identified with the Sons of Norway and was chairman of the committee that erected Norway Hall, the home of that growing organization. Probably there is no citizen of the entire northwest who has done more to encourage the immigration of the Norwegian people to this part of America than Mr. Oleson, nor is there any who has done more to advance their interests as American citizens. He was the first one to publish a paper giving the advantages of this country and Seattle in particular and devoted exclusively to the Norwegian people. For some time he has been at work on a History of the Norwegians in The Puget

Sound Country. His religious faith is that of the Norwegian Lutheran church and he can be depended upon to further movements seeking the moral advancement of the city. The large measure of success which he has gained is due solely to his energy and spirit of initiative and he is recognized as a factor of importance in the legal and business circles of Seattle.





ROBERT G. WESTERMAN

Robert G. Westerman

ROBERT G. WESTERMAN, a man of strict business integrity, who for a quarter of a century was active in the upbuilding of Seattle, where for twenty-six years he made his home, was instrumental in the establishment of the Westerman Iron Works and remained president of the company until his demise. A native of Michigan, he was born in Coldwater, in 1843, and came of Swedish lineage. His parents, Peter and Peternella (Nystrom) Westerman, were both natives of Sweden but in 1841 left that country and sailed for the United States. Making their way westward, the father engaged in agricultural pursuits in Michigan until 1849, when, prompted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast, he went to California, where he engaged in placer mining. In 1855 he returned with his wife to Sweden. Both were of the Lutheran faith and closely adhered to that belief.

Robert G. Westerman acquired his early education under his mother's careful guidance, having the privilege of attending school for only four months, this being when he was in Sacramento, California. He was a little lad of but ten summers when he began learning the blacksmith's trade with an uncle. In 1867 he went to Chicago, where for eleven months he was employed in the shops of the Illinois Central Railroad Company and subsequently he worked for the Central Pacific Railroad Company in California and in Nevada, also holding responsible positions in large mines and iron works of those states. He became chief engineer and blacksmith for the Consolidated Virginia mine and was associated with other prominent mining interests. He afterward went to Arizona on a mining expedition and spent some time in the employ of the Contention Mining & Mill Company. He next engaged in mining on his own account at Tombstone, Arizona, where he remained for a year and a half. Disposing of his interests there, he went to Mexico as representative of a leading mining company, and in that country was engaged in erecting mining machinery at various places. When he left the south it was for the purpose of going to Alaska but changing his plans he made his way to the mines of Idaho, at Eagle City, where he engaged in mining

for three years. For a time he met with substantial success there but after leaving that country he lost his entire earnings.

The year 1886 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Westerman in Seattle, where for a year and a half he worked for wages but in 1888 he embarked in business on his own account, starting his enterprise in a humble way, with only one forge. He closely applied himself to the work of upbuilding the business and under his able control the trade grew steadily, so that in 1889 he was obliged to seek more commodious quarters. The building into which he then moved was completed on the 20th of May but on the 6th of June of the same year was entirely destroyed by the terrible fire that swept over the city, thus causing the loss of the savings of Mr. Westerman in a few moments. He was never discouraged in the face of the gravest obstacles, however, and with undaunted perseverance and courage set to work to again upbuild his fortunes. He built a shop and in a short time was able to establish a plant larger than the one he had before. In fact he erected three different shops in one year. In 1898 the business was incorporated under the name of the Westerman Iron Works, with Mr. Westerman as the president and A. T. Timmerman, secretary. These two gentlemen owned the entire plant, which became one of the important industrial undertakings of the city. It was well equipped with the latest improved machinery and everything possible was done to facilitate the work. He was ever ready to put forth effort to gain a start and to lend a helping hand or speak an encouraging word to those who were endeavoring to gain a foothold in the business world.

In 1883 Mr. Westerman was united in marriage to Mrs. Harriet Ray Compton, who by her former marriage had a son, John Ray Compton. By the second marriage there was born one son, Frank. Mr. Westerman was a republican and his interest in politics was that of a citizen who recognizes the duties and obligations as well as the privileges which come to the American man. In Masonry he was well known. He belonged to Eureka Lodge, No. 20, F. & A. M., Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T., and to Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and when he passed away, October 28, 1912, at the age of sixty-nine years, the funeral services were conducted by his Masonic brethren. He had always been most loyal to the teachings of the craft and his life exemplified its beneficent spirit. One who knew him well said of him: "He was known as a man of seasoned judgment, large experience and extreme fairness. His business integrity was unquestioned and he always showed a disposition and willingness to serve humanity, yet with quietness and unostentation.

His attitude toward younger business men with whom he was associated in various ways was considerate far beyond the average man. He was glad to encourage them for the right, was interested in their plans, a father in his kindness and tenderness. As such he will be remembered by those who knew him best."





Alton W. Leonard

Alton W. Leonard

ALTON W. LEONARD is the president of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company and that he has been chosen as the chief executive head of an extensive corporation that is of vital worth to the community at once establishes his position as a resourceful, alert and enterprising business man. He is a product of the east both in birth and business training and has found in the conditions of the growing west the stimulus that has called forth his powers and his energies. He was born in Monmouth, Maine, April 8, 1873, a son of Fred A. and Lizzie A. (Parker) Leonard, who are also natives of that state. The father is now a retired contractor of Braintree, Massachusetts.

Alton W. Leonard secured his education in the public schools of Boston and Brockton, Massachusetts, and subsequently was employed for five or six years as bookkeeper by A. S. Porter & Sons, of Brockton, Massachusetts. He entered the employ of the Stone & Webster Management Association, now general managers of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company, at Brockton, Massachusetts, as assistant treasurer of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of that city, operating a light and power plant, and since 1895 he has been continuously a representative of those eastern capitalists. From the position of assistant treasurer he was advanced to that of superintendent and later to that of manager at Brockton. In 1903 he went to Houghton, Michigan, as superintendent of the Houghton County Electric Light Company and later became manager not only of the electric light plant but also of the Houghton County Traction Company operated by the Stone & Webster Management Association in Houghton county, where he remained for four years. On the expiration of that period he was transferred to Minneapolis, Minnesota, having been appointed manager of the Minneapolis General Electric Company, operated by the Stone & Webster Management Association. His next promotion brought to him the duties of vice president as well as of manager and finally he was made district manager of the companies under Stone & Webster management in the central west.

Following the demise of Richard T. Laffin, district manager in Seattle for the Stone & Webster interests, Mr. Leonard was transferred from Minneapolis to this city to assume the duties of vice president and general manager of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company and vice president of the subsidiary corporations of that company. He continued in that connection until upon the death of Jacob Furth he succeeded to the presidency, his appointment being made in Boston by the directors of the traction company to take effect on the 1st of November, 1914. This brought to him added responsibilities but also broader opportunities. He has now been with the company for twenty years and is one of its most trusted, capable and efficient representatives. Step by step he has progressed and his developing powers have gained for him the advancement which now places him in executive control of one of the most important public utilities of the northwest. In his present position he is studying every phase of the business, not only to give the company the best service possible but to give the city the best, knowing that it is only along this line of mutual benefit that the best results can be obtained. At the time that he was made president of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company Mr. Leonard was also elected a director.

In 1896 Mr. Leonard was married at Brockton, Massachusetts, to Miss Annie A. Keith and they became the parents of four children. He is a home man, finding his greatest pleasure in the companionship of his family, yet he is also popular in club circles and belongs to the Rainier Club, the Arctic Club, the Seattle Yacht Club and the Seattle Golf Club and is a trustee of the Chamber of Commerce. He greatly enjoys outdoor sports, especially golf, motoring, fishing and hunting. Above all, he is a typical business man of the age.



John Martin

William Martin

WILLIAM MARTIN, an active member of the Seattle bar since 1890, was born March 24, 1864, near Kewanee, Illinois, but the following year was taken by his parents to Wisconsin, the family home being established on a farm near Mount Horeb. He remained in that locality until he entered the University of Wisconsin for the completion of his more specifically literary course. He was graduated from that institution with the class of 1889, winning the degree of Bachelor of Letters. Having determined upon the practice of law as a life work, he then began studying with that end in view and was graduated as a law student with the class of 1890, being admitted to practice before the supreme court of Wisconsin on the 25th of June of that year.

Mr. Martin spent the summer in Wisconsin but in October, 1890, removed westward to Seattle, where he opened a law office and has since followed his profession, making steady progress in connection with a calling where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit, a calling that has always been regarded as conserving the rights of the individual and establishing justice.

On the 23d of March, 1895, Mr. Martin was married to Miss J. R. Replinger and to them have been born two children, Charlotte Isabel and Adelaide M., aged respectively seventeen and fifteen years.



John C. Gornell, M.D.

John C. Gosnell, M. D.

DR. JOHN C. GOSNELL, who for eleven years has been continuously in the practice of medicine and surgery in Seattle, was born in Lake Beauport, province of Quebec, August 8, 1854. His father, John Gosnell, started in business in the city of Quebec in partnership with his brother-in-law, Alexander Learmonth, in a foundry and machine works. Disposing of his interest in the business to his partner, he engaged in the timber business and in farming at Lake Beauport, in the seignory of St. Francis, near the city of Quebec, and as a farmer he continued for the rest of his life successively in the counties of Grey and Kent in the province of Ontario, Canada, and in the province of British Columbia. Naturally, however, his genius was for mechanics. John Gosnell, himself of English, Irish and Welsh descent, married Margaret Fachney, who was born in the Brig of Allen, in the old parish of Logie, near Stirling, Scotland, where her forbears had lived for centuries. Her father, James Fachney, architect and stonemason, a man of extraordinary mechanical skill, was for a long time factor of the Duke of Buccleigh, one of whose castles he spent nine years in restoring. Under ducal auspices he received a grant of land in the western part of Upper Canada, as Ontario used to be called, and emigrated to America. Landing at Quebec he was induced to remain there and followed his profession as an architect and contractor until he retired to a farm in Lake Beauport, where he also built and ran a sawmill, never claiming his land. John Gosnell, Sr., died at Victoria, British Columbia, aged seventy-seven years, and his wife, the Doctor's mother, lived on into her ninety-second year. She was a remarkable woman in many ways and a great student of history, but Scottish and church history in particular. Her memory was undimmed up to the time of her last sickness, a short time before her death. Her keen perception of mankind was remarkable. She knew people like an open book after having a few moments' conversation with them. She inherited the love of books from her father, who had a rare collection of the valuable works of his time.

The Gosnells are an old English family, dating back to or before

the reign of King John, though the name has been spelled indifferently in a number of ways—Gosnell, Gosnall, Gosneld, Gosnald, Gosnold and so on. Their habitat was mainly Suffolk and Norfolk, in East Anglia. They seemed to have been a race of respectable, well-to-do country squires, who never with one exception aspired to public life or honors. Some seven or eight centuries ago one of them sat in the British parliament. During the Civil war, in the reign of Charles I, though Tories and Church of England people, they took the side of Cromwell, and as a reward for this service after the Restoration their estates were confiscated. It was at this time that one branch of the family settled in West Cork in the south of Ireland, where their descendants still are, and from which place, Skiberreen, the Doctor's grandfather, came to America about one hundred years ago and settled in Quebec. It is interesting to know that two of his ancestors, Bartholomew and John, under Sir Walter Raleigh, founded the first colony on the east coast of British America.

The immediate subject of this sketch received his early education (there were no public schools in those days) in Quebec and while still quite young acquired from his uncle the art of sign writing, painting and decorating, in which line in western Ontario he pursued contracting for some time. Although quite successful in his business, at the age of twenty-nine he turned his attention to the study of medicine, for which he had a natural aptitude. The mechanical instinct probably gave him a fondness for surgery, as an important branch of the medical profession. He graduated from the Detroit College of Medicine in 1888. After a short term of hospital work, Dr. Gosnell came to the great west and located at Willapa, Pacific county, Washington, where he remained until July, 1895. From there he removed to Ilwaco at the mouth of the Columbia, where he followed his profession until 1901. The arduous labors involved in a country practice which extended over the greater part of Pacific county decided him to take up city practice. Before entering upon this, however, he devoted a year to post graduate work, attending lectures and doing work in some of the leading hospitals in the east.

Returning west, Dr. Gosnell took up his abode in Bellingham and resided there about eighteen months. He removed from there to Seattle and since that time has followed his profession here with excellent results. He has endeavored to keep abreast of the times in medicine and surgery, something which demands unremitting study, and has thus been enabled to keep in touch with the most modern thought, methods and theories of practice. He has been particularly successful in surgery. As opportunity offered Dr. Gosnell has made

investments in property and has large realty holdings both in the state of Washington and in the province of British Columbia.

Dr. Gosnell was fourth of a family of six children, of whom four brothers are living. His eldest brother lives in the middle west of Canada. He inherited the mechanical genius of the family to a large extent and has many ingenious inventions to his credit. His next oldest brother, by fate of fortune, followed farming and stock raising, at which he was successful and is now retired and lives near Victoria, British Columbia. His youngest brother has for a long time been identified with the civil service and literary life of British Columbia and has written extensively on the history and resources of the country. On the 4th of March, 1896, Dr. Gosnell married Miss Belle Campbell, of Alvinston, Ontario, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Campbell of that place. They were among the early pioneers of western Ontario, coming from Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1858.

Dr. Gosnell has offices at 905-906 Joshua Green building. In politics he has been a republican and identified himself with the progressive movement in 1912, but has not been an active worker in the ranks of recent years, his time being taken up almost entirely with his professional duties. He is very much interested in certain phases of social politics, if the expression may be used, and among other things has strongly advocated the establishment of farms for the reformation of dipsomaniacs, drug fiends, hopelessly unemployed, and certain classes of criminals who have been the victims of circumstances rather than by nature vicious. So far his efforts have not met with success, but greater attention is being paid to the question in the state as a consequence. Dr. Gosnell belongs to Seattle Lodge, No. 164, A. F. & A. M., and to Columbia Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W. He is likewise a member of the Canadian Club of Seattle, of the Caledonian Society, Clan MacKenzie, O. S. C., and is an adherent of the First Presbyterian church. One may judge by these connections the nature of his interests and activities outside of his practice. Along professional lines his membership is with the King County Medical Association, the Washington State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He chose as a life work a calling in which advancement depends entirely upon individual merit, and where success is based upon scientific knowledge, close application to duty, careful and keen diagnosis and the element of human sympathy.



J. S. Graham

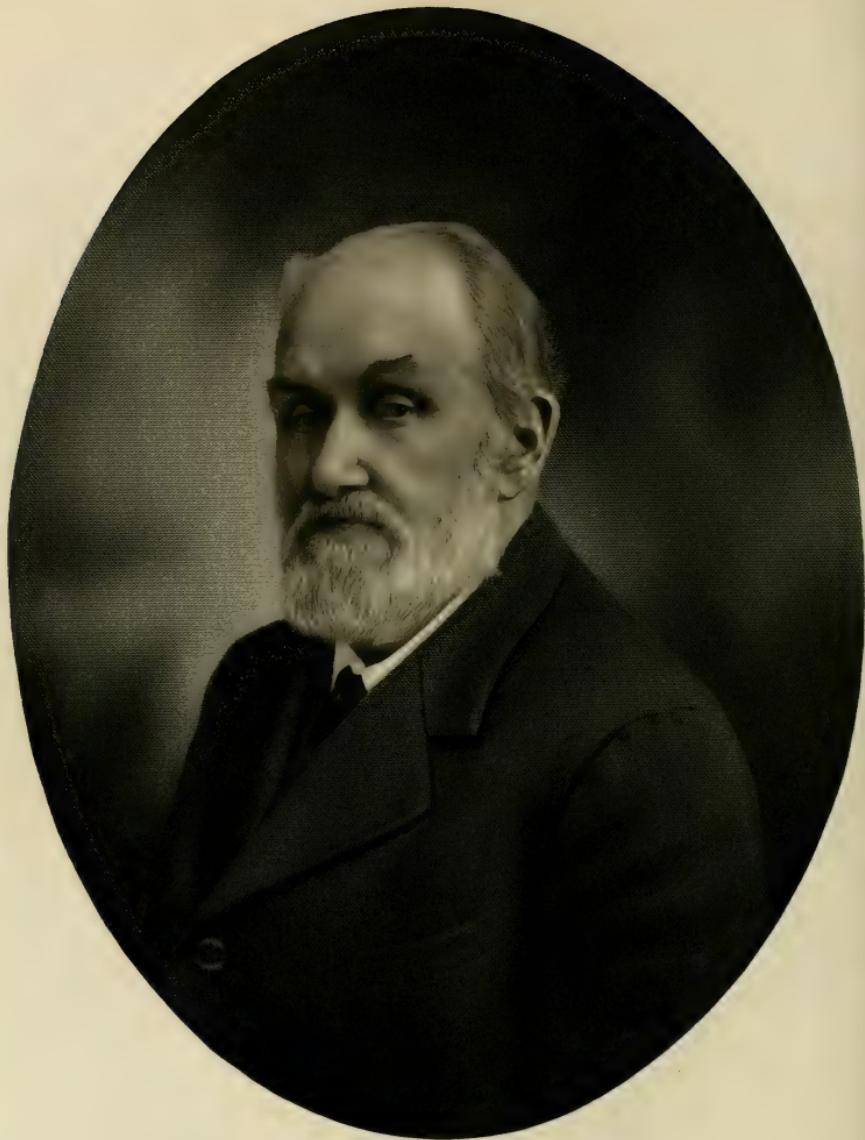
John S. Graham

ROMINENT among the leading merchants of Seattle is John S. Graham, whose splendidly appointed establishment, including a line of millinery, suits, coats, waists and fine apparel for women, is one of the finest stores on the Pacific coast. In fact, it is scarcely surpassed in the entire country. Perhaps in New York and Chicago are establishments of greater size, but none show more discriminating taste in the selection and display of goods, rendering it one of the most beautiful stores of its kind in America. Well formulated plans, executed with promptness and decision and characterized by unwavering commercial integrity, have constituted the basis of his growing success. A native of Fifeshire, Scotland, Mr. Graham is descended from one of the old families of that country, his father being Andrew Graham, who was a tanner and controlled one of the largest enterprises of that character in Scotland.

After acquiring a high school education John S. Graham served a four years' apprenticeship to the dry goods business and since starting out on his own account has never been in any line save that of women's furnishings. He arrived in Seattle in 1889, immediately after the great fire, when there were practically no stores in the town. For one dollar per front foot he rented space for a tent next to the present location of the Cheasty store, on Second and Spring streets. Later he found a man occupying what he considered a much better location, there selling chickens, rabbits, etc., in a large tent. Mr. Graham then bought the man out and occupied the tent, just opposite the present Butler Hotel. When the Butler Hotel building was erected he rented a store in it from Daniel Jones and Guy Phinney, there remaining for five years, at the end of which time he removed to the Boston block, there continuing until about four years ago, when he established his business at his present location at Second and Spring streets, just across the street from where he started upon his business career in Seattle in a tent. In some seasons his employes numbered one hundred and fifty and he has one of the finest and most up-to-date stores in Seattle, carrying a large and attractive line of millinery, suits, coats, waists and evening apparel for women. Everything is tastefully arranged and the appointments of the store are

most attractive. He carries the latest goods which the markets of the world afford and the most fastidious and critical taste can here find satisfaction. His establishment is popular with the public and the growth of the business is indicated in a comparison of his little tent store with the present extensive and well appointed establishment. When he started out upon his business career in Seattle, opening his store, all goods were marked in plain figures and a one price system was inaugurated—a rule from which he has never deviated to the slightest extent as the years have gone on. When a sale of goods in this establishment is advertised the public knows that the announcement means exactly what it says and Mr. Graham has thus gained and held the confidence of the people by his strict business principles and his unfaltering adherence to the highest standards of honesty and honorable dealing.

In Sacramento, California, Mr. Graham was married to Miss Josephine Spencer, a native of Boston, and they have one son, Robert, who is now associated with his father in business, having made his first trip to the east as a buyer for the house in the fall of 1914. The family occupy a handsome residence at No. 404 Harvard avenue, North, and in addition Mr. Graham owns much other valuable real estate in the city. He votes independently in politics, supporting the best man irrespective of party, seeking ever by his ballot to promote good, clean government. He is identified with the Arctic, Seattle Athletic and other leading clubs of the city and of several is a life member. His friends, and they are many, find him a pleasant, congenial companion and the public accords him honor and respect for what he has accomplished and the methods which he has followed, his course at all times measuring up to the highest commercial standards.



O D Hinckley

Timothy D. Hinckley

TIMOTHY D. HINCKLEY was numbered among those who engaged in farming on the present site of the city of Seattle. Tall trees stood where electric light poles are now to be seen and native grasses covered the sections which have been converted into broad thoroughfares, in which is heard the rumble of traffic that connects Seattle in its trade relations with many parts of the world. Mr. Hinckley lived to witness remarkable changes, for he made his home in the Sound country for more than six decades. He was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, June 30, 1827, and is a representative of one of the old pioneer families of Hamilton county, Ohio. The ancestral line comes from New England. His father, Timothy Hinckley, was born in Maine and followed the ship carpenter's trade at Bath until 1816, when he removed to Ohio. He married Hannah Smith, also a native of Maine, and after living for some time in the Buckeye state they became residents of St. Clair county, Illinois, where Mr. Hinckley became the owner of a farm. He also worked at the builder's trade in St. Louis, Missouri. He was about fifty-five years of age at the time of his demise and his wife, surviving him for some years, passed away when about the same age. They were both consistent and faithful members of the Baptist church and Mr. Hinckley, who was a whig in polities, filled the office of justice of the peace for a number of years.

Timothy D. Hinckley was one of a family of eleven children. After acquiring a public-school education he took up the study of engineering and devoted the early part of his life to work of that character. In 1850 he joined a party that on the 30th of April started across the plains from Missouri. He drove a mule team and was accompanied by his brothers, Samuel and Jacob. It was not difficult to obtain buffalo meat on the trip and other wild game was also to be secured. They had no encounter of any moment with the Indians and after traveling for three months the party reached Hangtown, now Placerville, California. There Mr. Hinckley and his brother separated and the former engaged in placer mining at Cold Springs, but was only fairly successful. He had no better luck near Georgetown, on the middle fork of the American river, and later

proceeded to Volcano and thence to Weaverville, in the Trinity country, where he met with much better success.

It was in March, 1853, that Mr. Hinckley arrived on the present site of Seattle and secured a claim bordering Lake Washington. There was no market for his farm products, however, and this caused him to abandon the work. He afterward removed to Port Madison, where he operated an engine for three years, and later he was employed as an engineer at Port Orchard. Subsequently he erected a number of buildings on and near the site of the Phoenix Hotel, in Seattle, but these were destroyed in the great fire of 1889. After disposing of that land Mr. Hinckley purchased nine acres on the west side of Lake Union and erected thereon a fine residence. It was just after the fire that he built the Hinckley block, one hundred and twenty by one hundred and eight feet, and five stories and basement in height. This proved a paying investment and he retained the ownership of the property until his death. A portion of his land bordering Lake Union was divided and sold as town lots, but he retained four acres surrounding his home.

It was in 1867 that Mr. Hinckley was united in marriage to Mrs. Margaret E. Hinckley, widow of his brother Jacob. She was born in Ireland and by her first marriage had the following children: Katherine Hannah, now the wife of Perry Polson, a prominent merchant of Seattle; Charles Byron and Mary Francis, who are deceased; Clara Duane, the wife of Sherman Moran of Seattle; and two who died in infancy in California. Five children were born of her second marriage: Ferdinand, who died at the age of twenty-six years; Walter Raleigh, who some years previous to his father's death became manager of his business interests; Ralph Waldo, deceased; and Ira and Lyman, who are at home. Mrs. Hinckley is numbered among the pioneer settlers of both California and Washington, having lived in the coast country since 1854.

In politics Mr. Hinckley was a democrat and for many years capably served as justice of the peace, his decisions being strictly fair and impartial. He also aided in framing the laws of Washington during territorial days, being for three terms a representative in the general assembly. He was largely influential in securing the passage of the liquor license law, requiring the payment of five hundred dollars annually as a license, and he was also the author of a bill creating and organizing the county of Kitsap. His fraternal relations were with the Masons and his religious faith was evidenced by his membership in the Baptist church. He also belonged to the Pioneers Association and took a great interest in the meetings of that organization,

where he came into contact with other early settlers, who like himself had borne a part in the work of developing the country, doing away with conditions of frontier times and introducing the advantages of modern civilization. In the later years of his life he lived retired, enjoying the respect and esteem of all, reviewing in retrospect the events which had shaped the history of the northwest. He was in the eighty-seventh year of his age when called to the home beyond in February, 1914.





Hubert E. Snook.

Herbert Ernest Snook



OR a quarter of a century Herbert Ernest Snook has been a resident of Seattle, during which period he has engaged actively in law practice. For fifteen years he has followed his profession independent of partnership relations and his ability has gained him high rank among the representatives of the Seattle bar.

He was born at Marion, Linn county, Iowa, April 1, 1868. His father, Benjamin Franklin Snook, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1836, was educated for the ministry, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1905, was pastor of the Universalist church at Webster City, Iowa. He was also prominent in fraternal circles and was chaplain of the Masonic lodge of Webster City, while in the order he attained to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Catherine Mary Moore, was of Scotch-Irish parentage and was born in Bloomington, Indiana, in 1838.

Herbert E. Snook is a graduate of a high school of Bloomfield, Iowa, where he completed his course with the class of 1886. He was afterward graduated from the Southern Iowa Normal School of that place in 1888 and he became a law student in the office of McHenry, McHenry & McHenry of Des Moines, Iowa, who directed his reading until his admission to the bar in 1890. In the meantime he had taught school in the Mount Pleasant district of Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1887, in the schools of Pacific City, Mills county, Iowa, in 1888, and was principal of the Park Avenue School of Des Moines in 1889, during all of which time he was pursuing his legal studies.

On the 18th of April, 1890, soon after the great Seattle fire, Mr. Snook arrived in this city with the intention of making it his permanent abode and his residence here has been continuous through the past quarter of a century. He formed a partnership with Daniel O. Finch for the practice of law on the 1st of June, 1890, and opened law offices on the third floor of the Butler block, then just completed. Mr. Finch was an elderly man whose office as United States district attorney for the state of Iowa under President Cleveland's first administration had just expired. On the 1st of January, 1891, they removed to offices in the Burke building, then just completed. About six months after the formation of this partnership they were joined by Joseph M. Glasgow,

afterward municipal judge of the city of Seattle, in a partnership under the firm name of Finch, Snook & Glasgow. That relation was dissolved in 1892 when a son of Daniel O. Finch was taken in as a third member of the firm under the style Finch, Snook & Finch. In 1893 that partnership was terminated by the return of Edward Finch to Des Moines, Iowa, while Daniel O. Finch retired from practice. Mr. Snook remained the sole survivor of the firm and ever since has continuously maintained his offices in the Burke building. Daniel O. Finch died in Los Angeles, California, in 1909. During the past fifteen years Mr. Snook has practiced law alone save that in some important cases he has been associate counsel with other lawyers or they with him. He has been connected with much important litigation and in the case of Moses vs. the United States he was called in as special counsel to assist the late Lyman E. Knapp, ex-governor of Alaska, in what was known as the Overtime cases.

Mr. Snook has been twice married. On the 26th of December, 1888, at Des Moines, Iowa, he wedded Miss Mary Blanch Mosier, by whom he had two daughters, Olive and Catherine. This marriage was legally dissolved in 1894 and on the 17th of August, 1899, Mr. Snook wedded Donna Emeline Irons at Seattle, Washington. To them have been born three children, namely: Dorothy Eleanor, Ruth Radnor and Herbert Ernest, Jr.

From the time when Mr. Snook was able to form an independent political opinion he was a conservative democrat until the progressive party was organized. His sympathies with it were at once aroused, for he believed that its principles coincided with his own more than those of any other party. He was a delegate to the progressive state convention at Aberdeen in 1912 and was chosen a delegate to the national convention held in Chicago. Mr. Snook is a Master Mason and a member of Rainier Council, No. 189, of Seattle, and is past regent of the Royal Arcanum, belonging to Madrona Council, No. 189, of Seattle. He is president of the New Queen Anne Improvement Club, which office he has held during the past two years, and he stands for advancement and improvement along all those lines which lead to the material and intellectual development of his community and which uphold projects that are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. He belongs to the Washington State Bar Association, in which his membership dates from 1905, and he is also a member of the American Bar Association, having been elected to that honor in 1909.

Thomas Mercer

 HOMAS MERCER was born in Harrison county, Ohio, March 11, 1813, the eldest of a large family of children. He remained with his father until he was twenty-one, gaining a common school education and a thorough knowledge of the manufacture of woolen goods. His father was the owner of a well appointed woolen mill. The father, Aaron Mercer, was born in Virginia and was of the same family as General Mercer of Revolutionary fame. His mother, Jane Dickerson Mercer, was born in Pennsylvania of an old family of that state.

The family moved to Princeton, Illinois, in 1834, a period when buffalo were still occasionally found east of the Mississippi river, and savage Indians annoyed and harassed outlying settlements in that region. A remarkable coincidence is a matter of family tradition. Nancy Brigham, who later became Mr. Mercer's wife, and her family, were compelled to flee by night from their home near Dixon at the time of the Black Hawk war, and narrowly escaped massacre. In 1856, about twenty years later, her daughters, the youngest only eight years old, also made a midnight escape in Seattle, two thousand miles away from the scene of their mother's adventure, and they endured the terrors of the attack upon the village a few days later when the shots and shouts of hundreds of painted devils rang out in the forest on the hillside from a point near the present Union depots to another near where Madison street ends at First avenue.

In April, 1852, a train of about twenty wagons, drawn by horses, was organized at Princeton to cross the plains to Oregon. In this train were Thomas Mercer, Aaron Mercer, Dexter Horton, Daniel Bagley, William H. Shoudy, and their families. Mr. Mercer was chosen captain of the train and discharged the arduous duties of that position fearlessly and successfully. Danger and disease were on both sides of the long, dreary way, and hundreds of new made graves were often counted along the roadside in a day. But this train seemed to bear a charmed existence. Not a member of the original party died on the way, although many were seriously ill. Only one animal was lost.

As the journey was fairly at an end and western civilization had been reached at The Dalles, Oregon, Mrs. Mercer was taken ill, but managed to keep up until the Cascades were reached. There she grew rapidly worse and soon died. Several members of the expedition went to Salem and wintered there and in the early spring of 1853 Thomas Mercer and Dexter Horton came to Seattle and decided to make it their home. Mr. Horton entered immediately upon a business career, the success of which is known in California, Oregon and Washington, and Mr. Mercer settled upon a donation claim whose eastern end was the meander line of Lake Union and the western end, half way across to the bay. Mercer street is the dividing line between his and D. T. Denny's claims, and all of these tracts were included within the city limits about 1885.

Mr. Mercer brought to Seattle one span of horses and a wagon from the outfit with which he crossed the plains and for some time all the hauling of wood and merchandise was done by him. The wagon was the first one in King county. In 1859 he went to Oregon for the summer and while there married Hester L. Ward, who lived with him nearly forty years, dying in November, 1897. During the twenty years succeeding his settlement here he worked hard in clearing the farm and carrying on dairying and farming in a small way and doing much work with his team. In 1873 portions of the farm came into demand for homes and his sales soon put him in easy circumstances and in later years made him independent, though the few years of hard times prior to his death left but a small part of the estate.

The old home on the farm that the Indians spared when other buildings in the county not protected by soldiers were burned, stood until 1900 and was then the oldest building in the county. Mr. D. T. Denny had a log cabin on his place which was not destroyed—these two alone escaped. The Indians were asked, after the war, why they did not burn Mercer's house, to which they replied, "Oh, old Mercer might want it again." Denny and Mercer had always been particularly kind to the natives and just in their dealings and the savages seem to have felt some little gratitude toward them.

In the early '40s Mr. Mercer and Rev. Daniel Bagley were co-workers in the anti-slavery cause with Owen Lovejoy, of Princeton, who was known to all men of that period in the great middle west. Later Mr. Mercer joined the republican party and was ever an ardent supporter of its men and measures. He served for ten years as probate judge of King county, and at the end of that period declined a renomination.

In early life he joined the Methodist Protestant church and ever

continued a consistent member of that body. Rev. Daniel Bagley, who participated in the funeral services, was his pastor fifty-two years earlier at Princeton, Illinois, and continued to hold that relation to him in Seattle from 1860 until 1885, when he resigned his Seattle pastorate.

To Mr. Mercer belongs the honor of naming the lakes adjacent to and almost surrounding the city. At a social gathering or picnic in 1855 he made a short address and proposed the adoption of "Union" for the small lake between the bay and the large lake, and "Washington" for the other body of water. This proposition was received with favor and at once adopted. In the early days of the county and city he was always active in all public enterprises, ready alike with individual effort and with his purse, according to his ability, and no one of the city's thousands took a keener interest or greater pride than he in the development of the city's greatness, although latterly he could no longer share actively in its accomplishment. He was exceedingly anxious to see the Lake Washington canal completed between salt water and the lakes.

Thomas Mercer was born March 11, 1813; married to Nancy Brigham, January 25, 1838; died in Seattle, May 25, 1898.

Nancy Brigham was born June 6, 1816, and died at the Cascades of the Columbia, September 21, 1852.

The children of this marriage were:

Mary Jane, born January 7, 1839, died September 8, 1910; Eliza Ann, born March 30, 1841, died October 24, 1862; Susannah Mercer, born September 30, 1843; Alice, born October 26, 1848.

Thomas Mercer was married to Hester L. Ward in Oregon in 1859. No children.

Mary Jane was married to Henry G. Parsons, March 11, 1857.

Their children were: Flora A., born December 21, 1857; Ella, born February 15, 1860, died January 23, 1899; William M., born October 27, 1862, died August 4, 1897; Alice E., born April 4, 1865; Annie V., born May 21, 1867; Lela M., born February 4, 1870.

Ella Parsons married David Fleetwood, December 25, 1880.

Their children were: David Lee, born October 13, 1881; Carrie E., born September 17, 1883; Lyman G., born April 25, 1887; Olive P., born October 18, 1891; Edith E., born December 1, 1893.

Alice Parsons married Thomas T. Parker, August 4, 1897.

Their children were: Lester L., born May 23, 1900; Lawrence I., born July 8, 1902.

Lela Parsons married Del M. Kagy, June 30, 1893.

Their children are: Lloyd Parsons, born July 3, 1894; Orville L., born June 15, 1896; Howard R., born March 14, 1904.

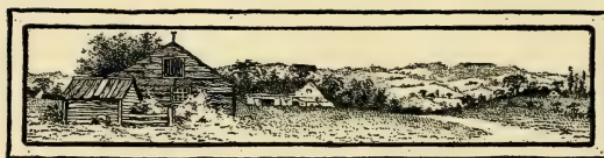
Eliza Ann Mercer married Walter Graham in Seattle in 1857.

Their children were: William T., born February 1, 1858; George R., born September 20, 1860.

Susannah Mercer married David Graham in Seattle, May 23, 1861. No children.

Alice Mercer married Clarence B. Bagley, December 24, 1865.

Their children were Rena, Myrta, Ethel W., Alice Claire and Cecil Clarence.





Claude C. Ramsay

Claude Clinton Ramsay



THOROUGH-GOING American, a loyal and enterprising citizen, and a fine exemplar of true public spirit is Claude Clinton Ramsay of Seattle, head of the Claude C. Ramsay Company. To his own interesting personality and unflagging industry is due the fact that he occupies place in the first rank of the city's successful business men. Genial, companionable, heartily helpful in every plan looking toward the public good, he is looked upon with a high degree of respect and sincere regard in the city of his home and with the growth of which he has been so intimately identified.

Mr. Ramsay is a native of North Carolina, his birth having occurred December 31, 1865, at the family home, "Palermo," in Rowan county. He represents one of the old and distinguished families of that state. His paternal great-grandfather, Captain Robert Ramsay, served with distinction in the war for American independence, participating in the famous engagement at King's Mountain, South Carolina, and in other equally important battles. His son, Colonel David Ramsay, won distinction in the War of 1812, while Dr. James Graham Ramsay, father of Claude Clinton Ramsay, was a noted medical practitioner and was a member of the Confederate congress at the time of the Civil war.

Claude Clinton Ramsay's ancestry is distinctively American, and the spirit of true American democracy finds expression in his life. After obtaining his preliminary education in the primary schools of Scotch-Irish township in Rowan county, North Carolina, he continued his studies in the Rock Hill Academy at Mount Vernon, North Carolina, and in the Finley high school of Lenoir, North Carolina, and in Eastman's Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York. At the end of school days he secured a clerkship in the postoffice at Salisbury, North Carolina, and later was employed in a general mercantile establishment there.

His identification with the Pacific northwest dates from 1890, and with the wonderful development which Seattle has made following the great fire of 1889 he has been closely and prominently identified. He was willing to make a humble start in business circles here but not

willing to continue in a minor position and naturally worked his way steadily upward when he secured a position with W. S. Leckie & Company, then a prominent dry goods house of the city. In less than a year he had risen to the position of head accountant and when the firm was reorganized under the name of E. W. Newhall & Company, Mr. Ramsay was made financial manager of the business. Seven years later he entered upon an independent business career, opening an insurance office. In this connection his extensive friendships and knowledge of opportunities united to make his progress rapid, and when little more than a year had passed he organized the firm of Ramsay & Battle, with Edgar Battle as his partner. In addition to the insurance business they established a realty department and almost from the beginning enjoyed an extensive patronage. Some time later the firm name was changed to the Claude C. Ramsay Company, and for some time the concern has specialized in handling and developing its own properties. In this work the company has been exceptionally well directed and has been a strong factor in the expansion and up-building of Seattle. Mr. Ramsay individually owns large properties and has led the way in the matter of improvements in every district where his properties are located. He is the builder and owner of Carolina Court, one of the finest and most modern apartment houses in the west, and of many other substantial structures. He has always been a pioneer in the projection and a heavy contributor to the cost of Seattle's great street grades and other big public improvements.

On December 20, 1898, Mr. Ramsay married Miss Grace Eleanor Anderson, of Seattle, a representative of an old and respected pioneer family, her father being A. C. Anderson. Residing with Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay is their nephew, Claude C. Ramsay, a son of James Hill Ramsay of North Carolina. This nephew graduates from high school in 1916 and is a member of the Washington State Militia. The interest of Claude C. Ramsay largely centers in the family of his brother James, whose first son, James Graham Ramsay, will be graduated next year from the North Carolina State University. He, too, is a member of the state militia. He has had four years of study at the Horner Military School and one year at Randolph-Macon. The two daughters of the family are Annie Laurie, the wife of Thomas Hines, and Miss Eleanor Ramsay.

Mr. Ramsay is prominent in club circles as he is in the business life of Seattle, his name being on the membership rolls of the Rainier Club, the Seattle Athletic Club, the Seattle Golf and Country Club, the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the Commercial Club and the Good Roads and Seattle Automobile Clubs. He is a trustee of the

Chamber of Commerce and a member of the executive committee of the publicity and industrial bureau. He also has membership with the North Carolina Society, the Washington Sons of the Revolution, of which he is a life member, the Union Club of Tacoma and the Young Men's Republican Club of Seattle. He entered the Washington State Legislature as a republican in 1907, actively defended his views upon the floor of the house and supported many progressive legislative measures. From the beginning of his legislative service he took the lead in advocacy of laws which, by their enactment, opened the way to the present system of improved highways of which the state of Washington is justly proud. There had been talk of "good roads," but Mr. Ramsay was the pioneer in coordinating public sentiment, and the real beginning on good roads in his state was due to his personality and persistence. One of the biographers said of him in this connection:

"Mr. Ramsay entered the Washington state legislature in 1907, and in a short time won an enviable reputation as an active and fearless lawmaker. One of the enduring monuments to his efforts at Olympia is our present system of improved highways, for which a large share of the credit should be attributed to his farsightedness. Business instinct and training gave Mr. Ramsay an ability for organization seldom found in the legislator. Approached by a delegation of representative Seattle business men with the request that he accept the nomination for mayor, Mr. Ramsay was compelled to refuse it because of the large business interests which for years have left him but small leisure time. Upon his retirement from the legislature in 1907 he was tendered the most unusual honor of a banquet by his colleagues, members of the house of representatives from King county, and neighboring delegations at the state capital. This unique recognition of Mr. Ramsay's talents as a law-builder and organizer has seldom been duplicated in the history of the state of Washington. To the personal activity and individual enterprise of Mr. Ramsay is due no small share of credit for the general and steady progress of the city in which he makes his home. He has been identified with every undertaking directed toward civic growth and improvement; a foremost figure in every movement for the public good. His voluntary pilgrimage to the Orient, through Mexico and British Columbia in the interests of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition of 1909, giving largely of time, thought and money to insure its success, was typical of the man, as was his action inducing the legislature of his native state, North Carolina, to indorse the exposition.

Mr. Ramsay continues to take an active interest in every phase of Seattle's growth, despite his numerous business cares, and being still

in the prime of life, will doubtless be privileged to witness many of the great projects come true in whose inception he took such a prominent part. Now, as for many years, he is universally recognized as one of Seattle's most valuable citizens.

Mr. Ramsay is one of the best poised of men. He never seems to lose grasp of himself or of the situation with which he deals and views every question from a broad standpoint. He seems to see not only present but future relations and conditions and his even balance weighs every possible problem and determines the true value of every project either of a business or public nature.





Yours truly,
Joseph W. Glasgow,

Judge Joseph M. Glasgow

NE of the strong members of the Seattle bar is Judge Joseph M. Glasgow, his strength arising from the fact that his knowledge of the law is comprehensive and exact, his preparation of cases thorough and exhaustive. He knows that he is in the right when he enters upon the trial of a case and nothing can thwart him from the purpose of securing justice. His name has been associated with much of the most important litigation tried in the courts of the district in recent years.

Judge Glasgow was born on a farm seven miles northeast of Washington, in Washington county, Iowa, July 22d, 1861, a son of Samuel Black and Phoebe Anne (Robertson) Glasgow. The father, who was born in Adams county, Ohio, in 1830, died in Seattle in 1907, while the mother, born in Washington county, New York, in 1829, died in Washington county, Iowa, in 1969. Mr. Glasgow had been previously married in Ohio, in 1851, and had two children by his first wife—William Bebb, who was born in Ohio, in 1852, and is now living in Whittier, California, and Elizabeth, who was born in 1854 and died in Washington county, Iowa, in 1885, after devoting her life to teaching. The former is a prosperous fruit grower and farmer and is married and has five children. Having lost his first wife, Mr. Glasgow was married in Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1857 to Phoebe A. Robertson and they had two children, the younger being Anna, who was born in 1863, and died in Seattle, in 1899. She was married to David Wilson, of Great Falls, Montana, in 1890, and at her death left a daughter, Doris, who was born in Seattle, in 1896, and is now a sophomore in the University of Washington. For his third wife Mr. Glasgow wedded Mrs. Mary A. Armstrong, whose son by her first marriage is Dr. James T. Armstrong, a physician who specialized in the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat at Omaha, Nebraska, and afterward established the school for feeble minded at Beatrice, Nebraska, acting as its superintendent to the time of his death in 1902. By his third marriage Mr. Glasgow had two children, Eliza Grace, who was born in Washington county, Iowa, in 1871, and Ruhamah, born in the same county in 1873. The former was graduated in 1900 from the University of Washington

and was president of her class. She is now a teacher of Seattle. The latter was married in 1898 to Samuel Archer of Seattle and they have two children. The Glasgows come of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and the family have retained the characteristics of the Scotch race including the religious belief, nearly all of the immediate family of Joseph M. Glasgow, save himself, being United Presbyterians and nearly all of his relatives Presbyterians or Covenanters. His great-great-grandfather, Robert Glasgow, was a Scot and emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, with his two brothers in 1765, settling in Rockbridge county, Virginia. From one of these brothers is descended Ellen Glasgow, the author, of Richmond, Virginia. Robert Glasgow, who served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, removed to Adams county, Ohio, sixty miles above Cincinnati, in 1793. The great-grandfather was William Glasgow, a soldier of the War of 1812. The grandfather was Joseph Montgomery Glasgow, who was born in 1806 and was named for his maternal grandfather. He, too, was a Revolutionary war soldier and pioneer settler of Missouri. He owned slaves, but having conscientious scruples against slavery manumitted his bondmen. Joseph Montgomery Glasgow, the grandfather of J. M. Glasgow of Seattle, was an abolitionist, living across the river from a slave state, Kentucky, and in a district where the anti-slave agitation was hottest. His home became a station on the famous underground railroad. In the '50s he removed west to Washington county, Iowa, and for many years was a member of the board of county supervisors there.

In tracing the ancestry in the maternal line it is found that William Robertson, great-great-grandfather of J. M. Glasgow, emigrated from Scotland in 1758, and settled in eastern New York. He was accompanied by Edward Small, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Phoebe A. Glasgow, and both were soldiers of the Revolutionary war. John Robertson, grandfather of J. M. Glasgow, was born in 1787, was a tanner by trade and developed a profitable business in Cambridge, New York. He was on a visit to Ireland when the War of 1812 broke out and with some difficulty managed to get back, after which he participated in the struggle. His son, James Edward Robertson, now deceased, succeeded to the father's business and at one time was internal revenue collector of his district by appointment of President Cleveland. Another son, Dr. William Hamilton Robertson, was a surgeon in the army during the Civil war and in March, 1866, became a pioneer physician of Seattle, at which time the city had less than one thousand population. Here he practiced his profession until September, 1869, when he removed to California,

where he died in 1873. He married a daughter of Sarah M. Renton and stepdaughter of Captain William M. Renton, the millionaire founder of the Port Blakeley sawmills. They had one child. Mrs. Willetta (Robertson) Hendrickson lives with her husband and two sons in San Francisco. Mr. Glasgow has a faint recollection of his grandfather, John Robertson, when at the age of four years he went on a visit with his mother to her old home in Cambridge, New York, and of seeing the old house, more than one hundred years old, in which his mother was born. Soon after the mother and her children returned home the family removed from their old home, in which J. M. Glasgow was born, into a new seven room, frame house which was always painted white with green blinds. The plaster was not dry in the new home and the dampness caused Mrs. Glasgow to contract a severe cold which developed into tuberculosis, and after an illness of about four years she passed away in October, 1869. She was a well educated woman and had taught school and instructed her children in reading and in religious matters, being a devout member of the United Presbyterian faith. J. M. Glasgow attended the Center school, a mile and a half from his home, where one of his early recollections was of the boys and girls skating on the ice on a pond nearby, and some Bohemian words, which he learned from some Bohemian boys who lived near the schoolhouse, still linger in his memory. He remembers also seeing prairie chickens standing almost as thick as they could be upon the fence around his home. He was but eight years of age at the time of his mother's death, after which his older half-sister, Lizzie, then a girl of fifteen years, kept house until the father married again in 1870. Mr. Glasgow bears testimony to the splendid character of his stepmother, a devout Christian woman, whose kindness was ever manifested where there was sickness or distress, or where she could serve any one. Although there were three sets of children in the home, she never manifested any difference in her treatment of those of the father's first two marriages and her own children. She capably managed the household affairs and displayed an energy in all things that became contagious. Many improvements were made on the farm including drainage by tiling and the building of a large basement barn.

Mr. Glasgow has pleasant recollections of the old home with its maple trees around the house, its groves of willow and maple and its orchards of fruit trees. Stock raising was an important feature of the place for they had a large herd of cattle including some thoroughbred shorthorns. The family attended the United Presbyterian church, there being a house of worship about half a mile from their

home and another about four miles to the south. Mr. Glasgow attended the district school through its summer and winter sessions until he reached the age when his labors were of worth on the farm, after which he attended school only in the winter. He was ambitious to improve every opportunity for reading and study and took a keen interest in the literary society of the neighborhood, developing what was considered quite a talent for writing. When about sixteen years of age he edited the society paper making it most popular. A newspaper of that day was most valued, at a period when public libraries were not to be had at demand, but on the Sabbath day, the father being a devout churchman, it was not permissible to even read a secular paper and still less were the children allowed to whistle or engage in any form of amusement or recreation. They had many relatives living in the neighborhood, however, and many pleasant hours were spent in visiting among them. The influence of the home was one which had marked effect over the children. The father was an honorable and upright man of intellectual tastes, a great reader and possessing a retentive memory. For some years he was an ardent republican and warm advocate of General Grant, but afterward became an equally stalwart prohibitionist.

Joseph M. Glasgow left home on the 6th of April, 1880, possessing at that time about five dollars in cash and some clothing. He sought work in the coal mines at Delta, in Keokuk county, about thirty miles west of Washington, Iowa, and went down the shaft to where the men were working a few hundred feet under ground. As he could not secure a position there he started to What Cheer, a new coal mining town, a few miles to the north. There he was equally unsuccessful in obtaining employment and started to walk to the Quaker neighborhood north of the town, thinking to obtain farm work. This time he was more successful for he was employed on a farm, where the regular hand was ill with the measles, until the man had recovered about three weeks later. He next proceeded on foot to South English where he chanced to meet a man who had a lot of maps, atlases, charts, etc., and induced him to become a sales agent. Mr. Glasgow purchased the stock and started out in the country to dispose of it. Large maps of the United States, which he purchased for seventy-five cents, he sold for two dollars and a half, and after he had disposed of all he had he secured work on the section in South English at one dollar and ten cents per day, paying four dollars a week board at the hotel. He awaited the arrival of more maps and atlases which he had ordered from Chicago. With the arrival of the stock that he had ordered, he started for Muscatine, Iowa, selling maps along the way. He passed

within eight miles of his old home and of his relatives at Riverside, Iowa, and says that he never remembers a time when he was so utterly homesick and wretched, but he was too proud to give in. At Muscatine he crossed the river into Illinois and sold maps down the state as far as Keithsburg, where he took passage on the Libby Conger, one of the Anchor Line boats, for St. Louis. Although he had always lived within sixty miles of the Mississippi he had never seen the river until he reached Muscatine, and his trip down to St. Louis made a tremendous impression upon him, as did the buildings, the thoroughfares, and the life of the city. He remained there for only a brief period, however, as he knew no other work than that of farm work and desired to secure employment in the harvest fields, for harvesting paid the best wages. He proceeded to Shiloh, in St. Clair county, Illinois, which was a typical German village and after attending a German picnic on the intervening Sunday, he tried to get work on Monday but without success and again started on his way. He found there were many idle men in that section of the country, and as he proceeded on his way he saw that two negroes were following him. He tried, by walking rapidly, to outdistance them but was unsuccessful. After trudging on for hours he threw his grip and bag upon the ground under the trees near the railroad track and lay down to rest on the green grass. It was a warm and pleasant night and he soon fell asleep. A long freight train rumbled by, but other than this he heard nothing until he felt a crash upon his forehead and put up his hand to find that the blood was trickling down. He sprang up and there were the two negroes, one in front with a revolver in his hand, only about eight feet away. Mr. Glasgow ran down the railroad track and a bullet whizzed by his neck as he ran. Seeing a house in the distance, about a quarter of a mile ahead, he ran across a plowed field and seeing that his assailants were not following, slackened his pace. When he reached the house his forehead was bathed and the mistress of the home, a German lady, treated him with great kindness. Her two sons then hitched up their team and with Mr. Glasgow drove back to the place of the assault but found that the negroes had taken his grip with all of his clothes but had left the maps. The next day he proceeded to Marissa, Illinois, where he obtained work on the farm of a Scotchman by the name of McCurdy, who was a United Presbyterian. It was in such an environment that Mr. Glasgow had been reared and there he felt much more at home. He worked for the ordinary wages of the farm laborer until harvest time when he was paid two dollars and fifty cents per day, after which he worked through the period of stacking and

haying for two dollars per day. Later he was employed on a threshing machine in the Shiloh, Illinois, neighborhood until October.

On the day that Garfield was elected Mr. Glasgow started by steamer from St. Louis to Grand Island, Arkansas, hoping to secure a position at school teaching there. On reaching his destination he found that the district contained many negroes and that the people of the locality were very unintelligent. He was among the "poor white trash" of the south. He was not successful in finding a public school in which to teach until the following summer when he taught a three months' term in a negro school, near Collins Station, Arkansas, taking the examination for a teacher's certificate at Monticello, in Drew county. In the interim he had canvassed for books, making his home most of the time with Mr. Neice, with whom he worked at planting, hoeing and digging cotton. He also spent much of his leisure time in reading and study, one of his books being Macaulay's History of England. In the fall of 1881 he worked for a time in a construction camp in railroad building, then went across the river into Mississippi among the cypress swamps and timber and cut cord wood, afterward being employed on the levee at Boliver Landing, receiving two dollars and a half per day. Life in that camp was the worst experience he ever had. There were no comforts, all the food was of poor quality and his companions were the railroad Irish. His life in the "sunny south" was not all sunshine and he was glad to make his way northward, taking passage on a Mississippi river boat for St. Louis. At Grand Tower, Illinois, the boat was laid up on account of ice in the river and with three companions he walked to Murphysboro, Illinois, and there took a train for St. Louis. Soon afterward Mr. Glasgow secured employment in the zinc works at Corondolette or South St. Louis, and shortly afterward he obtained a position in the Vulcan Steel Works, being assigned to the converting department. His first night there he had a narrow escape from death. He worked on a platform near the roof in the end of the building where the flues were. On the side of the platform which he had approached from the floor it was about two feet to the floor which he supposed surrounded the platform. While at work he lost his balance and stepped off of the platform to find that there was no floor on the other side. In the fall he threw his arm over a steel rail that had one end resting on the platform and he found himself gazing downward to the ground about eighty feet below. He pulled himself up and on to the floor and then there came to him a realization of the predicament that he was in, realizing that he had had an almost miraculous escape from death.

After working at the Vulcan Steel Works for a time he became ill and was forced to go to the hospital.

After his recovery Mr. Glasgow worked at threshing in St. Clair county, Illinois, for a time. At the end of the threshing season he removed to Nemaha county, Nebraska, having just previously attained his majority. His uncle, Gilbert Glasgow, now deceased, was a resident of that county and Mr. Glasgow was soon afterward joined by his sisters, Lizzie and Anna, and the three began housekeeping together in Peru, Anna attending the Nebraska State Normal school at that place. It was there that Mr. Glasgow received his first pecuniary assistance, inheriting a little over five hundred dollars from his grandfather, John Robertson. While there he prepared to take the teacher's examination and won a first grade certificate. At that time there were only a few schools in the county that had not already engaged teachers. One school was notoriously tough, but Mr. Glasgow accepted it and after an encounter with the belligerents he had no further trouble and finished his term. He then started to take some special work at the normal school, but had only got fairly started upon the term, when his sister Anna had a hemorrhage of the lungs and his sister Lizzie was already suffering from tuberculosis. He resolved to send the latter home and take the former to Montana, which he accordingly did. In April, 1883, they traveled in an emigrant train from Omaha, Nebraska, to Ogden, Utah, then proceeded northward over the Utah & Northern Railroad to Deer Lodge, Montana, and by stage over the mountains to Helena and on to Fort Shaw on the Sun river and from that point to Augusta, Montana, one hundred miles north of Helena. All this brought many new experiences into Mr. Glasgow's life. He had never before seen a mountain and was standing on the topmost bale of hay in a hay car, piled high above the roof of the other cars, when he obtained his first glimpse of the eternal Rockies, appearing just like two little snow banks on the horizon ahead of them.

Judge Glasgow remained in Montana until August, 1884. He herded sheep for Mr. Holbrook for a time. Soon after his arrival he purchased a cayuse and saddle and in the summer of 1883, in connection with Jesse Cox, bought an outfit for getting out house logs and fence poles in the mountains back of Haystack Butte, about twenty miles from Augusta. He lived in a log cabin, situated in the timber, on the mountain top and, when his partner would take a load of house logs or poles down the valley, he would be left alone in the camp, twenty miles from a settlement. After a time they divided their cabin into two rooms, and Judge Glasgow's sister, Anna, came to keep house

for them. In the winter they spent much time in tracking deer, oftentimes going on snowshoes and this work involved many hardships as they waded on through the snow. In November, 1883, they left their mountain home never to return to it, and subsequently sold the property at a good figure. Mr. Glasgow then went to Helena, where he passed an examination that brought him a first grade teacher's certificate and in the winter of 1883-4 he taught school near Haystack Butte, where among his pupils were three white boys, all the other children being half breeds. While in Montana he took up a section of land under the desert claim act and one hundred and sixty acres under the timber culture act, selling his rights to those properties when he left Montana. In May and June, 1884, he aided his uncle, Jim Lytle, in shearing sheep, and, although it was new work for him, he was soon shearing fifty sheep per day at the regular rate of ten cents per head. He was afterward employed at shearing thoroughbred Merino sheep for which he was paid twenty-two cents per head, shearing about twenty per day. The purpose of his trip was accomplished —the restoration of his sister Anna to health.

It was Judge Glasgow's strong wish to study law and while in Montana he kept up his practice of reading and study. In August, 1884, he bade adieu to his Montana friends and relatives and started for Nebraska, determined to pursue a year's preparatory course in the Nebraska Normal School at Peru. His study there covered English literature, Latin, algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry, botany and zoology, while his reading covered a wide field including Ingersoll, Payne, Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall and Spencer. While at Peru he formed the acquaintance of George Dysart, with whom he entered the law school of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, remaining room-mates and chums until their graduation in June, 1887. Among their classmates was Webster Davis, afterward mayor of Kansas City, Missouri, and first assistant secretary of the interior during President McKinley's administration and at one time a law partner of Judge Glasgow in Seattle.

Following his graduation the Judge returned to his old home in Washington, Iowa, where he was offered a partnership by J. F. Henderson, an able lawyer of that place, and became a member of the firm of Henderson & Glasgow. He did not believe, however, that there was much of a professional future there, and with a companion, Charles Patterson, also a young lawyer of Washington, Iowa, started for the Puget Sound country. Judge Glasgow had fully determined to locate in this section of the country and his attention was directed

toward Seattle. He bore with him letters of introduction to Arthur A. Denny, one of the founders of the city, and to W. D. Ballard.

It was in March, 1888, that Judge Glasgow, accompanied by his old time friend and college companion, Mr. Patterson, reached Seattle, then a city of about sixteen thousand population. Soon afterward the two walked out Madison street, which, after a little way, was like a country road winding through the tall timber, and it was six miles by way of Madison street to Lake Washington. Soon afterward Mr. Patterson returned to Iowa, but Judge Glasgow had fully decided to remain. As he had very little money it did not seem practicable to open a law office at once, and for a short time he was employed in an abstract office, but, upon the advice of Judge William D. Wood, he made arrangements to at once enter upon the practice of law. The judge advised him, notwithstanding his very limited capital, to at once take up practice and get desk room in a real estate office where he could pay his rent by making out legal papers and doing the legal work for the firm. Acting upon this advice he was soon installed in the office of Day & Ferry. At that time he had just fifty dollars, of which he paid six dollars for a sign, purchased a few necessary books and a desk, and arranged for a room on the hillside at five dollars per month. While in those days one could get a good meal at Seattle in nearly any restaurant for twenty-five cents, there were times that he went hungry, being too proud to let any one know his financial condition, but he kept a smiling face and presented a good front, making friends as fast as possible. He made it a point to engage in conversation with those who entered the real estate office and thus broadened his acquaintance and in a short time he gained a start. He made friends among several real estate men, who commenced to put law business in his way, and believing that the future was bright he wrote to his old friend, Mr. Patterson, who again came to Seattle and under the firm name of Patterson & Glasgow they together engaged in the practice of law, opening their office in Yesler's old house on James street between Front and Second. Their practice grew rapidly and they tried a number of important cases. They also dealt in real estate to some extent, for the city was growing rapidly, and Judge Glasgow invested money for a number of relatives. With his partner he bought thirty-six acres of land, near the mouth of the Duwamish river in West Seattle. He also exercised his right to take up government land, which he secured under the homestead law and under the preemption law, and he also purchased one hundred and sixty acres under the timber and stone act. When the Oregon Navigation Company put the town of Anacortes on the market in the

spring of 1889, he and a partner, E. von Homyer, invested six hundred dollars in lands, which was one-third of the purchase price, and in about seven weeks they sold for six thousand dollars. In three years from the time he arrived in Seattle Judge Glasgow owned property in King, Kitsap, Jefferson, Island and Whatcom counties, but with the collapse of the boom followed by the panic of 1893, and the consequent financial depression, he turned over all of the property he had accumulated to his relatives that they might not suffer any loss upon their investments.

In the fall of 1892 he was elected judge of the municipal court of Seattle, a court of records with original common law jurisdiction over all misdemeanors under the state law and over all violations of municipal ordinances. In addition he was committing magistrate in felony cases under the state law. Judge Glasgow was the first elected to the office, which was created by the first state legislature of Washington. The court term was four years at a salary of twenty-four hundred dollars per year. The practice and procedure prescribed were the same as in the superior court. He took his place on the bench on the 10th of January, 1893, and had not long been a judge of the municipal court when he found that if he conducted it as a court and not as a mere adjunct of the police department, hearing cases according to the law and evidence, it would be impossible for him to have the friendship and good will of the police department, the members of which felt that they should be "sustained" by the judge in any contention. This was contrary to the course which had been instilled into his mind by Judge Cooley and other great and able men, who had been his preceptors, and which his judgment and sense of right and wrong had taught him. He was not long in deciding, however, and determined that he would be in the right notwithstanding the opposition of the police department, with which he soon found himself, therefore, in collision. It was the practice of the members of the department to arrest any of the "bunco gang" who did not come through with tribute. Such a man Judge Glasgow was expected to sentence for thirty, sixty or ninety days in jail with a one hundred dollar fine additional. In order to prepare Judge Glasgow for his duty in the premises, Chief of Police Jackson would come to him at the behest of a subordinate to tell him what a hard, dangerous character the man was. It never seemed to occur to the police that any evidence was necessary. Another point on which he was in conflict with the police—it was their custom of collecting ten dollars monthly fine at police headquarters from the fallen women of the city, this money later to be turned over to the clerk of the municipal court and forfeited

without the women ever appearing in court. One of the first things Judge Glasgow did was to order this bail money deposited with the clerk of his court. Later on he served notice to the chief of police that he would not sit in the capacity of revenue collector of that character for the city and thereafter when these women came before him he would handle their cases as he would handle any other case, would increase the punishment every additional time they appeared and would cease imposing fines if they kept coming and impose instead a jail sentence. This brought about the end of the monthly "fine" system.

The state being new many cases were presented to him for decision pertaining to the validity of different ordinances that had been passed by the city council. Many of these he sustained and a few of them held invalid, and this brought a conflict with the city councilmen, but when such cases were appealed, Judge Glasgow's opinions were usually sustained. He held the gambling ordinance invalid because it duplicated the state law on the subject, holding that the state law was exclusive, because the legislature intended that the state gambling statute should operate throughout the state and in every case where there was a violation of said article. He held too that the inevitable effect of the ordinance would be, if allowed to stand, to entirely supersede the state law within the limits of Seattle and that, therefore, it impinged upon the state law and was in conflict with it. He made a thorough study of the question and wrote an opinion which was published in full in the *Press Times*, covering six columns. He mailed a copy of the paper to Judge Cooley of Ann Arbor, from whom he received a letter, in part, as follows: "I have read your opinion concerning the gambling ordinance passed by the city authorities of Seattle, and find it strong and clear as well as judicial in the treatment of the question involved. I must congratulate you upon it, because it seems to me to display an ability which is certain to be recognized by the people of your state and to lead up to your occupation of situations in the line of promotion until the highest is reached. This result, I assure you, would give me much pleasure."

Another point in which Judge Glasgow was in conflict with the police department came up in the fall of 1893, when the city was filled with idle men—idle not from choice, but from necessity. Certain very active and aggressive members of the police force would arrest these unfortunate men and bring them into the court on a vagrancy charge. Soon after coming into office Judge Glasgow had drafted an ordinance defining "disorderly persons" and prescribing punishment therefor. One of the clauses enumerated was "one who, having

no lawful means of support, is willfully idle." It was this on which the men were prosecuted for vagrancy. The police would enter a saloon, round up every man in the place and send them to jail. Upon questioning, Judge Glasgow would find that the police officer perhaps had never seen the defendant before and would not know whether he could get work if he wanted it, proving that he was not "willfully idle." When the police found that the prisoners were discharged, no adequate evidence being brought against them, they were furious and their anger found vent and expression in the newspapers. On the 31st of October, 1893, a man was thus arrested and brought into court, who testified that he was a candymaker by trade and had had a well established and prosperous business in Portland, Oregon, but failed in the widespread financial panic. He had come to Seattle, hoping to secure employment; that Mr. Bigelow, editorial writer on the Post-Intelligencer, had known him in Portland and had inserted gratuitously several ads in the paper whereby he had attempted to secure work, even offering to work for his board. He also said that he was acquainted with a well known minister of Seattle, who had tried to get work for him and failed. The Post-Intelligencer had previously severely criticised Judge Glasgow's course of discharging these so-called "disorderly persons." Asking the candymaker to appear in court the next day, Judge Glasgow issued subpoenas for Mr. Bigelow and the minister, who were called to the witness stand, both corroborating the testimony given by the man the day before. That very night the board of police commissioners met and their action was told to the public in an article in the Post-Intelligencer the following day which was headed "All after Glasgow. Police commissioners want the judge to resign. His court no help to police. Frequent release of prisoners causes move against him." The police commissioners had put on foot a movement to bring about his resignation if possible. The next day Judge Glasgow called upon Mr. Bigelow and drew his attention to the way in which the Post-Intelligencer had been criticising the court. He further told him plainly the situation, assuring him that these men, or the vast majority of those whom the police were arresting were victims of circumstances just as was his friend the candymaker. He urged Mr. Bigelow to write an editorial, not for the judge's vindication, but to put a stop to the wicked and inhuman practice of the police in arresting these men. He promised to do so and the next day the Post-Intelligencer had a leading editorial under the caption, "Is He a Vagrant?" which completely refuted all its charges against the judge and turned its criticism into commendation. The police department then concentrated its efforts upon secur-

ing the resignation of the judge. In November, 1894, Byron Phelps, then mayor, the board of police commissioners and the city council served upon him a demand for his resignation. Up to that time he had steadily refused to make any statement for publication in answer to criticisms, but he felt that his hour had now come and returned an open letter in answer to the demand for his resignation one night when the city council was in session. They started to read it, when one of the members moved to refer it to a committee. Next day they sent their emissary to Judge Glasgow, urging him to withdraw the letter and let the matter drop, but he was determined that not only would it be placed on file but published. It appeared in the *Seattle Argus* and was the sensation of the hour, changing public sentiment to a remarkable extent. The next movement of his enemies was an attempt to abolish the municipal court in the legislature. Members from Spokane and Tacoma wanted it abolished because it was an expensive court and they believed that its jurisdiction should be divided between the justices of the peace and the superior court. This plan was introduced as the Tull bill and at the joint session there was but one vote against the passage of the bill—the vote of Billie McArdle of Seattle, who wired Judge Glasgow to "come to Olympia." Before going he had prepared and circulated a petition to the legislature, asking for the enlargement of the court's jurisdiction and conferring upon it a civil jurisdiction up to one thousand dollars. This had been signed by about fifty of the ablest and best known lawyers and judges of Seattle. When he entered the fight in Olympia his most sanguine friends predicted that he would be defeated in the house, that the Tull bill would pass the house. To each member of the legislature a copy of *The Argus* had been sent and each man seemed to be thoroughly acquainted with the situation. His opponents were lobbying and put forth every effort to defeat the bill, but finally it was laid on the table by a vote of fourteen to forty-four in the house and never reached the senate.

During the last two years of his incumbency in the office of municipal judge, Judge Glasgow had a very peaceful time. Probably the most noted trial that came before him was that of Charles H. Lugren, editor of the *Seattle Telegraph*, for criminal libel by Bolton Rogers, chief of police, a jury trial which lasted several days and attracted much attention. His instructions to the jury were satisfactory to both sides. In the fall of 1896 Judge Glasgow was a candidate for nomination by the silver republican party, but the hostility of the convention committee composed of delegates from each of the three parties prevented this and after the first ballot, on which he

lacked eight votes of having a majority over all the candidates, Judge Glasgow threw his support to Gilbert V. Bogue, who was accordingly nominated and elected. After leaving the municipal court bench in January, 1897, he resumed the practice of law, in which he has since been continuously engaged, devoting his attention largely to civil law and handling some important litigation. He has also had some criminal cases which have brought him wide publicity. One of these, the "trap gun case," attracted much attention by reason of its novelty. The defendant, an Italian laborer, placed a loaded revolver, rigged with strings and pulleys, in such a manner that it would be discharged upon the opening of the lid of the trunk in which was a valuable concertina worth four hundred dollars. His landlady opened the trunk from curiosity and was shot through the heart and instantly killed. The Italian was informed against for second degree murder. Judge Glasgow defended him and the jury stood eleven for acquittal with one for conviction. Judge Glasgow appealed the case to the supreme court, which reversed the lower court decision, when the case was dismissed upon motion of the prosecuting attorney. Another case in which Judge Glasgow figured was that of the State vs. Miller. Miller was arrested on suspicion by the Seattle police, July 22, 1909. Five charges of burglary, twelve charges of perjury, two habitual criminal charges and the charge of murder in the first degree were preferred. There were nine trials by jury and six appeals to the supreme court growing out of this prosecution of Miller and it was more than five years before the prosecution succeeded in landing him in the penitentiary, where he soon became and is now librarian. The first Miller case, reported on page 125, 61 Washington, is the leading "third degree" case and is reported in the American and English Annotated Cases. This was an appeal over the judgment and sentence of the court rendered upon his first trial. He defended himself at that first trial and testified to the most revolting cruelties practiced upon him by the police in order to extort a confession. Miller preserved a good enough record at the first trial so that Judge Glasgow was able to take the case to the supreme court and get a reversal. The opinion in that case, written by Judge Dunbar, is perhaps the most eloquent opinion ever handed down by the Washington supreme court. The court denounced in unmeasured terms the brutal and lawless methods whereby the police and prosecuting attorney had procured the defendant's conviction and this denunciation had the wholesome effect of breaking up the practice.

In the fall of 1895 Judge Glasgow's father and stepmother visited him in Seattle, and his sister Anna came to this city with them with

the intention of remaining with him during the winter. After some negotiation Judge Glasgow succeeded in inducing his father to purchase a house at No. 132 North Broadway, the southeast corner of Johns and Broadway. It was completely furnished. The owner offered it for forty-one hundred dollars, the purchaser to assume a mortgage of twenty-five hundred dollars and pay sixteen hundred cash. The purchase was at length concluded and in the spring of 1896 the father and stepmother, who had returned to Iowa, came again to Seattle, accompanied by Judge Glasgow's sisters, Grace and Ruhamah. His sister Anna had remained in this city. After the father's death in the fall of 1907, the property, for which they had paid forty-one hundred dollars, was appraised at twenty thousand dollars, showing the rapid rise of realty values in Seattle following the Klondike boom. The sister Anna, who had married David Wilson, died of tuberculosis in 1899. Her daughter, Doris, has made her home with her aunts Grace and Ruhamah, now Mrs. Archer. Grace was graduated from the University of Washington in 1900 and was president of her class—an unusual honor to be bestowed upon a girl.

In his political views Judge Glasgow is a democrat, but although a man of firm convictions on politics as on other questions, he is not ambitious for office. He prefers to concentrate his energies upon his law practice and is quiet and self-contained when handling a case in the courts but never seems to lose sight of a point, weak or strong, that the opposing counsel brings forth. His mental alertness enables him to grasp every phase of any situation and if he believes he is in the right nothing can swerve him from the pursuit of his purpose.

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